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# THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI MAGAZINE

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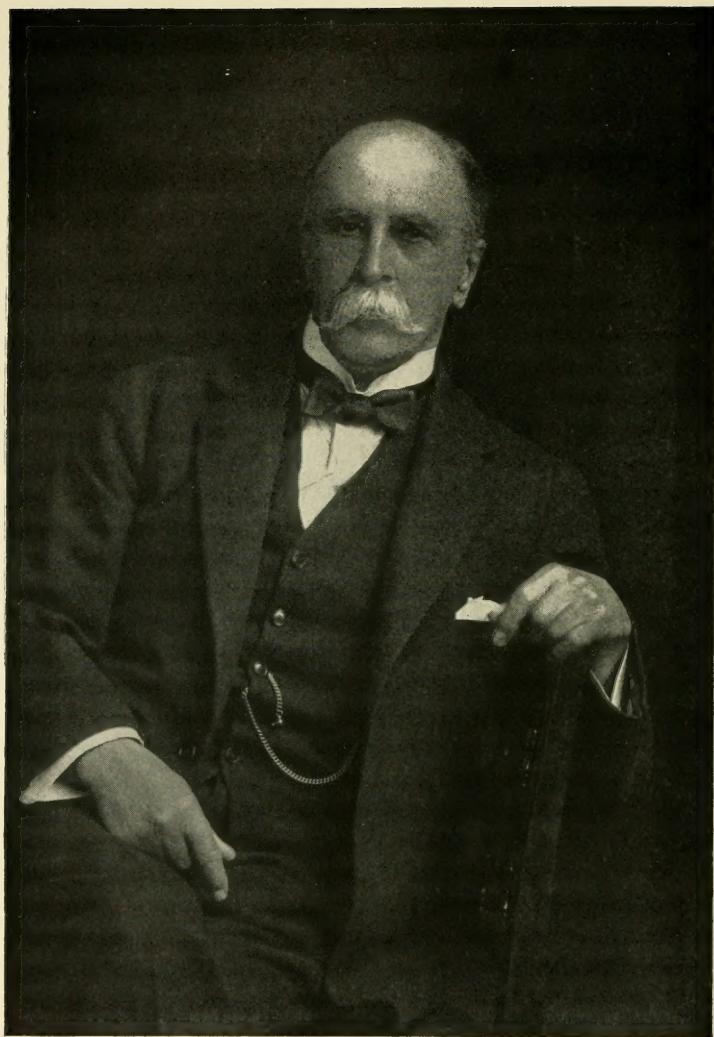
## CONTENTS OF VOLUME IX

Alumni Association, The.....	80, 161, 244, 365
Alumni Notes.....	84, 170, 247, 389
Anabasis, A New. E. H. Niles.....	101
Blondheim, D. S. A Brilliant and Eccentric Mathematician...	119
Blondheim, D. S. Sylvester at the University of Virginia.....	228
Book Reviews.....	95, 177, 255, 396
Boston, C. A. Legal Ethics.....	29
Brilliant and Eccentric Mathematician, A. D. S. Blondheim..	119
College or University. H. P. Houghton.....	284
Commemoration Day.....	331
Commencement.....	45
Editorial Comment.....	1
Editorial Notes.....	265
Ethics of Socialism, The. J. L. Smiley.....	267
Frazer, J. C. W. Professor Harmon N. Morse.....	219
Futcher, T. B. Sir William Osler.....	2
Gildersleeve, B. L. The Solace of Sonnetry.....	179
Houghton, H. P. College or University.....	284
Kepler's Death. C. Wight.....	42
Keyes, C. When Hopkins Geology Was in Flower.....	204
Kirk, H. E. On Thinking Things Through.....	108
Legal Ethics. C. A. Boston.....	29
Miles, L. W. The Poetry of the War.....	186
Morse, Professor Harmon N. J. C. W. Frazer.....	219
Morse Memorial Meeting.....	314
Necrology.....	98, 259
Need of Chiengmai, Siam, The. B. C. Steiner.....	141
Niles, E. H. A New Anabasis.....	101
Oenone to Paris. C. Wight.....	292
Osler, Sir William. T. B. Futcher.....	2
Osler Memorial Meeting.....	296
Poetry of the War, The. L. W. Miles.....	186
Quarter-Centennial, 1896-1921.....	383
Shinn, C. H. Young Sam North, Forest Ranger.....	213
Smiley, J. L. The Ethics of Socialism.....	267
Solace of Sonnetry, The. B. L. Gildersleeve.....	179
Steiner, B. C. The Need of Chiengmai, Siam.....	141
Sylvester at the University of Virginia. D. S. Blondheim.....	228



Thinking Things Through, On. H. E. Kirk.....	108
Undergraduate Activities.....	77, 157, 238, 360
University, The.....	67, 143, 230, 352
When Hopkins Geology Was in Flower. C. Keyes.....	204
Wight, C. Kepler's Death.....	42
Wight, C. Oenone to Paris.....	292
Young Sam North, Forest Ranger. C. H. Shinn.....	213





SIR WILLIAM OSLER, 1849-1919



# The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

VOL. IX

NOVEMBER, 1920

No. 1

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

The present number of THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI MAGAZINE marks the beginning of the ninth year of its existence. We are happy to note that the difficulties of the strenuous war and post-war periods have been successfully overcome and that we look into the future with more confidence than for some years past. With the loyal support of our members and subscribers we shall be able to continue the high standard set at the inauguration of the MAGAZINE, and to promise improvements wherever such may be deemed necessary. Our policy toward our subscribers was clearly set forth in the January, 1920, issue, so that we feel perfectly justified in keeping all those upon our files who have not as yet cancelled their subscriptions. One advance we are able to announce, namely, that a greater effort will be put forth from now on to have the Medical School more adequately represented in our pages than in the past. Various circumstances have led to this defect. The element of distance and a certain lack of coöperation have helped to bring about this situation. We can, however, promise our medical alumni an improvement in this respect. Last but not least in importance we request again our alumni to send us news notes of their own doings and also of those with whom they may come in contact.

SIR WILLIAM OSLER, BART., M.D., F.R.S.,  
F.R.C.P., REGIUS PROFESSOR OF MEDI-  
CINE, UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

BY THOMAS BARNES FUTCHER, M.D.

*Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, Johns Hopkins Medical  
School*

THE news of the death of Sir William Osler, at Oxford, on December 29, last, caused the deepest sense of personal sorrow to his innumerable friends on both sides of the Atlantic. In October, he had been called to Glasgow in consultation, and, after a hurried visit to Edinburgh to see some of his medical friends, he started on his return trip to Oxford. At Newcastle, his journey was interrupted by the general railway strike and he was forced to continue his journey by motor. On the way, he contracted a cold which developed into broncho-pneumonia, complicated by empyema. After weeks of a protracted illness, during which an operation had been performed for the empyema, death came suddenly on December 29, from a severe pleural hemorrhage.

Sir William Osler was born at Bond Head, Ontario, on July 12, 1849. He was the sixth son of the Rev. Featherstone Lake Osler, who died at the age of ninety-four, and Ellen Free Pickton Osler, daughter of Thomas Pickton, of London, who died in her one hundred and first year. His family was one of great distinction. An elder brother, B. B. Osler, during his life-time, was the leading criminal lawyer of Canada. Another brother, Sir E. B. Osler, is a financier, President of the Dominion Bank of Canada, Member of the Dominion House of Commons, and Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway. A third brother, Judge Featherstone Osler, is a distinguished Jurist of the Province of Ontario. The Oslers were a Falmouth family, engaged as merchants

and shipowners, and Sir William's father was born there in 1803. Later he went to Canada as a missionary, and finally became rector of the Church of England at Ancaster and Dundas, Ontario, from 1857 to 1893.

#### EARLY LIFE AND STUDENT DAYS

Osler's earliest education was acquired in the school of his native village, during which he was brought under the inspiring influence of William Arthur Johnson, Priest of the Parish of Weston, Ontario, one of his three teachers to whom he dedicated his text-book, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*, in 1892, the other two being James Bovell, of the Toronto School of Medicine, and of the University of Trinity College, Toronto, and Robert Palmer Howard, Dean of the Medical Faculty and Professor of Medicine, McGill University, Montreal, to all of whom he attributed much of his success in after life. It was to Johnson's influence that he largely owed the inspiration for scientific investigation when his medical career began. As he has told us in his address on Sir Thomas Browne, to whose writings he was devoted, it was his good fortune to come under the influence of a parish priest of the Gilbert White type who followed the seasons of nature no less ardently than those of the Church, and whose excursions into science brought him into contact with physic and physicians. Father Johnson, as he was lovingly called, founder and Warden of the Trinity College School, Weston, exemplified that conjunction of medicine and divinity more common in the sixteenth than in the nineteenth century. It was through him that he made the acquaintance of Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*. A copy acquired then, the second book he ever bought, became the most treasured volume in his collection. The influence of this book on his life was later illustrated by the numerous copies he presented to his friends as Christmas remembrances and by the fact that before his death he possessed a copy of every edition of the work ever published, nearly seventy in number.



Later, Osler attended Trinity College School, Port Hope, subsequently entering Trinity University at Toronto. During these years at Weston and Port Hope he obtained his early classical education, which later enabled him to acquire his intimate knowledge of the writings of the great Greek thinkers, quotations from which added so much to the interest of his writings, both medical and historical. After leaving the university he, for a time, entered the office of Dr. James Bovell, Toronto, where he initiated his medical career. Those who knew Osler intimately in his Johns Hopkins Hospital days remember his frequent habit, while sitting at a table talking to his students, of scribbling on blotters or scraps of paper. Investigation nearly always revealed the fact that the name repeatedly written had been that of his early preceptor, James Bovell. Subsequently he entered McGill Medical School, Montreal, where he was graduated in 1872.

#### POST-GRADUATE WORK

During the summer of 1872 Osler went abroad and spent two years in post-graduate study. After short visits to Dublin, Glasgow and Edinburgh, he took up work under Professor Burdon-Sanderson at the Physiological Laboratory, University College, London, where he worked at physiology and histology for fifteen months. During this time he was a fellow-student with Dr. E. A. Schäfer, now Professor Schäfer. While in London at this early period he was brought under the influence of such men as William Jenner, Wilson Fox, Tilbury Fox, Ringer and Bastian. In 1873 he took the degree of Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and in the autumn of that year went to Berlin where he studied pathology under Virchow, physiological chemistry under Salkowsky, and clinical medicine under Frerichs and Traube. He was much impressed and influenced by the teachings of the latter. The first five months of 1874 were spent in Vienna in the clinics of Hebra, Bamberger and Wiederhoffer.

## MONTREAL

Upon his return to Montreal in September, 1874, Osler was appointed to the chair of the Institutes of Medicine by the Faculty of McGill rather than to a demonstratorship, as he had expected. His teaching included the course in physiology and a series of twenty lectures on pathology. It is said that at this time he expressed his ingrained hostility to the "ghastly task" of delivering four systematic lectures weekly during the winter session. The germ, which later resulted in his being responsible for the present methods of clinical teaching in vogue in this country, no doubt got its inception at this period of his career. Instruction in histology and demonstrations in physiology were added to his work in 1875-76 and in the following year a summer course in pathological histology. In 1874-75 he served as physician to the Smallpox Hospital of Montreal, and it is said that he sacrificed his salary for this appointment to purchase a microscope for the use of his department at the University, at a time when a microscope was a very rare instrument in the equipment of any laboratory.

In the winter of 1875-76 he began his remarkable work in the autopsy-room of the Montreal General Hospital, to which he was appointed as Visiting Physician in 1878. During a period of eight years he performed one thousand autopsies of which he kept detailed records. This material was freely utilized later on in the preparation of his text-book and frequent references to these Montreal General Hospital statistics were made in other publications. Osler was also intensely interested in comparative pathology and performed numerous autopsies on domestic animals. His familiarity with diseases of the lower animals, so apparent in his medical writings, was acquired during this period. As Visiting Physician to the Montreal General Hospital, he was intimately associated with Dr. Robert Palmer Howard, then Professor of Medicine at McGill, from whom he received every encouragement in his scientific work. It was at the

Montreal General Hospital that Osler first demonstrated his great ability as a clinical teacher. He has said that a man should enter clinical medicine through one of three portals—physiological chemistry, physiology, or morbid anatomy—and he had made himself proficient in all three branches, particularly pathology.

In 1878 Osler went to London, where he took his Membership in the Royal College of Physicians and to work in clinical medicine. For three months he made the rounds of the various London hospitals, and made visits with Murchison whom he described as a model bed-side teacher, and with Samuel Gee, who in his opinion combined the spirit of Hippocrates and the method of Sydenham. Always desirous of keeping abreast of the times he again went to Europe in 1884 and spent four months in Germany, chiefly in Leipsic, working at pathology with Weigert and clinical medicine with Wagner. In 1883 Osler had been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in recognition of his reputation as a teacher and as a result of his important contributions to medical literature while in Montreal.

#### PHILADELPHIA

In 1884 the Professorship of Clinical Medicine, at the University of Pennsylvania, became vacant owing to Dr. William Pepper, 2nd, who had held that chair, having been appointed Professor of Medicine in the University, in succession to Stillé. That the chair was offered to Osler was a recognition by the premier medical school of the day that he was the most brilliant teacher of clinical medicine, on this continent. The invitation reached Osler while he was at Leipsic and he treated the matter at first as a practical joke in retaliation for pranks he took such enjoyment in himself playing. On his return to Montreal, however, he realized that the invitation was *bona fide*, and accepted, leaving Montreal with much regret, "a rich man, not in worldly goods, for such I have the misfortune—or good fortune—lightly to



esteem, but rich in the goods which neither rust nor moth have been able to corrupt—friendship, good fellowship, wider experience and fuller knowledge.”

Osler remained at the University of Pennsylvania until 1889 and did much to add to the prestige of the Medical Department and to his own reputation as a clinical teacher.

#### BALTIMORE

The Johns Hopkins Hospital was opened for the reception of patients in May, 1889. The opening of the hospital had been delayed owing to the hope, not then realized, that the Medical School would be established in connection with it. An effort had been previously made to prepare students to enter upon the study of medicine when H. Newell Martin was appointed Professor of Biology and later when William H. Welch became Professor of Pathology in 1886. Welch took up his residence in Baltimore in 1887 and began the direction of the Pathological Laboratory in that year. Post-graduate instruction in Pathology and Bacteriology under his supervision began in 1888. When it was finally decided to open the hospital, largely through the advice of Welch, Osler was appointed by the Trustees to the Professorship of Medicine in the University and Physician-in-Chief to the Hospital. Although the appointment was made in 1888, he did not take up his residence in the hospital until 1889. He at once surrounded himself with an active group of young men, among whom was Lafleur, of Montreal, his first Resident Physician. During the first few years only post-graduate teaching was conducted in the wards. Through the generosity of a group of public-spirited women, chief of whom was the late Miss Mary Garrett, a fund of \$500,000 was raised which enabled the University to open the Medical School in the spring of 1893. It was therefore not until the fall of 1896, when the Fourth Year Class entered the wards as Clinical Clerks, that the bed-side teaching for Medical Undergraduates in the wards began. Although

Post-Graduate teaching continued, it was soon found that the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate work could not be satisfactorily carried on together and the Post-Graduate instruction was concentrated during the months of June and July each year, after the Under-Graduate instruction had been completed.

As Osler's activities at the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital will be dealt with subsequently in this paper, it will suffice to state here that he continued the very active head of the Department of Medicine until the spring of 1905, when new honors came to him and he accepted a call which is universally agreed to be the highest honor that can be conferred upon a medical man in the English speaking world. During his stay in Baltimore he had been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1898.

#### OXFORD

In 1904 Sir John Burdon-Sanderson resigned the chair as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford University. The graduates of the University met and expressed the opinion that the new occupant of the chair should be one who would represent medicine in its very broadest sense. Previous to his Regius Professorship in Medicine, Burdon-Sanderson had been Waynfleet Professor of Physiology and apparently in the opinion of the graduates had not completely fulfilled this ideal. When Osler accepted the chair in 1904 it was universally felt that Oxford had obtained a man who eminently fulfilled the ideals of the graduates.

It was with a severe wrench at his heart-strings that Osler left America where he had formed such intimate ties on both sides of the border. His work as a teacher, the numerous appeals to prepare scientific papers and addresses, and his extensive consultation practice which had steadily increased with his reputation, made his life an arduous and burdensome one. While mingled with regret at leaving America, he looked forward with pleasure to his Oxford career, where

the demands upon his time would not be so great, where he would live in the shadow of the great Bodleian, and where he could devote more time to literary work. His reasons for leaving Baltimore were subsequently given by himself:

I know how hard it is "to serve God and Mammon," to try to do one's duty as a teacher and to live up to the responsibility of a large department, and at the same time to meet the outside demands of your brethren and the public. And if added to this you have an active interest in medical societies, and in the multifarious local and general problems, the breaking point may be reached. I had had thirty-one years of uninterrupted hard work. William Pepper, my predecessor in Philadelphia, died of angina at forty-five; John Musser, my successor, of the same disease at fifty-three! After listening to my story you may wonder how it was possible to leave a place so gratifying to the ambitions of any clinical teacher; I had had a good innings and was glad to get away without a serious breakdown.

Before leaving America a complimentary dinner was tendered Osler by the medical profession at the Waldorf-Astoria in May, 1905, the memory of which will be cherished by all who were fortunate enough to be present. It was undoubtedly the most impressive occasion of its kind in the history of the profession in this country. Physicians attended from all parts of the United States and Canada. He was eulogized as a teacher, clinician, consultant and author by such men as Tyson, Shepherd, Wilson, Welch, Jacobi and Weir Mitchell. Osler's reply was most feeling and was full of expressions of gratitude and appreciation. Among other things he said:

Why so much happiness has come to me I know not. But this I know, that I have not deserved more than others, and yet a very rich abundance of it has been vouchsafed to me. I have been singularly happy in my friends, and for that I say "God be praised." I have had exceptional happiness in the profession of my choice, and I owe all of this to you. . . . I have been happy, too, in the public among whom I worked—happy in my own native land Canada, happy here among you in the country of my adoption.

His wife was occupying a box with some friends, and turning a glance in her direction, he said:

Of the greatest of all happiness I cannot speak—of my home. Many of you know it and that is enough. . . . I have had three personal ideals. One, to do the day's work well and not to bother about tomorrow. The second ideal has been to act the Golden Rule, as far as in me lay, towards my own professional brethren and towards the patients committed to my care. The third has been to cultivate such a measure of equanimity as would enable me to bear success with humility, the affection of my friends without pride, and to be ready when the day of sorrow and grief came to meet it with the courage befitting a man.

Although the duties of the Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford only required him to give some sixteen lectures annually, it seemed only second nature for Osler to give greater service than was expected of him. Once weekly, he made rounds in the Medical and even in the Surgical wards of Radcliffe Infirmary, always accompanied by a group of students and by physicians of the city and surrounding country, many of whom rode miles to attend these weekly bed-side clinics. New life was instilled into the ward work of the Infirmary, and to those of us who were fortunate enough to make these rounds with him, it was like a revival of the old Johns Hopkins Hospital days.

Osler's influence upon medical education at Oxford is well illustrated by a quotation from Dr. Charles Singer who wrote in part as follows:

As soon as Osler came to Oxford he recognized the need of bringing the academic teaching of medicine there more fully into touch with the realities of practice. He not only threw all his weight into the adequate development of the departments of pathology and physiology, but he immediately discerned the need and the possibility of an extension there of clinical teaching. He saw that Oxford, a town of between 50,000 and 60,000 inhabitants, could not be a great clinical school, but he knew from practical experience the special value that an academic atmosphere may give to clinical instruction, and the value also that comes from an intensive study of material—a method either difficult or impossible in many busy cen-



ters. He thus succeeded in linking up scientific investigation and clinical experience. Nor will this method disappear with his direct influence, for he has inspired and left behind him a number of younger and distinguished exponents who will carry on his tradition.

As in America, so in England, Osler soon began to exert a broadening influence on Medicine in that country. In 1905, the year of his arrival at Oxford he was elected a Delegate of the Oxford University Press and had much to do in determining the character of its publications. His name will always be connected with the *Quarterly Journal of Medicine*, the publication of which by the University Press was due to his initiative. The Oxford Medical Publications began during his tenure of office, and their high character was largely due to his constant care and direction. The University Press had in preparation at the time of his death *A Physician's Anthology*, a collection of verse made by some of his friends in his honor. He was instrumental in having the new Clinical Laboratory built at the Radcliffe Infirmary. He took a great interest in the activities of Christ Church College, of which he was a "Student," which entitled him to rooms in the college which he had most attractively fitted up. He always delighted in telling his guests, when showing them about Christ Church College, that these were the very rooms that "his friend" John Locke, whom he so admired, had occupied when in college. The writer will always cherish the memory of a delightful evening spent at Christ Church with Sir William, when he had the pleasure of dining with him at "high-table" in the great Dining-Hall, that wonderful room, the walls of which are adorned by portraits of former noted under-graduates of the college, several of which were from the brush of Gainsborough and Romney.

Any leisure moments he possessed were frequently spent at the Bodleian, of which he was a curator, and his expert advice was of invaluable service to the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.

By virtue of his office he was Master of the fascinating old almshouse at Ewelme, Oxfordshire. One of his greatest delights was to whisk off by motor a party of American visitors, to introduce them to this most picturesque English village. It remains as a lasting memory to many who were privileged to make the visit. The old pensioners of this interesting old cloistered almshouse never had received such devoted care as was given them by Sir William and Lady Osler.

Osler's activities were not confined to Oxford. He took an active part in bringing together the various medical societies of London. This culminated in the organization of The Royal Society of Medicine, the various sections of which meet in their handsome building at 1 Wimpole Street. He was directly responsible for the organization of The Section of the History of Medicine of this society and always took an active interest in the proceedings, rarely failing to come up to London for its meetings. The latter were held at five o'clock, the members having tea before the reading of papers. During the recent war, the writer had the pleasure of meeting Osler at several of the section meetings, at one of which he read a paper on Boerhaave.

Osler was also the moving spirit in the establishment of the Association of Physicians of Great Britain and Ireland. He realized that, for many years after the declaration of peace, English-speaking physicians would shun German clinics as a Mecca for post-graduate work, and initiated a movement to organize the various hospitals and laboratories in Great Britain for graduate teaching, hoping thus to provide facilities to physicians of the British Empire, France and the United States. He was accordingly elected President of the Fellowship of Medicine and Post-Graduate Association of London. He was President of the Bibliographical Society and an active member of many committees dealing with various aspects of medicine and its application to the public welfare. It was only natural that he should have taken a deep interest in the tuberculosis problem, and his enthusiasm did much to stimulate interest in the campaign being waged

against this disease in Great Britain and Ireland. He also organized the fight against the spread of venereal diseases, and stimulated an interest in the care of the teeth of children in the public schools. During the World War he held the rank of Colonel, and was an active consultant to several Imperial and Canadian hospitals. He acted in an advisory capacity to the Imperial and Canadian Medical Services and wrote papers for and made addresses to the troops with the view of instructing them in the preservation of their health, fully realizing that in all wars "bacteria are more dangerous than bullets."

The last two years of his life were greatly saddened by the death of his only son, Revere, a charming young fellow with great promise, who was an officer in the Royal Artillery, and who was killed in action near St. Julien on August 30, 1917. He bore up wonderfully under this terrible blow and bravely continued to perform the multifarious duties which the war had imposed upon him and which he had voluntarily undertaken.

#### INFLUENCE ON MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Although Osler, even while in Montreal, and to a greater extent while at the University of Pennsylvania, had already begun to exert a great influence on medical teaching in this country, it was not until his advent in Baltimore that this influence was fully brought into play. A brief reference has already been made to his appointment to the Professorship of Medicine in the Johns Hopkins University in 1888, and to his assuming the duties of that chair and as Physician-in-Chief to the Johns Hopkins Hospital when the latter was officially opened for the reception of patients in May, 1889. The importance of those memorable sixteen years spent here in Baltimore and the imprint of his personality on the local profession was so great, that one cannot refrain from dwelling upon them at some length.

When Osler first came to Baltimore he took up his residence at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and at once, with his

staff of assistants, began the intensive study of each individual case admitted to the Medical Wards. This thorough study of each case has been a characteristic feature of the work of the institution. Osler always emphasized the importance of this intensive study of each patient, in preference to the casual survey of a mass of material. It trained the student in methods of thoroughness. Those were memorable and fortunate days for the group of men living in the Hospital—Dr. Hurd, as Superintendent, Lafleur, Councilman, Nuttall, Abbott, and Mall being among them. During these early hospital days Osler was actively engaged in preparing the manuscript of the first edition of his text-book, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*, which appeared in 1892. Interesting photographs exist showing "The Chief," as he was always affectionately known, surrounded by masses of manuscript and stacks of books of reference. This work at once became, and still remains, the standard text-book in Medicine for medical students throughout the entire English speaking world and it has been translated into eight foreign languages. During his life-time it had passed through eight editions and the ninth was in preparation at the time of his death. The revision has been completed and seen through the press by Dr. Thomas McCrae and will be available before this article reaches its readers. No text-book in any department of Medicine has had such a success nor has any other text-book exerted such an important influence. The writer was just beginning his clinical work in his third year when the book appeared and remembers vividly the enthusiasm with which it was received. His attractive method of presenting the subject matter made the work almost as exciting as the reading of a thrilling novel. He had the faculty of presenting facts that indelibly impressed them upon one's memory. Who for example, could forget the chief factors which enter into the cause of the valvular lesion, aortic insufficiency, after reading the following lines in the section on the Etiology and Morbid Anatomy of this disease:



It is interesting to note with what frequency this form of valve disease occurs in soldiers. I was struck with this fact in the Philadelphia Hospital, to which so many veterans of the Civil War are admitted. I was in the habit of enforcing upon my students the etiological lesson by a mythological reference to Bacchus and Vulcan, at whose shrines the majority of the cases of aortic insufficiency have worshipped, and not a few at that of Venus.

His thorough pathological training made the sections on the pathology of the various diseases authoritative and most valuable. His love of medical history came out in this volume, in which he gave an account of the origin and growth of our knowledge of the various diseases, and gave due credit to the men who had pieced it together. Through this text-book Osler's influence and keenness as a clinician has been exerted upon the entire profession of this country and of the whole world.

In October, 1889, with the active coöperation of his associates, Welch, Halstead and Kelly, the Johns Hopkins Medical Society was organized. Meetings have been held twice monthly ever since and Osler took a most active part in its proceedings, presenting interesting cases himself, encouraging members of his staff to do likewise and always being ready to take part in the discussions. Through the medium of this Society the results of many important original contributions have been presented not only by members of the Hospital Staff but also by investigators from a distance. The Society has exerted an important influence upon the student body and upon the profession locally, for the attendance was always large, as Osler was a powerful magnet and could invariably be counted upon to be present and take part in the discussions.

Shortly after, at Osler's suggestion, the Hospital Journal Club was started, at which the Internes presented summaries of current medical literature at its weekly meetings.

With his love for medical history it was only natural that he should be especially interested with Drs. Hurd, Welch and Kelly in the organization of the Johns Hopkins Hospital

Historical Club, the first society established in this country devoted exclusively to the presentation of historical medical papers. Ever interested in the Humanities, Osler always took a most active part in its proceedings. The club first held its meetings in the hospital Library, but later, when the attendance outgrew the accommodations of this room, they were held under Ward "G" and still later in the Medical Amphitheatre. At first, with Welch, papers were read on Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, the Arabic physicians and later with Kelly, sketches were given of the early physicians in England and this country. One remembers with delight some of Osler's papers before the Club, among which may be mentioned "An Alabama Student," "Influence of Louis on American Medicine," "John Keats, the Apothecary Poet," "Oliver Wendell Holmes," "Thomas Dover, M.B., of Dover's Powder, Physician and Buccaneer." This Club has led to the organization of similar societies in other parts of the country.

Desiring to familiarize himself concerning the prevalence of tuberculosis in Baltimore city and to ascertain the housing conditions that existed here, out of his own pocket, he employed two students to follow up the cases of tuberculosis that were admitted to the Out-Patient Clinic and to report on their findings. This led to the organization of the Laënnec Society for the Study of tuberculosis, which has continued its meetings up to the present time. Through Dr. Flick, of Philadelphia, knowledge of Osler's interest in the tuberculosis problem reached Mr. Henry Phipps, of New York, who, unsolicited, sent an initial liberal contribution to further this work. With it, The Henry Phipps Out-Patient Tuberculosis Department, was started, and, with subsequent liberal contributions from the same donor, has expanded into a most active department of the hospital.

Osler believed firmly in the value to a University and Hospital of the publication, even at a monetary loss to them, of original work carried on in the laboratories and wards, and he frequently stated that *The Johns Hopkins Hospital*

*Reports and Bulletin*, for which the Hospital Trustees generously voted the funds, had amply repaid the hospital for the money expended on them.

Osler's greatest contribution to medical education in this country was his transformation of the methods of teaching clinical medicine in the then existing Medical Schools. The method was soon introduced into all the other leading Medical Schools and now has become universally adopted. This consists in the placing of the Fourth Year students in the Hospital Wards as Clinical Clerks, where they take the histories, examine the patients and perform the clinical laboratory work under the supervision of the Resident Physician and Internes. It is the English system and he had first become impressed with the superiority of this method on his visits to the London Hospitals in 1872 to 1874. Previous to its introduction into this country, it had, naturally, been the method in the Canadian Medical Schools. We accept the system as a matter of course to-day, but one can realize how revolutionary it was, when it is pointed out that instruction previously had been almost entirely didactic, with patients at times presented before an amphitheatre class, and that a view from the benches was about as near as the student came in contact with diseased states, which he would be called upon to treat after graduation.

This change in method was facilitated by the vision of Johns Hopkins who founded the hospital and whose expressed wish was that it should be in closest affiliation with the Medical School. In many other hospitals where this close affiliation did not exist some difficulties were at first met with but these have generally been overcome.

Osler was strongly convinced that it was the duty of a medical school to see that the senior student "begins his duties with the patient, continues them with the patient, ends them with the patient, using books and lectures as tools, means to an end." He emphasized the fact that the ideal hospital is one connected with a medical school, with the professors as members of the Visiting Staff. As he ex-

pressed it, "The work of an institution in which there is no teaching is rarely first class. It is, I think, safe to say that in a hospital with students in the wards patients are more carefully looked after, their diseases are more carefully studied, and fewer mistakes are made."

In order to prevent congestion in the wards and the too frequent use of the clinical material in the hospital, he emphasized the importance of utilizing the patients in the Out-Patient Department for the preliminary instruction of medicine in the Third Year. Practically all the Third Year teaching in Medicine has been done with Dispensary material. These patients are used for instruction of the students in Physical Diagnosis in small groups of five or six, and also in training them in the methods of observation. Those who listened to him can never forget those Observation Clinics given three days weekly to the Third Year class, first under Ward "H" and later in the Dispensary class-room, when often he would sit on the table swinging his legs and in the most delightfully informal way discuss the case that was being presented by one of the members of the class.

Always recognizing the value of laboratory methods as an aid to the physical examination in arriving at a correct diagnosis, he insisted that the Third Year student should be thoroughly trained in Clinical Microscopy methods. Through his encouragement, two public spirited women of this city provided the money for the building of the present Clinical Laboratory at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, where there are research rooms and large class-rooms for the proper teaching of this very important subject. Osler's example in this direction, furthered by forty addresses on methods of teaching delivered in various parts of the country, led to the organization of a well-equipped Clinical Laboratory in connection with all the first rank medical schools.

It was as a bed-side clinical teacher that Osler was at his best, and it is doubtful if the medical world has ever seen his equal. As Sir Humphrey Rolleston said, "To see him examine a case was a lesson in thorough clinical observation, and



not least because the patient's interest was not forgotten in that of the case." His ward visits were frequented by visiting medical men and teachers from all parts of this country and abroad. By apt illustrations and an epigram interspersed here and there at the bed-side, and in his memorable Saturday amphitheatre clinics, he was able to impress the salient features of a case so that they became indelibly imprinted on the hearer's mind. His memory for references to articles bearing upon a particular subject, citing year, volume and often page, was remarkable, and all his residents will recall the numerous trips taken to the Library to secure the particular volume desired. There was very little intuition in his ability to make a correct diagnosis, particularly in puzzling cases. It was based largely upon an enormous clinical and pathological experience and his ability to recall similar cases in the past. He never failed to follow with the students the fatal cases to the autopsy-room and to demonstrate the lesions found in the cases which had been studied clinically. His wonderful experience in the autopsy-room at Montreal had served him well in his ward work. There have been few better gross pathologists and his success as a clinical teacher was in a large measure dependent upon his extensive pathological training.

Only those who have had the good fortune to work under him can fully appreciate the enthusiasm he aroused in his assistants. He encouraged them to carry on original investigations and always gave them the greatest assistance and encouragement in their work. He was the first in this country to introduce the plan of having a certain number of the Internes remain in the hospital for a number of years. In this way, the disorganizing system of an entire change of staff yearly, was avoided. The longer an assistant remained the more valuable he was to the hospital. On an average, the assistant, who became his Resident Physician, had by this system already received anywhere from three to five years hospital training.

With what interest his return from his summer vacation, often spent in a three months trip abroad where he kept in touch with Medical progress in Europe, was looked forward to late in September each year! Everyone became keyed-up with enthusiasm for the winter's work. There was a wave of the hand and a friendly greeting for each member of the staff met in the hospital corridor, and with his characteristic stride he would lock arms with one of his friends on the way to the wards. His return each year was soon followed by an influx of patients in the private wards. It was an inspiration to see how he handled his psychoneurotic cases. An attempt to enumerate their numerous imaginary ills would prompt a comment on the attractiveness of a boudoir cap and he would be out of the room. The patient learned the futility of reiterating her symptoms and they were soon forgotten. He inspired confidence, a powerful therapeutic agent, and did not seem to need the present Freudian delvings to effect a cure.

After living in the hospital about one year, he took lodgings in the city, and later in 1891 bought the property at 1 West Franklin Street, where he continued to live until he left for Oxford in 1905. In 1892 he married the widow of Dr. Samuel Gross (née Grace Revere, of Canton, Massachusetts) who was the most charming of hostesses. His home was almost as much of an institution as the hospital. The Fourth Year medical students will always remember with delight those informal Saturday evening gatherings at which the interesting cases of the week were discussed, and at which Osler took the opportunity to show some of the treasures of his wonderful library. The interesting people one met at tea or at dinner at his home, often called the "Open Arms" by his intimates, still remains a vivid and delightful memory.

One can get some measure of the influence Osler's infectious enthusiasm has had on the student body of this entire country when one realizes, as Dr. Kober has pointed out, that of the 483 graduates of the Johns Hopkins Medical

School prior to 1907, 213 have been or are connected with our Medical Schools, many of them being heads of departments. He encouraged the formation of local Medical Societies throughout the country, and through the various national organizations to which he belonged, such as the Association of American Physicians, The American Medical Association, and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, exerted a wide-spread influence.

#### BALTIMORE INTERESTS OTHER THAN THOSE CONNECTED WITH THE HOSPITAL

It would seem that in a life so fully occupied there would be little time left for interests not directly connected with his university and hospital duties. Such was not the case, however. He at once became interested in the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty which, when he arrived, was housed in the dingy basement of the old building at the corner of St. Paul and Saratoga Streets. He was instrumental in its being moved at an early date to the house at 847 Eutaw Place. Under his guidance the library in a few years outgrew its accommodations and the present fine library building was built on Cathedral Street, the Faculty naming the large Assembly room "Osler Hall," as a token of appreciation for the active interest he had taken in the library's welfare. He started The Book and Journal Club. The fees for membership, amounting to a total of \$5.00 annually, were utilized in helping to provide journals and books for the library. The papers read before this Club were on subjects relating to Medical history, and many guests from a distance have been invited to read papers before it. He was responsible for the organization of the Medical Library Association, which has exerted a beneficent influence on medical libraries in this country. The headquarters are at the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in this city, and through the Library Exchange in connection with it, great assistance to libraries throughout

the country has been given, in enabling them to complete their journal files. He always took a very active part in the meetings of the Baltimore City Medical Society and in the annual meetings of the Faculty. No medical man in Baltimore has ever exerted a greater effect upon the uplift of the profession than did Osler. Medical life centered about him. He smoothed out jealousies and made it possible for the representatives of the various schools to get together and work for the common good of the profession. He had no professional enemies and his advice as a consultant was constantly sought.

He was not the cloistered professor and never forgot his duty as a citizen. For years the typhoid situation in Baltimore was a disgrace to the city. He waged a vigorous campaign against this preventable disease, and we can all remember his inspiring address at McCoy Hall, when he tried to rouse the civic authorities out of their lethargy and do something to combat the situation. This led eventually to the construction of a modern sewerage system, a filtration plant, and proper supervision of the milk supply, with an almost complete disappearance of typhoid at the present time, the saving of a tremendous economic loss and of thousands of valuable lives. He waged a similar fight against tuberculosis, and was ever ready to lend his powerful influence by addresses on the public platform. He was in a large measure responsible for the success of the first Tuberculosis Exhibit ever organized. Under Dr. John Fulton's direction, it was held in McCoy Hall. The example was soon followed by other States throughout the country, and these exhibits have had a most helpful influence in educating the public in the methods of preventing the spread of the disease.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Osler was a prolific and facile writer. His output was enormous. Miss Blogg has collected 773 titles of books and articles published by him. Some of these are, to be sure, mere brief communications reporting interesting cases. It



seemed a mystery to many how with his teaching work, numerous engagements outside and an open house rarely without its complement of guests, he found time for so much literary work. The secret lay largely in a well-regulated, systematic life, a wonderfully retentive memory enabling him to draw on a well of stored-up information when required, and the faculty of concentration, making it possible for him to utilize every spare five or ten minutes. Few writers in or out of the profession possessed a more attractive literary style. This was epigrammatic, interspersed with apt illustrations, spiced with a classical flavor, and made distinctive by an easily discernible personal touch.

His first published paper, "On Canadian diatomaceae," appeared in the *Canadian Naturalist*, Montreal, in 1870, the same year that he entered McGill as a medical student. From this date on there was an ever growing list of his writings. Only a very few of these can be referred to here. The remarkable success of his *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, first published in 1892, has already been referred to. He was the editor, with Dr. Thomas McCrae, of the system entitled *Modern Medicine* which has already passed through two editions. He published numerous monographs devoted to the study of some particular disease in which he was specially interested. Among these may be mentioned "The Cerebral Palsies of Children," "Angina Pectoris and Allied States," "Abdominal Tumors," "On Chorea," "Cancer of the Stomach," the latter published with Thomas McCrae.

The charm of his writings was best manifested in his addresses delivered on special occasions and in his medical historical papers. Some of these have already been referred to in speaking of his activities in connection with the Johns Hopkins Historical Club. Many of his charming addresses were published in that delightful volume *Aequanimitas and Other Addresses*. Among others, it contains his memorable valedictory address, "The Fixed Period," delivered at McCoy Hall, February 22, 1905, in which the sensation-mongering

local reporters seized upon a quotation from Anthony Trollope and exploited it in the press, and, by their inability to grasp the significance of its application caused Osler unnecessary mental distress. One of the greatest honors that ever came to him was the recognition of his humanistic culture, when he was elected by the members of the British Classical Association as their President for the year 1918. His Presidential Address on "The Old Humanities and the New Science" delivered at their annual meeting held at Oxford in May, 1919, revealed his classical learning and sense of humor, and in many respects was the most brilliant of his various occasional addresses. It was the last address he ever wrote and was a fitting crown for a remarkable literary career.

The last thing Osler wrote that ever appeared in print was a two-page review of Stephen Paget's biography of Sir Victor Horsley entitled *Sir Victor Horsley: A Study of his Life and Work*. It was published in the *Oxford Magazine*, January 23, 1920. Though written during his last illness, it was characteristic of Sir William that he should thus pay his tribute to the memory of a life-long associate and friend.

#### HONORS

It was only natural that one, so eminent in his profession and with such breadth of learning, should have numerous honors conferred upon him. He was made a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1883, and a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1898. He received the degree of LL.D. from the universities of McGill, Toronto, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Yale, Harvard and Johns Hopkins, and that of D.Sc. from the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Liverpool and Leeds, and the D.C.L. from the universities of Durham and Trinity, Toronto. On leaving the Johns Hopkins, he was made Honorary Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in this university. His election as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford in 1904 was the most

important appointment the English-speaking medical world has in its power to bestow. In 1911 he was created a Baronet of the British Realm by King George V. He was a foreign associate of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, and received the honorary degree of M.D. from the university of Christiana. On July 11, 1919, the day before his seventieth birthday, he was presented, in the name of a large number of subscribers, with a collection of essays in two large volumes, written by some one hundred and fifty representative members of the profession on both sides of the Atlantic, many of them former students or associates. The presentation was made by his friend, Sir Clifford Allbutt, Regius Professor of Medicine at Cambridge, who spoke in part as follows, "But while we celebrate your leadership in the relief of sickness and adversity, we are far from forgetting the sunnier theme—the debt, none the less, which we owe to you in other fields of thought. In you we see the fruitfulness of the marriage of science and letters, and the long inheritance of a culture which, amid the manifold forms of life, and through many a winter and summer, has survived to inspire and adorn a civilization which so lately has narrowly escaped the fury of the barbarian." In a moving reply Sir William spoke of himself as "loving our profession and believing in its future; I have been content to live in it and for it," and added characteristically, "Nothing in my career has moved me more, pleased me more, than to have received letters from men at a distance; men I have never seen in the flesh, who have written to me as a friend."

To be accurate, only two dummy volumes with the names of the contributors were presented on this occasion. The printing of the volumes had been delayed by a printers' strike in New York and they did not reach Oxford until about Christmas, 1919. Unfortunately, he never saw them. Numbers of several American and Canadian medical journals were issued as Osler numbers in commemoration of Sir William's seventieth birthday.

Of all the honors ever conferred upon him, the one that he probably most prized was his election as President of the British Classical Association.

#### AS A BIBLIOPHILE

Although Osler possessed a most excellent working library of current medical books, his library was noted chiefly for his wonderful collection of rare works dealing with the development of our knowledge of medical science. This love for old books had its inception at a very early period in his life and dates from his pre-medical days when he acquired a copy of Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*, the second book he ever bought. With what pride he would exhibit each succeeding edition of this work until every known one was in his possession! Scarcely a week passed in which some new acquisition to his wonderful library at 1 West Franklin Street arrived from one of the dealers in old books in Europe. Many of us vividly recall one of the meetings of the Johns Hopkins Historical Club devoted to Vesalius, when, from his own, Dr. Kelly's and Dr. Cushing's collections five copies of the Editio Princeps of the Anatomy of Vesalius were exhibited. How interested he would become in a new acquisition in a beautiful binding by Rivière or Zaehnsdorff! As Dr. Edward C. Streeter, who has written delightfully on Osler's bibliophilic tendencies, says "He had Petrarch's reverence for great books. He loved to see them in reverent hands, in fair estate and comely, yet he loved the 'ragged veterans' as well as Lamb did."

Without attempting to describe any of his valuable Incunabula or other treasures, I can do no better than quote further from Streeter:

His province as a collector lay somewhere between the early manuscript period and the literature on anaesthesia—an illimitable expanse—but his day was by no means at the meridian when he began to heat its boards. He soon laid Europe under tribute. From Poland and Spain and the boot of Italy, and little searched corners,



unknown to those who tramp the main travelled ways of bookdom, Sir William received his corded bales of Gothic, Bastard, and Black letter with mysterious regularity. At the same time that he thus eluded the German booksellers, who had cornered the old book market abroad, he let them know his "desiderata," as though it went against the grain to keep his peculiar wants from them. The result was that he often bought of Baer, the Rosenthals, Halle and Hiersemann, as well as from Rahir, Voynich, and Olschki. He knew them all, even snuffy old Symes, the expatriated Englishman, whose cramped *boutique*, Rue des Beaux Arts in Paris, yielded him material undiscoverable to other eyes than his. Needless to say that he maintained close relations with all the London and Provincial book sellers. These connections were not made for the supplying of his own needs purely. By these means he largely catered to the lean and hungry medical libraries of our country. His gifts to them were past numbering.

After going to Oxford Osler's historical collection grew apace, as those of us can attest from occasional visits to his delightful home at 13 Norham Gardens. The library gradually outgrew all available space on the first floor, and halls and rooms on the second floor were requisitioned to accommodate the overflow.

Osler eventually became possessed of one of the most valuable private collections of historical works ever gotten together. One naturally recalls the libraries of Meade and Askew as one went over it. He had a definite object in view in making the collection, namely, to get together the volumes which would give as complete an epitome of the history of the development of medicine from the earliest authentic records down to comparatively recent times. Sir William always deplored the fact that the wonderful collections of Meade and Askew were never kept intact and that they were dispersed at public auction. It had always been his desire that his collection should remain together, and according to his will his entire library of historical books goes to his alma mater, McGill University, Montreal. It seems so appropriate, also, that his ashes shall be eventually deposited with the books he loved so dearly.

Much of Sir William's time in recent years had been devoted to a catalogue, bibliographic, biographic and literary, of this collection. He had written accounts of the history of each individual volume and the place it occupied in the development of knowledge of the advancement of our science. Unfortunately, he was cut off before the work was completed, but it is being gone on with by competent experts under the loving direction of Lady Osler. When it appears it will be one of the greatest contributions to medical history of all time.

Revere Osler, during his life-time, had naturally become infected with the "bibliomania" germ and had gathered a wonderful collection of books pertaining to the literature of the Tudor and Stuart period. As a memorial to Revere, Sir William and Lady Osler presented this most valuable collection to the Johns Hopkins University, to be known as the Tudor and Stuart Collection. They also gave a liberal endowment to be utilized in part in caring for the collection, and for the establishment of a "Tudor and Stuart Club." Part of the interest accruing from the endowment fund is to be expended in inviting authorities on the literature of this period to give courses of lectures at the University, with the view of stimulating an interest in this interesting period of English literature. When the collection arrives, it will prove to be one of the most valuable gifts the Johns Hopkins Library has ever received.

Although his most attractive house and grounds at 13 Norham Gardens are to remain in the possession of Lady Osler during her life-time, Sir William has bequeathed the property to Oxford University as a residence for future Regius Professors of Medicine.

While our beloved Osler, our "Chief," has gone from among us, his spirit will ever remain the guiding star of all of us who have been privileged to know and love him. I think that the epitaph he himself would like best would be the words of his "old friend" Abou ben Adhem which he so frequently quoted, "Write me as one who loves his fellow-man."

## LEGAL ETHICS

BY CHARLES A. BOSTON

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IT HAS been suggested that the readers of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE are not averse to learning from its pages something of the diverse activities which command the attention of former students after their release from the immediate influence of the University. Numerous are the unexpected paths into which we drift.

Practical ethics, the application of philosophic moral principle to the problems of every day life, is an opportunity for every one. But "professional ethics" is an application which suggests perhaps to the passive mind reacting merely to phrases, an established etiquette observed by punctilious members of a profession. There is, however, a substantial difference between the etiquette and the ethics of a profession, though the etiquette may be a part of the ethics. Certainly etiquette does not occupy the whole field; and the term ethics, in its professional application, is too apt to provoke the invidious thought that it is a selfish device widely observed, having its foundation in a purpose to prevent undesirable competition and the unwelcome intrusion of a competitor into the field of the individual's usual operations.

It is in this sense that medical ethics is commonly understood—a rule of conduct observed among members of the profession in good standing which compels them from considerations of formal etiquette to sacrifice the interests of patients to the tender sensibilities of their professional advisers.

The fact is that professional ethics stands upon a sounder basis of moral principle and challenges any rule of etiquette which offends the fundamental essentials of right conduct.

Let it be left, however, to members of the medical profes-

sion to expound and justify the accepted tenets of recognized medical ethics. My thesis relates to legal ethics. And by legal ethics I mean not the ethics of law, but the ethics of lawyers as such.

In recent years, and especially since 1908, the legal profession in the United States has had its attention directed to applied ethics in the conduct of lawyers as never before, until now it has become an effective force in raising the standards of professional conduct, or rather in holding members of the profession to a closer observance of such standards, both by education and discipline. Lawyers have never been free from the disciplinary powers of some supervising functionary, though at times the discipline has been so lax as to be negligible as a factor in establishing standards of professional conduct. The legislation of England discloses, especially in ancient times, severe parliamentary reflection upon attorneys and surgeons alike.

An examination of reported judicial decisions enables one to perceive certain legal standards established sporadically and fragmentarily through the visitation of punishment upon offenders; but, of course, offenses which merit severe punishment through the courts are relatively few. So that the judicial outline of professional duty is measured chiefly, if not entirely, by extreme cases; and petty offenses against propriety have rarely if ever received that judicial scrutiny which, by crystallization in the precedent of reported decision, becomes the legal measure of duty. Few and far between have been the legislative prescriptions of standards, and they have never constituted a complete decalogue; they merely prohibited certain specified acts, such, for instance, as the New York law forbidding attorneys to purchase certain rights for the purpose of enforcing them by litigation or to pay any one for the procurement of employment in litigation. No legislative enactment of which I am aware ever prescribed the whole professional duty of a lawyer or attempted to do so. Certain official oaths, in more or less elaborate form, have prescribed some but not all of such



duties. The usual constitutional oath merely binds the attorney, like other officials, to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State. Certain statutory forms add to this the conduct of the office of attorney to the best of his ability. So that an attorney bent upon the discovery of his professional duty as prescribed by law, either constitutional, judge-made, or legislative or all together, would have an incomplete outline of extremes, painfully gathered, and in no way all-inclusive. Only lately has the first case book upon legal ethics (by Prof. George P. Costigan, Jr. of Northwestern University) made its appearance, and even it, though more completely comprehensive than any other treatment which I know is but an outline based upon illustrative judicial decisions through several centuries, supplemented by opinions from an unauthoritative but a guiding source which I shall take occasion to mention later. So that, while to a greater extent than any other profession, the ethical duty of a lawyer is a matter of established law, the complete standards of this duty are nowhere defined by law.

All professions have their traditional standards of propriety. It is well understood that conventional limitations forbid to the clergy conduct that is not regarded as unprofessional in other professions; it is commonly thought that medical ethics confines itself to the duties which practitioners owe to each other rather than those which they owe to their patients or to those who seek their aid; whereas the very existence of any professional standards of proper conduct within the legal profession is probably neither known nor suspected by the average man. Indeed, the terms *shyster* and *pettifogger* are peculiarly set aside to describe lawyers whose practices are outside of the pale of ethical toleration, while supposedly and too often actually within the tolerated limits of successful practice.

But lawyers themselves have not neglected traditional standards of propriety. In no other profession has the actual law intervened to such an extent to fix the extreme

limits of toleration; in no other profession is there such a summary method by which a gross offender may be brought within the operation of corrective justice. And even beyond this, despite shysters and pettifoggers, and sharp practices of questionable moral quality, the traditions of the legal profession, withal without penal sanction, have been high. In France, in England, in the United States, through professional bodies, and through the best individual example, high standards consistent with moral principle have been treasured and inculcated both by precept and performance.

In England, Samuel Warren, best known to a multitude of readers for his legal novel, *Ten Thousand a Year*, and as the inventor of that ridiculous hero Tittlebat Titmouse and the rascally lawyer Oily Gammon of the firm of Quirk, Gammon and Snap, did not deem it beneath his dignity to deliver under the auspices of the Incorporated Law Society a series of lectures relating to the professional conduct of solicitors.

In Washington Territory, as far back as 1863, provision was made by law for a professional oath embodying a specification of the principal legal duties of a lawyer, strongly resembling the traditional professional oath in certain European countries, and especially that prescribed by Christian V of Norway in 1683.

Indeed, when one enters upon the historic study of legal ethics, it is surprising how much of basic interest in the origin of certain tenets and formulae he is able to discover, all having their foundation in the application of moral principle to official duty.

Occasionally one finds that a bar association though a voluntary body has undertaken to lay down fundamental outlines, such for instance as the Louisiana State Bar Association as prescribed by its Charter of 1899.

Finally, one reaches the conclusion that in the study of the origins and principles of legal ethics he has unearthed a subject of surpassing interest, until recently but little known even within the profession. It is of especial interest to

Marylanders that probably the most complete formulation of the principles or precepts of legal ethics to be found anywhere is that made by David Hoffman, a distinguished lawyer of Baltimore City, in his Fifty Resolutions in regard to professional deportment, which he framed as a guide for his students (David Hoffman—born 1784—died 1854—Hoffman's *Course of Legal Study*, 2d ed. vol. II, p. 751). All literature bristles with contemptuous and well-deserved reflections upon the rascality of lawyers. This is because the rules of law (and especially technical law) offer favorable opportunity for alert tricksters learned in its intricacies. It must be borne in mind that the development of law itself created this opportunity. Philosophers of law recognize that the principal concepts of law originated in the adoption of remedies for undesirable convictions, and that the concept of rights follows historically the concept of remedies; and that the concept of remedies, especially in a primitive society, is formal, rather than spiritual; hence he who can discover or promote a defect of form in his adversary's case, can prevent the application of remedial law, and thus preserve an unethical advantage.

This fact has its roots in the earliest of laws and has, alas, survived. Therefore a race of practitioners who could retard the wheels of remedial justice is an almost inevitable consequence of the method of emergence and development of law. And such a race is bound to provoke the admiration and patronage of those who gain advantage from successful trickery, and the condemnation of those who advocate the application of correct moral principle to the solution of all practical problems.

In the legal profession, as well as without it, there have always been those who fell into the latter category, and who condemned the conduct of the other class. And within the profession have been those who worked by precept and example to elevate its moral standards.

The great recent revival of moral purpose among lawyers, in this country, started with the late United States Judge

Thomas Goode Jones of Alabama in 1881, and has gone on to a fuller fruition; two later stages mark its development—the adoption of a Canon of Professional Ethics by the American Bar Association in 1908, and the establishment of the function, happily styled “The Legal Ethics Clinic,” by the New York County Lawyers Association in 1912. All of these influences have contributed to promote an appreciation in the legal profession of its ethical duties, unprecedented in this country though the awakening has not penetrated yet to the darkest corners of ignorance or rascality.

Following the example set by the Alabama State Bar Association in 1881, on the initiative of Judge Jones, many other State Bar Associations adopted for the observance of their members so-called Codes of Ethics, which were statements of principles or fundamental outlines of professional conduct, aimed at the abolition or discountenancing of practices which were either morally offensive or otherwise brought the profession into disrepute or defeated the purposes of justice. This finally prompted the American Bar Association to appoint a Committee to formulate a statement of principles to be announced by the action of the Association as a canon of precept and admonition. After three years of investigation and conference among men prominent at the Bar, and representative of the different sections of the country, the Association received from its Committee its proposed canon and adopted it. The Committee having performed its function was discharged.

But, it will be recalled, that the first question which arose over the Ten Commandments was one of administration. When a man was found gathering sticks upon the Sabbath day (Numbers XV, 34)—“they put him in ward, because it was not declared what should be done to him.”

“And the Lord said unto Moses, The man shall be surely put to death.”

The canon of the American Bar Association is a moral adjuration without a penal sanction. It is a statement indi-



cating proper professional conduct, which, however, has not the force of law or even of professional obligation, except as it is, in part, the embodiment of principle recognized and enforced in law.

The American Bar Association having promulgated the statement considered its duty in this respect done. It does not attempt to enforce nor to interpret or apply its precepts in specific cases.

The machinery remains what it was before, such remedies as were already in the law; either the disciplining of the lawyer upon complaint made, or the relief of a dissatisfied client or injured person by the regular legal processes.

But these activities awakened a conscience within the profession, an avenging conscience in some instances, an educating conscience in others. Courts have always been slow to become accusers; hence the accusation of an offending lawyer must be presented to and not by a Court. In practice, what is everybody's business is nobody's business; and so, generally, except in the most flagrant cases of professional misconduct, reprehensible practices were not suppressed among those, who, though discredited and more or less ostracised, were willing to resort to them. And, not infrequently, the practices proved so profitable as to give their perpetrator a standing of his own, which even invited clients who were willing to secure the aid of trickery.

An awakened conscience in the profession set about clearing up abuses. So far as I know, the most active agency has been the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Organized as a protest against the iniquities of the Tweed control and the degradation of the judicial system of the city, it soon rectified the situation. And then it continued a useful functionary to its members, until it started its grievance committee upon a crusade for the benefit of the public and the purification of the Bar. This work has now continued active about fifteen years. Previous to that the Committee had always had a more or less perfunctory existence without great usefulness.

While it does not administer the code of the American Bar Association, which has no binding force as law, it entertains and investigates complaints of professional misconduct against lawyers, and conducts an unofficial trial before its members. It entertains an average of about one thousand complaints a year; and those which it finds deserving of prosecution it presents and prosecutes at the expense of the Association before the proper disciplinary tribunal of the State, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Its systematic efforts have resulted in purging the bar of many flagrant offenders against the law of professional duty, who otherwise would have continued objectionable practices unmolested; many others have been suspended for limited periods, and still others censored.

In the city of New York, in consequence, there is no other profession, so far as I know, where discipline can be so readily maintained. The New York County Lawyers Association has a similar Committee doing similar work on a smaller scale. I am not advised that there is such effective supervision of professional conduct maintained anywhere else in this country. Perhaps it is nowhere else so necessary.

This, however, is the disciplinary end of voluntary professional activity. But there is another effective agency of educational effort, in which too, I believe, New York lawyers have taken the lead.

Before I speak of this agency, I cannot forego mention of a third factor of voluntary professional undertaking in my own city, which perfects the organization of the Bar for the proper administration of the principles of legal ethics. This is an adjunct to the other two, the Committee on Unlawful Practice of the Law of the New York County Lawyers Association. Its duty is to prevent unauthorized persons and corporations from practising law; and this it has done by investigation, warning, and prosecution. When none but lawyers practise law, the summary discipline within the profession authorized by law, may be the more readily enforced against those entitled to practice but guilty of improper practice.

And now I come to the educational agency, which is the excuse for this article. This is what I have styled, "The Legal Ethics Clinic," established by the New York County Lawyers Association, through its Committee on Professional Ethics, of which the present writer is, and long has been, Chairman.

This clinic is devoted to the study of the solution of practical problems in legal ethics. Its function is to advise inquirers concerning the proper standards of conduct among lawyers. Its method is to entertain concrete questions, and answer them, pointing out the proper principle as understood by the committee. Its answers are widely published in legal periodicals throughout the English speaking world. Though a purely local body it has thus acquired through publicity an influential position in shaping professional thought upon the subject and in awakening professional attention.

The function was, I believe, unique in this country at the outset; the example has since been followed, not only by other Bar Associations, but in other professions. This committee and its views, through the publicity which it has secured and continues to utilize, still command the attention of the profession to a greater degree than others. In Professor Costegan's Case Book mentioned above, its answers are accorded the respect and weight of collation with statutes and judicial decisions, though they are only the expression of opinion of a few practising lawyers in a single city. The opinions, however, are not perfunctory; the committee consists of twenty-one members, and there are never or scarcely ever less than twelve present at its meetings. Every shade of opinion has an opportunity for expression, and more than once an answer has engaged the attention of the committee at five meetings. Any one may address a question to the committee and receive respectful consideration. Its advice is of course free; it makes it clear that its answers are nothing but the opinion of the committee; they have not the force of law, and they are merely advisory.

No identity of inquirer, or person involved, is ever disclosed to the committee. Its chairman is the only one who knows these. This rule of complete anonymity was introduced at an early date to prevent bias arising from knowledge of the persons or cases involved.

The number of questions thus far answered and published by the committee is 188, but they cover a very wide field of professional problems. An inspection of their index shows at least 71 topics involved, including Law Students, Clients, Witnesses, Employment, Fees; the Relation of the lawyer to his client, to the court, to other attorneys, to third persons; his civic duties and his conduct of public office; his relations with infants, insane persons; his partnerships, firm names, gratuitous services; judicial ethics, advertising, soliciting.

The object of it all, through concrete cases and publicity, is to illustrate and educate the lawyer and the public in the proper application of moral principle by lawyers in their own conduct, to the problems presented by a conflict of rights or claims, to the end that in the administration of law, it may not be swerved from the accomplishment of justice, through the unconscionable or improper conduct of the lawyer.

The work of the committee has opened a broad vista of opportunity; the chairman is of necessity the intermediary with the inquirer. And many hundreds of inquiries that have never reached the Committee have been directed to him. It is quite usual to have the inquirer satisfied with the chairman's answers, expressing his own individual opinion and advice based upon his experience in the deliberations and discussions of the committee.

There are many features of the work which are extremely gratifying to one who has followed it from its inception. Chief of these is the number of young men, new to the profession, who utilize the opinions of the committee to avoid a false professional step. The indications that the work has been educational are abundant. Men hesitate



now, and pause to inquire concerning the professional propriety of taking many steps which formerly they probably would have taken without hesitation. For several years past the chairman has been able to report to the Association an average of seventy additional problems, about which he has been consulted by inquirers in writing during the year and upon which he has expressed a personal opinion. He preserves no record of oral interviews; these far outnumber the written inquiries, and they have included men of all degrees of professional prominence; some of the problems have involved romances, others cruises; some have been most complex, others so ridiculously simple that the very fact that they provoked an inquiry was pathetic. Correspondence and inquiries have come to this purely local committee from almost every state in the Union, from the secular and the professional press and through these from their readers; from lawyers and laymen; from other Associations; from Canada, the Philippines, and even more than once from Japan.

This function was, in a way, an accidental product of several factors; and it did not spring up; it grew.

First, in Thomas Leaming's delightful book, *A Philadelphia Lawyer in a London Court*, is an account of the somewhat similar, but substantially different part played by the General Council of the Bar in England, whose advice applies rather to the etiquette or mere convention of the Bar than to the deeper and more fundamental principles of ethics as involved in professional conduct. The practice of this committee first suggested the solution of the problem which arose from a different source.

As soon as the American Bar Association promulgated its so-called Code of Ethics, inquiries arose concerning its applicability to specific situations; some of these found their way to the writer, who became chairman of a committee of the Association upon legal ethics and who was a member also of the Committee upon Professional Ethics of the New York County Lawyers Association. But neither of these

Committees was empowered to construe the canons or to express an opinion upon their application; they existed for other purposes. Occasionally a specific question was directed to the Association, or to the Committee, which was engaged in a different work and had no machinery for answering such inquiries.

Dr. Felix Adler, director of the Society of Ethical Culture in New York, had suggested the application of ethics to professional problems, to the end that a practical system of professional ethics derived from a study of the problems might be evolved for the benefit of the public and for professional men. He had suggested this to some young lawyers as a start, and at his instance, they tried the experiment of meeting to discuss the application of ethical principles to legal practices. They met informally for several years, monthly during the winter at dinner at the City Club, and their meetings continued until interrupted by the War and its conflicting activities.

One of the first matters discussed was the notoriously unethical and shocking condition of some of the practices in the bankruptcy court, and how to secure their correction:

The method of discussing and applying ethical principle to legal practice thus evolved in this voluntary and extra-legal and wholly informal assembly.

Finally the three facts, brought contemporaneously to the attention of the present writer, united to impress upon him the desirability of conferring the present function upon the committee of which he was a member. The General Council of the Bar in England furnished the example of the functionary, the actual questions upon the construction and application of the Canon of the American Bar Association illustrated the necessity, and the round table talks at the City Club showed the method.

The Association was asked to authorize the effort; the powers of its committee were extended to its present function; and though its powers were in nowise curtailed, the actual demand has proven such that its preëxisting powers

of a far broader scope,—to publish treatises on legal ethics, to coöperate with other associations in formulating the standards of conduct, to investigate methods of obtaining employment deemed inimical to the best interests of the profession,—have scarcely ever been exercised.

As I have already indicated, the excuse for this article is the suggestion of the Editor of this magazine that its readers are interested in the diverse activities of former Johns Hopkins students. This particular activity is, perhaps, unique; but that it has had, and is having a widespread influence in the legal profession is undeniable; that its example has been copied in other professions is also true.

Within the limits of this article it is impossible to illustrate the operations of the committee by an example. Though it has frequently been likened to Ruth Ashmore's talks with girls in the *Ladies Home Journal*, the likeness is merely superficial. It is the talk of men to men, for altogether practical purposes, for the benefit of the public, of clients, of lawyers, and for the better administration of law upon a plane of moral principle to promote the ends of justice fairly.

## KEPLER'S DEATH (NOVEMBER, 1630)

BY CAROL WIGHT, '19 (ex. '00)

The sun goes down, perchance for the last time  
I gaze upon his glory as he goes,  
An old and broken man by fever felled,  
Blasted by disappointment's blighting breath.  
In vain I pled my suit at Prague and now  
Friendless, in want they leave me here to die,—  
But not alone. O thou, my sole real friend,  
I gaze upon thee face to face, for thou,  
O Sun, didst rule my life since it began  
And meet it is we thus together go,  
Thou to return and gladden earth anew  
With splendor, I, my name perchance forgot,  
Not here to rise, but where His will ordain,  
Whose scepter all life and all the stars obey.  
Where are ye now, ye slowly dragging nights,  
Whose toll of ceaseless calculations sapped  
My brain o'erworn, blinding my failing eyes  
Scarce conscious of the reddening dawn that found  
Me fainting, sick o'er toil interminable  
And to a restless couch bore baffled back?  
"Per aspera ad astra." To my heart  
Returned new hope as health returned, to solve  
God's book and burst its barriers seal by seal,  
For ever within me welled a voice that cried:  
"Kepler, endure! the globe is in thy grasp;  
This is thy birth-right,—to thy fellow-man  
God's heaven in all its mystery to declare."  
Was it not truth? Have I not conquered? gained  
The secret that I staked my life to gain?  
Yes, by my laws the planets six are set  
On their elliptic, heaven-appointed paths,  
And round the sun in awful glory glide,  
Their changing radii equal areas sweeping  
In equal times at less or greater speed  
Forever through the vacant abyss of space.  
O how I toiled and wrestled as of old  
Did Jacob with the angel till I gained  
Their law of distance and their orbit's time,



And wrung the ratio of the cube and square  
From the vast solar-system till I saw  
How harmony and law pervade the whole!  
What though my weary orbs were well nigh spent,  
That inward eye naught earthly could obscure,  
With true celestial vision was endowed  
Holy as his who in his slumber saw  
Angels of God descending from on high.  
Yes, oft at night, the hour to quiet given,  
In ceaseless observation, spurning rest,  
I searched the star-hung heavens to behold  
The seraphim at their stupendous task,  
Bearing his planet each around the sun,  
Celestial music making as they moved,—  
Then o'er my spirit stole a dream of truth:  
Why should the great Creator angels need  
To work His will? By Law alone He stands  
Revealed, then why should angels intervene?  
Whereat the voice rose in me crying aloud:  
"Render thy homage unto Him alone  
Whose glory it is thy glory to declare."  
Rich recompense for all neglect and scorn  
Heaped on an old man by a wanton world.  
Yes, let them trample down my work, since God  
Hath waited now six thousand years for man  
To read His book, this wondrous universe  
So fair, what care I when my book be read:  
Read it men will and that in God's good time.  
Perchance in future years they'll weight my dust  
With some sarcophagus, some monument,—  
Who bread denied me yet may give a stone!  
But why should I victorious complain?  
Not for the praise of earthly potentates  
Whose fickle smile is transient as a dream,—  
No, for the glory of my God I wrought.  
Still Tuscany's Arch-Duke,—I must recall  
One pleasing memory,—sent to me a chain  
Of purest gold,—fit emblem for the man,  
Who chained the planet Mars by lasting law;  
Yet sweeter comes this honor inspired by him.  
Great Galileo, he whose friendship still  
Sweetened my life, now solaces my death.  
Thee may thy fellow-countrymen accord  
The love and honor mine deny to me!

O Tycho Brahé, my deep debt to thee,  
For food when famished, homeless for a home,  
While sickness and want afflicted me and mine,—  
My promise at thy death-bed pledged,—at last  
Is paid in full, God only knows with what  
Dire deprivation, but thy tables now  
Are published and in all men's hands. O ye,  
Bold mariners who plough the barren brine,  
Rejoicing in your storms upheaving vast  
And sullen surges topped with trampling waves,  
Bethink you as you turn our tables o'er,  
Plotting your course through still uncharted seas,  
How must their hearts, no less than yours, exult,  
Whose minds, Columbus-like, explore forever  
Vast, unknown seas of thought, guideless, alone.  
The darkness deepens, brighter glows the light.  
Welcome, kind death, my hand I lay in thine,  
For thou has spared me till my task is done.  
What further unimaginable suns  
Through awful voids illimitable flash  
Let others tell on whom my mantle falls.  
God's oracle am I, "These things saith He,  
Who holds the *seven* stars in His right hand."  
Before His throne of mercy infinite  
I'll bring my book and claim my sure reward  
Fearless, for he who battles for the truth,  
Gains there a crown no blood-stained victor vaunts.  
Lead Death, I follow; guide me to my God  
On my last pilgrimage from star to star.

## COMMENCEMENT

THE COMMENCEMENT exercises were held in the Lyric Theater on Tuesday afternoon, June 15, 1920, at four o'clock. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Johns Hopkins Orchestra. Rev. Dr. Loren M. Edwards, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, offered the invocation and pronounced the benediction.

The candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts were presented by Dean J. H. Latané; those for the degrees of Bachelor of Engineering and Bachelor of Science in Chemistry, by Dean J. B. Whitehead; those for the degree of Bachelor of Science, by Professor W. P. Mustard; those for the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy, by Professor C. W. E. Miller; those for the degrees of Doctor of Public Health, Doctor of Science in Hygiene, Bachelor of Science in Hygiene, and Proficient in Public Health, by Dr. W. H. Welch; and those for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, by Dean J. W. Williams.

The Commencement address was delivered by His Excellency Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, who was introduced by President Goodnow as "Bert Ritchie of '96." Governor Ritchie's subject was: Recent Developments in State Government in Maryland.

### GOVERNOR RITCHIE'S ADDRESS

I am deeply grateful for the honor of addressing you today. Twenty-four years have passed since I received my degree from the Johns Hopkins University, and today I feel not so much as one scheduled for a formal commencement address, but rather as one of you, bound to our alma mater by the same strong ties of love and affection that bind you, and perhaps privileged to speak a little more intimately, even a little more personally, than another whose accomplishments would give him much greater right to address you.

Because of this, I hope you will bear with me, if, instead of something more stereotyped and perhaps more appropriate, I discuss with you briefly some phases of the only thing that absorbs me now, the State Government of Maryland. Indeed, most of us are native Marylanders and will continue to live and work here, and the others have been Marylanders by adoption during their university course, so that all of us must be interested in the problems which confront the State.

A series of Acts passed during recent years has placed upon our statute books about all the progressive legislation which is needed. These Acts created the Public Service Commission, for the regulation and supervision of public utilities; the State Industrial Accident Commission, charged with the payment of compensation when workmen are injured or killed; the Conservation Commission, for the protection and control of the sea food and game of the State; the State Board of Prison Control, having jurisdiction over the State penal institutions, with power now to abolish prison contract labor when a proper substitute can be worked out; the State Tax Commission, to which is entrusted the making and equalizing of assessments; the State Roads Commission, whose duty it is to plan and build our systems of highways; the State Department of Education, which entered upon a new era with the passage of legislation in 1916; and, finally, the Budget System, for which splendid reform we justly and gratefully give so much credit to your distinguished President, Dr. Goodnow.

With such a series of advanced legislation added to the legislation already existing, it seemed that little more was needed, and in truth but two measures of state-wide governmental importance were needed. One was the Merit System for State employes and the other a State Purchasing Department. Both were supplied by the Legislature of 1920.

This means, I think, that for the near future, at least, the work of the State government of Maryland will be principally



administrative; and without meaning for one moment to minimize the importance of other fields of work, I may mention four subjects which are admittedly of prime concern,—the installation of the Merit System, the Purchasing Department, Roads, and Education.

The Merit System cannot be introduced at one stroke. We may quite freely concede its advantages, which are obvious, but we must also guard against its dangers. These are two; first, the danger, which has become so much of a reality in Washington, of impaired incentive to work, the knowledge that your job is safe, that you can close your desk at four o'clock, and that during office hours you can skim through on less than the best that is in you; and secondly, the danger of including within the system positions which in reality can be more efficiently filled, with better service to the public, by giving the department head the right of free selection.

There are many positions which clearly ought to be included in the Merit System; there are others which with equal clearness ought not; and then there are still other positions which occupy a middle ground, and the advisability, having regard to the public interest, of including which depends upon an exact knowledge of their duties, of the field from which applicants for them are drawn, upon local considerations in the city or county where the duties are to be performed, and sometimes upon other matters, too.

This means that the Merit System must be introduced with care, with intelligence, and with an accurate knowledge of the conditions actually surrounding the offices placed under it. For this reason, the law as passed is elastic and carries with it a good deal of discretion, because many positions are either placed under the system with power in the Commissioner and the Governor to take them out, or are left out of the system but with power in these officials to put them in, all as study, observation, and experience indicate is best for the public service.

This is, practically, the best kind of law which could be passed, because it minimizes the possibility of making mistakes which might lessen public efficiency instead of advancing it, in the introduction of what is one of the most important forward steps ever taken in this State.

In the inauguration of this system the administration proposes to see that every position is placed under it which regard for efficient public service indicates should be placed under it; but where we find that a position can be filled more satisfactorily and with greater efficiency by leaving it out, then we are going to leave it out, even though that may not conform entirely to the views of some enthusiastic believers in the Merit System, upon whom, however, the responsibility for administering the State government does not rest.

The State Purchasing Department is another agency which will result in increased economy and efficiency, but which must be introduced with care and circumspection. It goes without saying that loss results when every department makes its own purchases, and when every State institution, except those which are members of a voluntary association, does the same. Yet some institutions are so located that because of their proximity to the source of supply or for other reasons they can buy some things cheaper and more advantageously themselves than they could through a central agency. This problem, like the Merit System, will be worked out with regard to what proves to be the most economical and efficient plan for the State to follow.

In road building the State has embarked upon a new era. Hitherto, the State has paid the entire cost of State roads out of its own funds, and millions of dollars have been expended in this way. The State road system, however, that is the system of main arteries of travel, is approaching completion, and the construction of lateral roads, that is important feeders of the main arteries, is about to begin. Under the legislation of 1920 these lateral roads will be systematically planned, and their cost will be shared equally between the counties and the State.

In the carrying on of this and future road work, the time is never going to come again, during this administration at least, when a force of auditors will be needed for ten days in order to determine whether the State Roads Commission has any money to spend on roads or whether it has not, or when such a condition as I am describing in tomorrow's papers will be possible.

Our new educational law, enacted in 1916, is said to be one of the very best in the country. Experience has shown some defects or the need of some additions, and further experience will doubtless disclose more. But these can all be remedied or supplied by appropriate amendments. They are details, and do not affect the structure of the law itself.

But that is all the law is,—a structure. It is all any law is. A splendidly conceived written law is like the skeleton of a human being. There is nothing more wondrous than the human frame, but of itself it is a lifeless, inert thing, and that is all it could ever be without a heart to pulsate life through the veins and a brain to think and to create.

So it is with the written law. No matter how carefully conceived, no matter how broad its scope, no matter how wholesome its theory, of itself it is a mere structure or fabric, and must remain so until life is breathed into it through the personality of those charged with its enforcement.

In the case of an educational law that life, that vitality which makes it a breathing thing, must come from the officials who administer it and the teachers who exercise their calling under it. They must be practical men and women, abreast of the times, and aglow with the realization that on their shoulders in large measure rests the future welfare of our State,—for the education of the growing generation is entrusted to their care, and their waking hours can be dedicated to no higher task.

We in Maryland can rejoice in a splendidly equipped and enthusiastic body of teachers, and whatever may be necessary to keep them happy and contented in their work, and whatever may be necessary to attract others to their num-

ber, and whatever may be necessary to elevate and advance the educational interests of this State, these things I propose to do.

The task is at its threshold only, and perhaps nothing more specific at this time would be appropriate, but I cannot refrain from saying this:

I want to see the boys and girls come out of school with a realization of the things in life that are vital. So many thoughts possess us as the days go by, and seem of pressing import, and yet they are not really vital. Who are to be the candidates for President, whether the Volstead Act should be repealed or amended, whether the Suffrage Amendment should be ratified or not, are questions which we are all discussing. But after all men and women differ honestly about these things, and we must be broad enough to realize that however decided our own convictions may be, others who think differently are just as sincere as we.

But there can be no difference of opinion about the task which quietly, unostentatiously, but none the less effectively the educational authorities of the State are charged to perform. That task is vital. It is to raise a race of men and women, who, whatever may be their views on passing questions, yet see clearly, think sanely, act fearlessly, are clean and honest and sincere in their speech and actions, believe in God, and can look any man in the face with not a thing to be ashamed of.

Nothing is so vital as that, and happily we can have complete confidence in the executive heads of the State Department of Education who face that task. It can, I think, with perfect truth be said that no other State has their superiors. As they dedicate themselves to that great work, I will see to it that during the next three and one-half years there shall be no day in which they ever lack wholehearted and genuine coöperation from me.

Permit me now, in conclusion, to make a few brief general comments upon public administration, which are practical and represent something of my own idea of handling the State's affairs.



The Governor of the State is responsible for the way the public business is administered. It is true that our scheme of government provides for the appointment by the Governor of departments, boards, and officials, charged with the actual prosecution of the different lines of State activity. These officials are supposed to be responsible to the Governor, and those under them are supposed to be responsible to them. In reality, however, all are responsible to the Governor, and the Governor is responsible for them all.

The public should and would no more permit the Governor to escape responsibility for the acts of his different State departments, and of their subordinates, than the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should and would permit Mr. Willard to escape responsibility for the acts of his traffic manager, and those under him. If mistakes or errors are made, the stockholders might decide that under the particular circumstances Mr. Willard should not be blamed; and the public might decide the same way as to the Governor. Nevertheless, the responsibility is the Governor's. He ought to recognize it and never forget it.

This being so, the Governor's absolute right to name his own department heads, through whom alone his responsibility can be discharged, necessarily follows. No office holder has a vested right to his office. No Governor can fairly be asked to inherit existing heads of departments, if, in his judgment, his administrative policy can be more effectively carried on by new ones owing to him a responsibility analogous to the responsibility which he owes to the public.

In line with this conviction, I have not hesitated to make changes, perhaps sweeping changes, in department heads. This has rarely involved any reflection upon the officials who have been displaced. Where changes have been made, it simply means that, for reasons which seem controlling to me,—and I am the one who is ultimately responsible,—I feel that the public work can be more satisfactorily performed through department heads of my own choosing.

I shall not hesitate to pursue the same plan in the future whenever reasons exist which convince me that a change is desirable. Others may not always agree with me in the future, as some have not in the past. Indeed, others may not even understand the reasons actuating the change. In any event, this has not deterred, and will not deter me, from exercising the right which every Merit System ever devised concedes to the Executive,—because it must be conceded him if he is to be held responsible, as he is, for the public business,—namely, the right to displace an existing department head with one of his own selecting, whenever for sufficient reasons, he thinks that the advisable thing to do.

In exercising their right of commenting upon the character of appointments made, the public and the newspapers ought not to forget two things.

The first is, that an Executive is not always able to secure the type of man he would like to have. His field is often limited, because many men of business training and experience which fit them for public office are unwilling to assume it. The salaries are usually small, the work, to the man who wants to do his duty, is almost always exacting, and it is hard to accomplish anything without displeasing a great many people who want something else. The standard for measuring appointments, therefore, is not the ideal man, but the available field. At that the real wonder is that so many conscientious, capable, and industrious men, who could earn much more in private life, give their talents and their services to the public.

The other thing is, that the man whose name reads the best, whose appointment would instantly command newspaper and public approbation, may not be the man best fitted for the place. The business man requires particular qualifications to be a success, and so does the banker, and the lawyer, and the preacher, and the university president. and do not forget that the holder of a public office does too.

He ought to have a particular kind of training, a talent for meeting with people in every walk of life, an infinite amount

of patience, a realization of the fact that he is the servant of every man in the State, and an appreciation of the wants and needs of the class of people who come in contact with his office, as well as sincerity, integrity, and the ability to perform his duties.

Remember, therefore, that an Executive may know, from observation or acquaintance, that some one more nearly measures up to the actual requirements of an office and can really fill the office better than another whose name might strike the public more forcefully.

There is one reform, affecting the whole State government, which is very much needed, and that is a closer coördination between the Executive and the different departments. There are about forty departments in the State government exclusive of State institutions. The Governor may, if he wishes, leave nearly all of them to their own sweet way, but obviously executive efficiency requires that he should keep in close enough touch with them to enable him to be familiar with their work, to coöperate with and aid them whenever he can, and to exercise at least general supervision.

As promptly as time permits, I want to devote myself to devising a plan for this. It may result in what has already been accomplished in some other states, namely, a reorganization of our whole State government which will gather up the scattered agencies and concentrate them in a much smaller number of groups, along logical and business lines.

And now, ladies and gentlemen of the graduating classes, let me thank you for the patience with which you have listened to this excursion into the realms of State government.

You go forth from this hall today impressed with a great and solemn trust, the trust of living up to the traditions of our beloved alma mater, and of the luster which surrounds the degree which she confers upon you. Yours is a splendid opportunity in that you can impress upon the communities to which you go the principles of law and order, and of respect for constituted authority, which are so large a part of the teachings you have received.

I know that you will acquit yourselves right worthily, that you will give to whatever may be your daily tasks the best that is in you. And so I congratulate you with all my heart, and wish for you and for old Johns Hopkins God's best blessings.

A portrait of Professor Warren H. Lewis was presented by Dr. W. H. Welch on behalf of the following colleagues and friends: J. J. Abel, C. R. Bardeen, L. F. Barker, R. B. Bean, H. A. Christian, E. R. Clark, E. V. Cowdry, T. S. Cullen, J. C. Donaldson, C. R. Essick, H. M. Evans, W. W. Ford, W. S. Halsted, R. G. Harrison, D. R. Hooker, W. H. Howell, H. McE. Knowler, F. R. Lillie, H. Lissner, W. G. MacCallum, E. F. Malone, A. W. Meyer, Alice Rohde, F. R. Sabin, G. L. Streeter, L. H. Weed, W. H. Welch, and J. W. Williams.

President Goodnow then proceeded to read his annual Commencement address with announcements.

#### PRESIDENT GOODNOW'S ADDRESS

The year which closes with these Commencement Exercises has been from some points of view a memorable one. Whether because of the close of the war or for some other reason the entering class in the undergraduate department was by far the largest in the history of the University. Indeed the almost continuous increase in the number of our undergraduates since our move to Homewood about four years ago has presented problems which we have been able to solve only with the greatest difficulty. If that increase continues and is not accompanied by a corresponding increase of our endowment, which will permit us to provide the necessary buildings in which to carry on the instruction and for the increase in the teaching force necessary to do the teaching, we shall be obliged to consider seriously the limitation of the number of our students. Large numbers of students are, it is true, evidence of prosperity in the



sense that they indicate a popular opinion that we are doing well the work required of us. At the same time it is to be remembered that education is not what the census speaks of as a gainful occupation, but on the contrary is one in which losses rather than excess profits are the rule. The more students we have the more money we must have to educate them. For every student costs the University from two to five times what it receives from him in the shape of tuition fees.

This is a thought which cannot sink too deeply into the minds of those of you who have finished your university education and are leaving us today. Don't ever forget that, whatever you may have paid the University for the privilege of receiving your education here, you have not as yet paid even within a half what it has cost the University to give you that education. Later on you should, if you can, make to the University such return of that cost as is within your power.

This feeling of indebtedness to their alma mater, which is so generally held by the alumni of our greatest American institutions of higher education, is the cause of the success of the appeals for funds so recently made and of necessity made because of the critical situation in which almost all colleges and universities find themselves as a result of the changes brought about by the war.

This University, it is true, has been very fortunate during the past three or four years in receiving additions to its endowment. I am very glad to be able to announce that we shall receive from the DeLamar estate upwards of \$3,000,000. Mr. DeLamar's gifts to the three universities, which he selected as the objects of his bounty, are almost unexampled in the history of private benefactions. That we have been chosen as one of the beneficiaries is a source of great pride to us, apart altogether from the satisfaction which we naturally feel when we consider that his generosity will enable us to solve many problems which seemed insoluble.

The Medical School has been fortunate also in being the recipient of a gift from the General Education Board of \$400,000 toward a sum of \$600,000 to replace the Pathological Laboratory destroyed by fire last winter.

Mr. Ben May, of New York, has given us \$1200 for the establishment of a second fellowship in Clinical Microscopy.

Mr. William Bingham, of Bethel, Maine, has given \$1200 for a fellowship for the coming year in Medicine.

An anonymous donor has given \$1000 for a fellowship in the Cardiographic Laboratory in the Medical Department.

The Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations gave the University \$2000 for the establishment of the Hortense G. Moses Scholarship, to be awarded to the student doing the best work in the course in Elementary Hebrew.

Mrs. S. A. Parker, Chairman, Mrs. Walter Vickers, Mrs. W. W. Keith, Mrs. J. H. Preston, Mrs. Julian Ridgely, Mrs. William McMillan, and Miss Sarah Fischer, constituting the "Jumble-Inn Committee," gave to the University \$1790.60 to establish "Jumble-Inn Scholarships." These are to be awarded to teachers in the elementary public schools of Baltimore who are pursuing courses in the College Courses for Teachers and the Summer Courses as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science.

I am glad to be able to announce finally that the General Education Board has offered us \$30,000 a year for the next two years towards a fund for the increase of salaries.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has given a silver cup in recognition of the services of the students in the recent illegal railroad strike. This cup is to be used as a prize in some competition among the students. The conditions are to be determined later.

A gift of \$500 from Mr. J. Noble Stockett and family was made as a memorial to the late Dr. J. Noble Stockett, Jr., to be used as a loan fund for graduate students in the Department of Political Economy. The fund has been named, in accordance with the wishes of the donor, the "Dr. J. Noble Stockett, Jr. Memorial Fund."

Mr. DeLamar's gifts and the other gifts which have come to us have almost doubled our endowment in four years. Under these conditions it is quite natural that our friends should ask why it is that the University is in the critical situation to which allusion has been made. The answer is that the largest gift which we have received, as well as a number of the other gifts, have been by their donors earmarked for specific purposes. Such gifts do not, therefore, relieve greatly the University in carrying the burden which it has assumed, but on the contrary impose upon it the duty of enlarging existing activities or of entering upon new fields of endeavor.

The necessity of increasing salaries in order partially to meet the increased cost of living, further, has made existing burdens greater where there has been no corresponding increase of available income. So while gifts add to the University's possibilities for usefulness they do not always make the problem of the Trustees easier to solve. Hence the deadly iteration and reiteration of needs in the remarks of those responsible for the fortunes of universities.

May I be excused, therefore, if I again call attention to some of our most pressing needs:

The first is, larger endowment for general purposes. During the last two years we have found it necessary to increase salaries in the Philosophical and Engineering faculties to a total amount of \$89,000. Part of this sum has been provided out of increase of income. But for between \$60,000 and \$75,000 provision must still be made.

Our second need is for a Chemical Laboratory. The work in Chemistry is at present divided between Homewood and the old site, and the great demand for instruction in this subject has crowded our laboratories to a point where the admission of more students is practically impossible.

In the third place, we are in great need of a gymnasium. At present we carry on our physical education only in the open air and consequently only at such times as the weather permits. The lack of a gymnasium also hampers consider-

ably the work of the Reserve Officers Training Corps Unit. For we have no place for drill in bad weather. Notwithstanding this handicap the work of the unit has been such that the University has been placed by the War Department in the distinguished class of collegiate institutions. That the University has won this coveted honor is in large measure due to the untiring and conscientious efforts of Captain Ellis and his colleagues in the Department of Military Instruction.

Finally, we need a building providing for administrative offices and an auditorium. An auditorium is particularly necessary. If we had one available we could hold our Commemoration and Commencement exercises at Homewood and would thus be in a position to welcome our alumni in a fitting manner. Unfortunately we have never been able to do so in the past. An auditorium, further, would give us an opportunity to provide for carrying on properly those extra-curricular activities which are so important a feature of college life. And I am glad to express our appreciation of the wholesome development along these lines, which has been characteristic of the past two or three years. The Musical Association, to whose efforts we have been indebted for the musical program at our more recent public functions, is filling a large place in our institutional life. It is, however, dependent on the generous hospitality of the Peabody Institute for the ability to carry on its activities.

The Dramatic Association, which also has given a new zest to college life, is inadequately housed in the former hay loft of the students' building which in University circles is commonly, appropriately, and perhaps I might add affectionately, dubbed the "Barn."

The Tudor-Stuart Club, to be established, from the recent gift by the late Dr. Sir William Osler in memory of his son, Edward Revere Osler, we cannot at present house in an appropriate manner for lack of room.

I cannot close what I have to say with regard to these student activities without saying a few words as to two



other associations which have come into being during the past year or two. These are the Social Science and the Literary Associations. Both have been formed through the initiative of the student body. Both have through the lectures for which they have arranged added greatly to our college life.

The list of our needs has, you have probably already noticed, included no mention of dormitories. I have said nothing about them, not because a dormitory is not greatly needed, but because fortunately one is in process of provision for us through the generosity of our alumni. I can only say that the sooner we have it the more shall we be pleased.

Apart from the increase in our responsibilities and in the difficulty of some of our problems the year which now closes has been on the whole an uneventful though a successful one. Probably the most noticeable feature in these Commencement exercises is the large number of those upon whom degrees have been conferred. If I am not mistaken we have today awarded more degrees than ever before in our history. The granting of so many degrees is from one point of view gratifying. Many degrees and many students are not, however, things of which we are excessively proud. We have never consciously sought to be big. We have always sought quality rather than quantity. And while the past year has had as its incident greater numbers of students than ever before in our history, the large numbers who have been taught have not, I believe I can truthfully say, been responsible for any sacrifice of efficient work. But as I have said, we have in many departments very nearly reached our limit and we may be called upon to put in force in departments other than the Medical School the principle of limiting our numbers.

To you who are leaving us today it is my privilege to say farewell on behalf of the University. Goodbyes are always painful. They are probably more painful to us who are left than to you who leave. We have done what we could for you. We shall begin next year with new faces which we

shall become acquainted with only to lose. You go into the great outside world with hope and enthusiasm. What you have done here will soon be lost in the past, the features of which will grow dimmer and dimmer as time goes by. It is our hope, however, that in the new scenes in which you will live you will not forget us. It is our wish that in your new life you will have that success which is your right. If we have been able to contribute to it even in a small degree we shall be satisfied.

### CLASS REUNIONS

#### THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLASS OF '90

With each year the class reunions become more numerous, attract to Baltimore increasing numbers of University Alumni and take on a more distinctly interesting character.

The recent celebration of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Class of 1890 gives point to the growing importance of these reunions now a feature of each recurring Commencement.

The '90 classmen gathered together in Baltimore on June 15, the University Commencement Day and indulged in a most elaborate program of events which included an informal luncheon at noon, followed by a motor trip around Baltimore, a visitation to the University grounds and buildings, attendance in a body upon the Commencement Exercises of the University in the Lyric Theater, followed by a Tea at the Belvedere and the Class Dinner at the Maryland Club in the evening.

The Class of 1890 was one of the last to graduate under the administration of the late President Daniel C. Gilman and many of the Professors of that day are either deceased or unconnected with the University. Thirty years have brought many changes in the Johns Hopkins and its personnel and the graduates of 1890, many of whom had not visited Baltimore since their College days, found much that was interesting and new.

The Thirtieth Anniversary of the Class brought together a larger percentage of the graduates of a single class than has taken place in the history of the University. This was due in the first instance to the fact that this class was among the first, if not the first, to generate class spirit and kindle University enthusiasm. This spirit has been peculiarly fostered during the thirty years since the graduation of its members and it was impressively evidenced in the Reunion. There were thirty-six men in the Class of '90 at graduation, eight of whom are deceased. Of the twenty-eight living members all but eight were present at the Thirtieth Anniversary Reunion and of the eight absentees three were abroad, one was in ill health, and the remaining four were prevented from attending by unavoidable considerations. Many members travelled long distances to be present.

The '90 Class Headquarters were opened at the Belvedere on Monday, the day preceding the Reunion by a Reception Committee composed of the local members of the Class, Messrs. E. Parkin Keech, Jr., Esq., Vernon Cook, Esq., Dr. Sydney M. Cone, Hon. Isaac Lobe Straus, Sylvan Hayes Lauchheimer, Esq., Colonel William Whitridge, Eugene Levering, Jr., and Arthur A. Oehm.

Precedent to the Anniversary a two months campaign was carried on among the widely separated members of the Class by the Reunion Committee of which Colonel Ned Arden Flood of New York was Chairman. It was a most unusual and vigorous campaign and included weekly letters to the members of the Class, a cross fire of letters between individual members, the whole culminating in the publication of a large four page newspaper of which there were two issues respectively in the last two weeks preceding the Reunion. One of the incidents of the '90 propaganda was a communication in verse written by the distinguished litterateur Dr. William Wallace Whitelock and sent to his fellow classmates which is reprinted by permission:

## CORDA VIROSQUE CANO

It's a lie! We're not fifty, who dreamt such a thing?  
 Remember that Autumn resembles the Spring;  
 And though we look seasoned by years and by cares,  
 We only are striplings who're putting on airs.  
 We like to pretend, but we're boys just the same,  
 Who're eager to *get* and to *stay* in the game;  
 And if that we're old anyone should maintain  
 It's a sign of *his* dotage, not ours, that is plain.  
 The age of a horse you may see by his teeth,  
 But a man's is inscribed on his heart underneath.

Gray hairs?—they are only the index of youth,  
 The troubles of others we've helped bear, forsooth;  
 We're not gray inside, though we may be without,  
 And we mean to keep putting Old Age up the spout;  
 We mean to *live* young, and the best way I know  
 Is to cling to the friendships we formed long ago,  
 In the days when we sat under Emmet the Formal,  
 And Griffin the Courteous and others less normal.  
 So come when the bell for Reunion time rings,  
 And you'll see thirty years of a sudden take wings.

WILLIAM WALLACE WHITELOCK.

To the Boys of '90.

1 May, 1920.

The culminating feature of the Reunion was the Class Dinner in the evening at the Maryland Club. The private dining suite beautifully decorated with spring flowers was used for the occasion and the twenty members of the Class present discussed an elaborate and specially prepared menu. There were speeches by all the participants, Colonel Ned Arden Flood of New York presiding.

Scarcely were the classmen seated at the big round table when a flash light picture was taken, and then the lights were suddenly extinguished, the Chairman rose and in the impressive silence of the darkness announced the President of the University in 1890, and the ceremony of the conferring of Degrees. Instantly the great doors which separated the dining salon from the reception room were drawn back revealing in a flood of light a tall figure of grace and dignity



with a "make up" that was lifelike. It was a most effective impersonation of the President of the University in the days of '90, Daniel C. Gilman. Near him as he stood silently surveying the scene was a mound of diplomas at hand for distribution. The names of each candidate for the Bachelor's degree were called alphabetically as thirty years before, and each arose in turn and received a diploma from the presidential hand. It was a most impressive ceremony. When the last diploma had been received the presidential figure faded in a moment of darkness and in the returning light the '90 men unrolled their "diplomas," each a replica of the genuine diplomas of '90, the same in size and sheepskin, and engrossing, bearing to all appearances the great red seal of the University and setting forth that the one whose name was thereon engrossed had participated in the Thirtieth Anniversary Celebration of the Class of '90.

Another and still more pretentious favor distributed at the dinner was the book entitled "Who's Who of the Class of '90." It was a sumptuous volume of one hundred pages, printed from hand set type on Italian hand made paper, bound in vellum and turkey Morocco and contained the autobiographies of the living members of the Class. The work of compilation and editing the volume consumed several months and left little to be desired.

A review of this unusual book brings to light some college statistics which are not only of more than ordinary interest but which point to a distinctive class achievement which is little short of remarkable. In addition the '90 record leaves no doubt of the character of the men graduated from Johns Hopkins.

Of the twenty-eight living members the present vocations are: College or University Professors, 7; Lawyers in Active practice, 5; Clergymen, 2; Practicing Physicians, 2; Bankers, 2; Litterateurs, 2; Physicist in the U. S. Government Service, 1; Chemist in Business Association, 1; Oil Refiner and Manufacturer, 1; Superintendent of Public Schools, 1; Physician in the U. S. Government Service, 1; Missionary, 1; Judge, 1; Journalist, 1.

The Academic Degrees held by the living members number 26 and are as follows: Ph.D., 7; M.D., 5; LL.B., 5; A.M., 2; S.D., 2; D.D., 1; LL.D., 1; D.Agr., 1; D.C.L., 1; M.L., 1; and the Military Titles held among the same number are. Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. A., 1; Major, M.O.R.C., U. S. A., 1; Captain, M. O. R. C., U. S. A., 1; Colonel, Governor's Staff of Pennsylvania, 1; Colonel, Governor's Staff of Maryland, 1.

Of the twenty-eight living members 24 are married, their children numbering 30, of whom 23 are boys and 7 girls. The average age of the living members at the time of graduation was 21, and it is now 51.

The residences of the twenty-eight living members are Baltimore, Md., 9; New York, N. Y., 6; Washington, D. C., 2; and one each in Arkansas City, Kansas; Cincinnati, Ohio; Salisbury, Raleigh and Asheville, North Carolina; Camden and Mountain Lakes, New Jersey; Boston, Mass.; San Juan, Porto Rico; Berlin, Germany; and Tokyo, Japan.

The members of the Class present at the celebration of the Thirtieth Anniversary were: John McE. Ames, President of the Kanotex Refining Co., Arkansas City, Kansas; Dr. James E. Bryan, Superintendent of Public Schools of Camden, N. J.; Colonel Ned Arden Flood, New York banker and financier; Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, writer and editor; Dr. Fielding Hudson Garrison, Lieutenant-Colonel in the U. S. Army Medical Corps; Dr. George W. Gray of New York, Chemist of the Texas Oil Company; Rev. Dr. Lyman Pierson Powell, formerly President of Hobart College and distinguished lecturer, now associate director of the Inter Church World Movement; Dr. William Wallace White-lock, of New York, playwright and litterateur; Dr. Henry McE. Knowler, Professor of Anatomy and Director of the Anatomical Laboratories, University of Cincinnati; Hon. Adolph Grant Wolf, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of Porto Rico, San Juan, Porto Rico; Dr. James Homer Wright, Professor of Pathology, Harvard Medical School and Pathologist Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Mass.;

Dr. Frank A. Wolff of the Bureau of Standards of the U. S. Department of Commerce; and the following members of the Class resident in Baltimore: Dr. Sydney M. Cone, Vernon Cook, Esq., D. Parkin Keech, Jr., Esq., Sylvan Hayes Lauchheimer, Esq., Professor of Law, University of Maryland and former Assistant City Solicitor of Baltimore, Hon. Isaac Lobe Straus, former Attorney General of Maryland, Colonel William Whitridge and Professor Arthur Alexander Oehm, and Walter C. Humphreys, Esq., of Salisbury, Maryland. The members of the Class prevented from being present by residence abroad or personal or family illness included Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Tokyo, Japan, now Under Secretary of the League of Nations; Dr. Edwin Stanton Faust, professor of Chemistry in the University of Strassburg; and Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, Jr., Professor of Electrical Engineering in the North Carolina State College.

#### TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CLASS OF 1900

With R. T. Abercrombie, H. Baetjer, C. J. Beeuwkes, R. B. Roulston, and C. Wight as the committee on arrangements the Class of 1900 held a most enjoyable reunion during Commencement time. To commemorate the occasion a neat booklet was published, containing a few words of welcome from President Goodnow, the program of events, class poem by Carol Wight, menu of the class dinner, and a roster of the class. The committee wishes here to take advantage of the opportunity to express its thanks to Mrs. Carol Wight of Chatham, Mass., for her excellent pen and ink sketches which lent so much to the appearance of the booklet.

On the afternoon of June 14 Dr. and Mrs. R. T. Abercrombie entertained the class with a garden party at their home in Guilford. In the evening the class attended the reception given the alumni by the trustees of the University at the Johns Hopkins Club.

On Tuesday morning, June 15, a trip was taken through the harbor, giving the members of the class a splendid oppor-

tunity to see something of the amazing growth of Baltimore and of its harbor facilities. The class attended the Commencement exercises in the afternoon, occupying a box especially reserved for the reuning members.

The class dinner, at which the reunion festivities reached their climax, was held at the Maryland Club in the evening. Here the class was welded into a permanent organization, and at the close of the dinner the members separated with only one regret, namely, that there would be no more formal reunions until the year 1925.

The following members of the class attended the reunion:

Ronald T. Abercrombie, Physician, Baltimore; Howard Baetjer, President, Mount Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., Baltimore; C. John Beeuwkes, Lawyer, Baltimore; Walter Boggs, Lawyer, Baltimore; James H. Brady, Jr., Banker and Broker, Baltimore; J. Howard Eager, Export and Import Trade, New York City; Otto Gminder, Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa.; John W. Griffin, Lawyer, New York City; Stuart Heyman, Merchandise Broker, Baltimore; Donald M. Liddell, Consulting Engineer, New York City; Reginald L. McAll, Musician, New York City; Leonard L. Mackall, Scholar and Author, New York City; Jared S. Moore, Associate Professor of Philosophy, Western Reserve University; Shirley C. Morgan, Banker, Baltimore; Milton W. Powell, Management's Representative, Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Baltimore; Robert B. Roulston, Associate Professor of German, Johns Hopkins University; Wilson L. Smith, Architect, Baltimore; Bayard Turnbull, Architect, Baltimore; and William K. White, Physician, Baltimore.



## THE UNIVERSITY

President Goodnow has been appointed a member of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City.

The Department of Chemistry and the University suffered a severe loss during the summer in the death of Professor Harmon N. Morse. Professor Morse was one of the University Fellows appointed the first year the Chemical Laboratory was opened. In the next number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE will be found an appreciation of the life and work of Professor Morse.

There are thirty-six graduate students in Chemistry, all of them taking that subject as their major. They are divided as follows: New Students, 9 full time, 3 part time; Old Students, 23 full time, 1 part time. In addition to the above there are thirteen undergraduates majoring in Chemistry who are spending all their time in the graduate laboratories. Several students are taking Chemistry as a subordinate subject. This makes a total of fifty-three men taking work in the graduate department.

Dr. W. S. Hendrixson, professor of Chemistry at Grinnell College, is on leave of absence for the year and is carrying on research in the department as Graflin Research Assistant.

F. K. Bell, Ph.D., 1920, also holds a Graflin Research Assistantship for the current year, while Dr. C. H. Milligan continues as Graflin Research Scholar and is working on catalytic organic reactions.

Dr. W. A. Patrick gave on September 7 one of the public addresses before the general meeting of the American Chemical Society held in Chicago.

Drs. Frazer and Reid spent most of the past summer in the research laboratories of the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company.

Drs. Lovelace and Patrick devoted most of their time during the summer to research with the Davison Chemical Company.

Dr. Patrick addressed the Wilmington Section of the American Chemical Society on the evening of Thursday, October 14.

Dr. Lovelace, as retiring vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and chairman of Section C, is expected to give an address before the section at the coming December meeting in Chicago.

Drs. Reid and Patrick have been engaged to give a series of lectures at Edgewood Arsenal. The plan is for each to give one lecture a week in the evenings during the winter.

The department has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. G. C. Cartledge who comes to us as associate professor of Chemistry. Dr. Cartledge received the degree of A.B. and A.M. at Davidson College in 1911, and his Ph.D. degree at Chicago in 1916. He was professor of Chemistry at the Presbyterian College of South Carolina during 1916-1917, and associate professor at Davidson College during 1917-1918. During 1918 and 1919 he was in the Chemical Warfare Service in Washington, and from January, 1919, to June, 1920, he was chief chemist of the Island Refining Corporation. His work here will lie chiefly in the undergraduate department.

J. E. Sharp and J. F. King have been made instructors in the undergraduate laboratories.

The graduate work of the department is still being carried on in the old laboratory on Druid Hill Avenue, while the undergraduate work is crowded into temporary quarters consisting of three rooms in two separate buildings at Homewood. The conditions under which Dr. Gilpin and his associates have to do their work are such as to make the best work impossible and would be very discouraging to a man of less optimism and enthusiasm than Dr. Gilpin possesses. The question which we are all asking ourselves is, How long will the department of Chemistry be able to maintain its position under these adverse conditions?

Professor D. M. Robinson has published in the October number of *Art and Archaeology* reviews of Pennell's *Etchers*

and *Etching* and of Hoppin's *Handbook of Red Figured Vases*; and in *The Art Bulletin*, vol. 2, no. 4, a review of Warren's *Foundations of Classical Architecture*. He has edited the Proceedings of the Johns Hopkins Philological Association for 1919-1920 which have appeared in the Johns Hopkins University Circular for July, 1920.

On November 2, Professor Robinson gave a lecture on "The Greek Drama" at the Arundell Club.

Professor H. F. Reid made his summer residence in the Green Spring Valley to remain close to the University in order to continue his investigations in physical geology during the vacation period.

Professor E. B. Mathews spent the summer at his summer home on Squirrel Island, Me. He made several trips to Baltimore and to Washington to direct the work of the Maryland Geological Survey and the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council.

Professor E. W. Berry remained in Baltimore during the summer to continue the study of the materials collected on the George Huntington Williams Memorial Expedition to South America. He was also in charge of the work of the Maryland Geological Survey during the periods of Dr. Mathews' absence.

Professor C. K. Swartz was engaged during the summer in the stratigraphic study of the Maryland Coal measures for the Maryland Geological Survey and in the preparation of the new coal report soon to be issued by the Survey.

Professor J. T. Singewald, Jr., who was granted leave of absence last year to continue geologic investigations in South America, returned from Peru in May and devoted the early part of the summer to the study of the materials of the George Huntington Williams Memorial Expedition. The latter part of the summer he was engaged in professional work in the coal fields of West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

C. E. Dobbin assisted J. B. Reeside, Jr., in stratigraphic studies in New Mexico early in the summer and is now in

Montana investigating some coal areas for the United States Geological Survey.

E. M. Spieker was engaged during the field season in geologic investigations for the government of British Columbia.

J. H. Swartz has returned from Mexico where he spent six months doing oil geology.

J. B. Eby spent the field season in the coal fields of western Virginia for the United States Geological Survey and the Virginia Geological Survey,

J. D. Sisler was employed by the Maryland Geological Survey in the Upper Potomac coal field to prepare a coal outcrop map for the new coal report.

A. B. Hoen, Jr., spent the field season in Maine with a topographic party on the United States Geological Survey.

W. R. Smith assisted E. M. Spieker in British Columbia.

In the course of the summer Dr. R. P. Strickler, instructor in Greek, resigned his position at the University to take advantage of an attractive business offer. The courses which he would have conducted have been taken over by Dr. L. H. Baker and Carol Van Buren Wight, Edmund Law Rogers Fellow.

Professor W. P. Mustard gave his inaugural address as president of the University Philological Association on October 15. His subject was: *Petrarch's Africa*.

J. R. Musselman. Ph.D., 1916, has returned to the University as associate in Mathematics.

Dr. W. F. Albright has been appointed acting director of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem.

Professor Haupt's paper on Golgotha has been published in the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, vol. lix, no. 3, pp. 237-244.

Professor Haupt is preparing two new volumes of the Johns Hopkins Contributions to Assyriology and Comparative Semitic Grammar.

The University Circular for July, 1920, contains the abstracts of ten papers presented by members of the Oriental Seminary at the sessions of the Philological Association.



Dr. F. R. Blake published in the *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, vol. xl, pp. 25-70, the first part of a Bibliography of the Philippine Languages, containing a list of works on the Philippine languages, including all works written in the less known idioms. The second part, containing a list of all works written in the seven principal dialects, Tagalog, Bisaya, Iloko, Bikol, Pampanga, Pangasinan, and Ibagbag, is in course of preparation.

Professor A. Ember has recently returned from Germany. He spent the greater part of the summer in Göttingen working on his book on the relation of Egyptian to the Semitic languages.

Dr. H. Slonimsky has returned to the University this year as lecturer in Philosophy.

Professor J. S. Ames gave a lecture on Einstein's Theory of Relativity before the Franklin Institute on October 20.

Dr. Pfund has been working during the summer in the research laboratory of the New Jersey Zinc Company on colometric problems.

Dr. E. O. Hulburt has just returned from a trip to Europe during which he visited the physical laboratories of Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, and the Sorbonne.

Messrs. Breit, Zahn, and Cox are all working in the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards.

Miss Barton has been working during the summer in the Motor Vehicle Division of the Bureau of Standards.

Professor J. H. Hollander continued during the summer his service as associate staff director of the advisory committee on policies and platform of the Republican National Committee.

Professor G. E. Barnett has been appointed a member of the committee of the National Chamber of Commerce on par collection of checks. He has also been appointed to represent the American Economic Association on the committee on personnel administration which is being formed by the National Research Council. Professor Barnett lectured this summer at the University of California.

Dr. W. O. Weyforth during the summer was a member of the staff of the National Bank of Commerce of New York City.

Dr. B. Mitchell taught in the summer school of Trinity College, Durham, N. C.

The Courses in Social Economics, conducted by the department of Political Economy in coöperation with the Baltimore Alliance of Charitable and Social Agencies, have entered upon their second year. About half of last year's students are continuing their work, and the new class is gratifyingly large. All lectures are conducted now at Homewood instead of down town as was done last year. These courses, offering instruction in Social Medicine, Social Work and Law, Health and Preventable Disease, Social Case Work, Social Legislation, Community Problems and Organization, Political Economy, and Nutrition, combined with a large amount of field work, are designed to equip persons for executive and administrative positions in Social Service.

Professor J. B. Watson has resigned as professor of Experimental and Comparative Psychology and Director of the Psychological Laboratory.

Professor Dunlap spent a part of the summer in the research laboratory of the National Lamp Works, Cleveland, Ohio, in development of a test for color blindness, capable of being applied to school children as well as adults. The test is to be accurate and sufficiently rapid to permit the examination of large numbers of individuals, both for practical selection and for the obtaining of accurate statistics. The work is being continued at the University this year.

With the addition to the staff of Dr. Buford Johnson, formerly in charge of the Research Bureau of Educational Experiments in New York City, work in the Psychology of Childhood and a training course in Methods of Testing Intelligence have been added to the curriculum.

Another new departure is the course in the Psychology of Music, offered by Otto Ortman, of the Hopkins and Peabody staffs.

## THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Dr. C. M. Campbell, associate professor of Psychiatry, has resigned to accept a professorship in Harvard Medical School.

Dr. J. M. T. Finney has been decorated with the insignia of an officer of the Legion of Honor by the French Government. Dr. Finney attended the International Surgical Conference, held in Paris on July 21, as a special representative of the United States Government. At the Conference he retained his rank of brigadier-general which he held during the war.

Dr. J. J. Abel has been honored with the degree of doctor of laws by Cambridge University, England.

The General Education Board has appropriated the sum of \$400,000 to the Medical School for a new pathological building. The gift is contingent upon the University raising an additional fund of \$200,000.

There are eighty-eight students in the first year at the Medical School, representing some sixty-eight colleges. There are sixteen women in the class, two being from China. Three men represent Peru, one South Africa, and one Norway.

On October 1, in the Heptasophs Hall, a reception was given to the new students of the Medical School and the School of Hygiene and Public Health. Drs. Williams and Welch and the Y. M. C. A. men welcomed the incoming students. A committee was appointed to find the means for installing a student recreation center at the Medical School. Refreshments were served at the close of the reception and dancing followed.

## THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

A lecture on "The Halifax Health Program" by Dr. Victor G. Heiser, director for the East of the International Health Board, was given on Monday, October 18, at five o'clock, at the School of Hygiene and Public Health.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Professor C. C. Thomas resigned last spring as professor of Mechanical Engineering and has opened an office as consulting engineer at Los Angeles, Calif. He will also act as western representative of the Dwight G. Robinson Company, Designing and Constructing Engineers.

Professor A. G. Christie, formerly associate professor, has been appointed professor of Mechanical Engineering to succeed Professor Thomas. Professor Christie spent the whole of last summer as mechanical engineer, division of construction and engineering, Stone and Webster, Boston, Mass., on engineering plans and designs of some of the largest steam power plants in this country.

H. W. Waterfall, formerly assistant professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Illinois, has been appointed associate in Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Waterfall has had very extensive experience both as a designer and as a teacher of machine design, and brings a wealth of practical knowledge to be applied to his new work.

F. H. Elsom has been appointed instructor in Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Elsom was formerly on the staff of Pratt Institute, and before entering the teaching profession was engaged in operating some power plants in the South.

F. W. Kouwenhoven is also a new instructor in Mechanical Engineering. Before the war Mr. Kouwenhoven was test engineer for the New York Steam Company, and also for the Brooklyn Edison Company. He was in the service during the war and before coming to Baltimore was employed with the Winchester Repeating Arms and Power Company, New Haven, Conn.

Professor J. C. Smallwood was engaged during the summer on research and test work on gas and gas appliances for the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore.

Professor A. G. Christie is the author of the Steam Turbine section of Sterling's new *Marine Engineer's Handbook*.



This handbook contains about 1500 pages and is the newest and most authoritative text on marine practice. About one-fifth of the book has been devoted to steam turbines which are most important in marine service at the present time.

Dr. W. B. Kouwenhoven, associate professor of Electrical Engineering, has returned to the University after a year's leave of absence, during which he rendered important service to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven, Conn.

M. W. Pullen, associate in Electrical Engineering, has returned to the University after a year's leave of absence due to ill health. He is now fully recovered.

J. H. Lampe, B.S. in Eng., 1918, has been appointed instructor in Electrical Engineering.

At the annual convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at White Sulphur Springs in July, Professor Whitehead presented a paper on "The Corona Voltmeter and the Electric Strength of Air." Professor Whitehead made a brief visit to Toronto, Ontario, in November to present a paper to the Toronto Section, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and to confer with the officials of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario on some of their problems in high voltage transmission.

The class in Sanitary Engineering of the School of Hygiene, conducted in the Civil Engineering Department by Professor Gregory, has started its second year's work. There are twenty-one in the class, fourteen of whom are graduates in Medicine; three are members of the United States Army Medical Corps; and several from foreign countries.

T. F. Comber, Jr., B.S. in Civil Engineering, Mass. Institute of Technology, 1914, has been appointed instructor in Civil Engineering.

Professor J. H. Gregory has been appointed to the chair of Civil and Sanitary Engineering.

Professor Gregory attended the convention of the American Water Works Association in Montreal in June. He has been appointed consulting engineer to the City of Columbus, Ohio, in connection with the enlargement of the existing water supply works which were originally designed under his direction some twelve years ago. Professor Gregory has also written an article descriptive of the above work which appeared in the *Municipal and County Engineering* for November.

During the past year the equipment in the hydraulic laboratory has been greatly augmented under the direction of Professor Gregory.

Three new courses appear on this year's curriculum in Civil Engineering: reinforced concrete, to be given by Professor Dehuff, and railway engineering and highway engineering, to be given by J. T. Thompson.

G. L. Bryan, B.S. in Eng., 1917, has returned to the University to enter upon his second year work as a graduate student in Civil Engineering. Mr. Bryan is working under the direction of Mr. W. W. Pagon, special lecturer in Civil Engineering and a well known consulting engineer.

## UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

By H. DOUGLAS COTTON, '22

The year 1920-1921 seems to mark an era in the undergraduate life at Johns Hopkins. Never before in the history of the University has there been such a promising outlook, such enthusiasm, and such determination to put Hopkins on the map in undergraduate activities as has marked the opening of this college year. With an entering class of two hundred and forty-three and a total enrollment of six hundred and eighty-one, the largest undergraduate enrollment the University has ever had, there seems little doubt that Johns Hopkins will make a real stride toward that college life which is so needed.

The most crying need of the University at the present time is that of new buildings to adequately provide for the increased numbers of students—an increase which promises to be permanent. New laboratories, class rooms, and more equipment are needed, but above all a dormitory is essential.

The Y. M. C. A. took charge of the problem of housing the out of town men, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the almost impossible task was accomplished of locating over three hundred and ninety students and instructors within the vicinity of Homewood. It is evident that, unless the University provides adequate housing facilities, a number of next year's students will be compelled to live at exceedingly inconvenient distances from the campus.

The need for more suitable provision for undergraduate activities than the present Y. M. C. A. building may also be emphasized. The "Barn," the present center of undergraduate life, is entirely too small to provide for the many growing organizations at the College. The *News-Letter*, the *Hullabaloo*, and the Dramatic Club are the only organ-

izations provided with offices, and the other organizations must fare as best they can in vacant class rooms.

#### ATHLETICS

The year 1920-1921 marks a radical change in the athletic policy of the University. An organization of former letter men has now complete control and management of athletics at Johns Hopkins. Part of what such a management will mean for Hopkins athletics has already been demonstrated. New stands, capable of seating 5000, have been erected at Homewood field; a high salaried coach of well known reputation in the person of Ray Van Orman has been obtained, and a football training camp and table, an unheard of event in Hopkins annals, have been financed. Better and bigger contests in all branches of sport have been scheduled, and better training and coaching than have ever been received by Hopkins players have been assured.

What the new athletic régime will mean has already been proved in the success of the football team against the superior teams of Syracuse and Virginia, the increased interest on the part of the students, and the larger and more representative crowds drawn to Homewood.

#### NON-ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

An organization known as the Varsity Seal Organization now awards a standard seal for the following five activities: *News-Letter*, *Hullabaloo*, Debating, Dramatics, and Musical Clubs.

#### PUBLICATIONS

*The Johns Hopkins News-Letter*, while still a weekly, has enlarged the scope of its activities by the publishing of the *Daily Bulletin*, a single sheet appearing five times a week, containing all University announcements. The *Hullabaloo* Board for 1921 has planned some radical changes and improvements which promise to make this year's book far



superior to those of preceding years. The first of five numbers of a new magazine, *The Hopkins Homobrew*, will appear the latter part of November. This magazine will be patterned after the *Princeton Tiger* and similar publications and if a success will mark a great stride in the undergraduate growth of the University.

#### CLUBS, FRATERNITIES, ETC.

The Dramatic Club plans an extensive program this year, containing the presentation of several one-act plays written by members of the University, together with a larger production to be presented at the Lyric some time in February.

The Musical Clubs seem to face a most prosperous season. Much promising material for both places on the clubs and individual stunts has been discovered among the candidates and an entertaining schedule has been arranged.

The Social Science, Literary, Oratorical, and Scientific Clubs, though but new organizations, seem assured of a successful season.

The Zionist Society has been organized and plans to hold monthly meetings which will be addressed by speakers of local and national prominence.

The Interfraternity Board, representing the five national and two local fraternities, has agreed that this year no rushing shall legitimately take place before the sixth of December.

# THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

## A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George W. Knapp, Jr., '99, president, 1901 Light St., Baltimore.  
Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.  
Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D. 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Robert Paine Bigelow, Ph.D., 1892, president, Boston, Massachusetts; Stephen Rushmore, M.D. 1902, secretary-treasurer, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Massachusetts.

Georgia Alumni Association—H. R. Slack, Sr., M.D., president, LaGrange, Georgia; J. A. Addison, '03, secretary-treasurer, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D. 1901, president, University of Virginia, Va.; H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D. 1907, secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—C. W. Stone, M.D., 1905, president; J. S. Moore, '00, treasurer; W. G. Leutner, Ph.D., 1905, secretary, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—George Stewart Brown, '93, president, 133 E. 60th St., New York City; John W. Griffin, '00, secretary, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00, treasurer, 111 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D. 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Illinois.

West Virginia Association—J. E. Hodgson, Ph.D., 1909, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia; Charles B. Cannaday, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Southern California Association—Rockwell D. Hunt, Ph.D. 1895, president, University of Southern California, Los Angeles; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M. A. 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—Eugene L. Opie, '93, M.D. 1897, president; Ernest Sachs, M.D. 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Missouri.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D. 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D. 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, California.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow 1884, president; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D. 1914, secretary and treasurer, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Washington, D. C., Association—W. T. Thom, Ph.D., 1899, president; W. L. DeVries, '88, Ph.D., 1892, vice-president; J. L. Bost, former student, secretary-treasurer.

## MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, June 1, 1920, in Room 615, Fidelity Building, at 4.30 p.m. Those present were Messrs. Giffen, Griswold, Knapp, Roulston, Schmeisser, and Whitehead; absent, Messrs. Baetjer, Barnett, Burrough, Flack, Gittings, Marbury, and Wroth. Dr. Flack and Mr. Gittings informed the secretary of their inability to be present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer reported through the secretary that all outstanding bills had been paid and that a good balance was in the treasury. The Association is thus in a better financial condition than it has been for years.

The secretary reported that the trustees had consented to give a smoker to the alumni at the Johns Hopkins Club on Monday, June 14. Seats will also be reserved at Commencement for the alumni and boxes assigned to the classes of 1890 and 1900.

Although the Board of Editors of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE have as yet made no report, the committee granted to the managing editor the sum of \$100 to assist him in covering the Medical School. This has not been done efficiently in the past. The system of a one-year appointment of the managing editor was also approved.

The matter of the Medical Alumni Association was then taken up. Dr. Whitehead was requested to write to Dr. Thomas R. Brown, the president of the Medical Alumni Association, to ask for information concerning the status of that Association, as some misunderstanding of its aims and purposes has tended to injure the general Association at the Medical School.

President Knapp spoke of the desirability of the alumni looking after the pupils of private schools and high schools at the meets held at Homewood. Mr. Griswold reported that the Varsity Club would do so in an increasing degree as its financial condition grew stronger.

The committee then adjourned until the first Tuesday in October.

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, October 5, 1920, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Barnett, Burrough, Flack, Giffen, Griswold, Knapp, Roulston, and Wroth; absent, Messrs. Baetjer, Gittings, Marbury, Schmeisser, and Whitehead.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer reported that there was a fair balance in the treasury; at least more than the Association has had at this time of the year for several years.

The matter of branch associations was discussed at length. Some of these seem only to show signs of existence by having a dinner once a year. While this is a good thing in and of itself, the committee wishes to stir these branches into greater activity such as some of them have manifested. It was finally moved and seconded and adopted that the president write to each branch to find out what the range of activities may be. The treasurer also announced that the New York branch wished to collect their dues apart from those due to the general Association as this amount merely covers the expense of their dinner.

It was decided to lay the matter of the Medical Alumni Association, which was discussed at the June meeting, on the table.

As the Board of Editors of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE failed to elect a managing editor in the spring, the president was appointed to write to the chairman of the Board requesting him to attend to the matter promptly.

As the next regular meeting of the committee would fall on election day, the committee adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday in November.

At the last meeting of the Northern Ohio Branch Association the following officers were elected: President, C. W.



Stone, M.D., 1900; Vice-President and Chairman of the Executive Committee, D. Marine, M.D., 1905; Treasurer, J. S. Moore, 1900; Secretary, W. G. Leutner, Ph.D., 1905; Member of the Executive Committee, C. A. Lorenz, Ph.D., 1909.

## ALUMNI NOTES

J. M. Mullen, '99, has announced the removal of his law offices to 609-11 Union Trust Building, Baltimore.

H. C. Burgan, '11, is a major in the Q. M. C., U. S. Army, and is stationed in Washington, D. C.

L. F. Hildebrandt, '02, is teaching at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

C. M. Stryker, former student, is a member of the faculty at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

G. M. Hall, '15, is a second lieutenant in the Q. M. C., U. S. Army, and is stationed at Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. B. White, former student, is teaching at St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

J. F. Davis, former student, is a member of the faculty at Guilford College, S. C.

The engagement of R. J. Erickson, M.D., 1916, to Miss Dorothy Dohme of Baltimore has been announced.

D. W. Powers, '14, is principal of the high school at Hawkins, Ga.

St. G. L. Sioussat, '96, Ph.D., 1899, formerly of Brown University, has been appointed professor of American History at the University of Pennsylvania.

R. Duffy, '98, M.D., 1902, is a captain in the M. C., U. S. Army, and is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

D. S. Freeman, Ph.D., 1908, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from William and Mary College at the commencement in June.

C. A. Adams, former student, is principal of the State Normal School at Castleton, Vt.

A. M. Pardee, Ph.D., 1906, has been appointed head of the department of Chemistry at the University of South Dakota.

E. Bagby, Ph.D., 1918, has been appointed instructor in Psychology at Yale University.

P. Schneeberger, '09, Ph.D., 1913, is a lieutenant in the balloon and airship division, Air-service, U. S. Army, and is stationed in Washington, D. C.

The engagement of J. E. Warinner, Jr., M.D., 1916, to Miss Helen Starke of Baltimore has been announced.

J. E. Knipp, '97, of Kyoto, Japan, spent part of the summer in Baltimore.

R. C. Williams, '08, Ph.D., 1917, assistant professor of Romance languages at Ohio State University, spent the summer in France.

E. G. Stapleton, B.S. in Eng., 1918, is working for the Arundel Sand and Gravel Company of Baltimore.

E. H. Sehart, '11, Ph.D., 1915, and W. N. Brown, '12, Ph.D., 1916, have been appointed John-

ston Scholars for the year 1920-1921.

Lucy Wilson, Ph.D., 1917, has been appointed associate professor of Physics at Wellesley College.

D. Mackenzie, '08, Ph.D., 1914, has resigned from the Bureau of Standards to take up research work with the Western Electric Company of New York City.

L. L. Forman, Ph.D., 1894, is acting professor of Greek at Pennsylvania State College.

A. Yager, Ph.D., 1883, Governor of Porto Rico, was operated upon at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in May.

J. B. Laline, M.A., 1916, is now a member of the staff at Loyola College, Montreal, Canada.

R. B. Seem, M.D., 1906, for eight years assistant superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has been appointed superintendent of the new Billings Memorial Hospital at Chicago, Ill.

L. Rogers, '12, Ph.D., 1915, will be visiting lecturer on Politics at Columbia University during the present year, besides taking over the work of Professor Hart at Harvard University. He will spend two days of each week in New York.

S. L. Leithiser, former student, is chief engineer of the Trumbull-Vanderpoel Electric Manufacturing Company of Bantam, Conn. He is also a member of the board of directors of the company and second vice-president.

H. S. Cannon, Ph.D., 1920, has been appointed instructor in German at the University of Minnesota.

A. L. T. Starck, '11, Ph.D., 1916, who spent the past year in Spain, has been appointed instructor in German at Harvard University.

P. O. Carter, '13, has been named an attorney for the Interstate Commerce Commission, with headquarters in Washington.

L. W. Crampton and S. G. Barchet, former students, have entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

R. Sollenberger, former student, has gone to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

J. A. Slemmons, '02, is secretary of the Pennsylvania Indemnity Exchange, Reciprocal Automobile Insurance, of Philadelphia.

W. L. De Vries, '88, Ph.D., 1892, received the honorary degree of D.D. from St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., at the commencement in June.

M. S. Slaughter, Ph.D., 1891, professor of Latin at the University of Wisconsin, lectured in Denver, Col., on April 21.

L. H. Naylor, '17, has been awarded a Belgian Graduate Fellowship for 1920-1921 by the Fellowship Committee of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Herbert Hoover is the chairman of the commission. There was one man to be appointed from Johns Hopkins, and out of four applicants Mr.

Naylor was selected. The stipend of the fellowship is 10,000 Belgian francs, and, in addition, tuition fees and traveling expenses. The choice of the university in Belgium is left to the fellow. Mr. Naylor has chosen the one at Liège.

M. G. Tull, '13, received his M.D. degree from the Hahne-mann Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia in June.

D. Richardson, '15, Ph.D., 1920, is now connected with the State Department in Washington.

A. C. Ritchie, '96, Governor of Maryland, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Maryland in June.

L. M. Riddle, '08, M.A., 1911, formerly of the University of Southern California, has returned to the University to complete his work for the Ph.D. degree. He will assist in the instruction of French. H. D. Austin, Ph.D., 1911, will take up Mr. Riddle's work in California.

The engagement of F. K. Murray, '10, to Miss Katherine Poullain Goodridge of Baltimore has been announced.

W. W. Landis, former student, has returned to Dickinson College after serving as Y. M. C. A. secretary with the Italian army with the honorary rank of major.

J. E. Rowe, Ph.D., 1910, has resigned from the Pennsylvania State College to accept the position as chief ballistician at the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

M. T. Donoho, former student, has been appointed assistant to

the United States District Attorney of Maryland.

B. W. Bond, Ph.D., 1905, has left Purdue University and has joined the staff of the department of History at the University of Cincinnati.

H. S. West, '93, Ph.D., 1899, has been elected superintendent of public education in Baltimore.

The engagement of C. P. Boyce, former student, to Miss Caroline Allen Ellicott of Baltimore has been announced.

H. C. Coffin, '16, Ph.D., 1920, is now instructor in Greek at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

G. T. Tyler, Jr., M.D., 1904, visited friends in Baltimore during the summer.

H. M. Wagner, Jr., '12, who is now engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in China, spent part of the summer in Baltimore.

D. P. Smith, Jr., '18, is now teaching Mathematics at Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md.

W. S. Hastings, Ph.D., 1917, has left Tome Institute to become instructor in French at Princeton University.

G. E. Snavelly, '01, Ph.D., 1908, has secured \$200,000 from the General Education Board for Converse College where he is dean and chairman of the financial board.

F. A. Townsend, Jr., F. Bresee, Jr., F. F. Torsch, L. G. Smith, N. H. Holland, L. S. Kauffman, H. B. Shaw, and H. H. Merse-reau, all of the class of 1920, have been recommended for commissions as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps.



H. D. Kerr, M.D., 1919, has gone to China as a medical missionary.

J. S. Shefloe, Ph.D., 1890, for many years connected with Goucher College of Baltimore, has left the teaching profession and has accepted an offer of the Macmillan Company to be its representative in Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia.

J. C. Martin, '13, is with the C. and P. Telephone Company of Baltimore.

N. E. Griffin, '94, Ph.D., 1899, who spent last year at the University of Minnesota, is now located at the University of Chattanooga, Chattanooga, Tenn.

O. Melamet, former student, is with the Fidelity Trust Company of Baltimore.

H. S. Houghton, M.D., 1905, and C. W. Young, M.D., 1903, are connected with the Union Medical College of Peking, China. Dr. Houghton is director of the institution and Dr. Young is associate in Medicine. Dr. R. G. Mills, instructor in Pathology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and Dr. A. S. Taylor, instructor in Surgery, are now connected with the Peking school.

Dr. D. Kinley, former student, professor of Economics and dean of the graduate school of the University of Illinois, has been elected president to succeed Dr. E. J. James.

A. S. McCabe, B.S. in Eng., 1918, when heard from during the summer, was about to take

the examinations for the civil engineers corps, United States Navy.

F. M. Foard, '20, taught at the summer session of the Baltimore City College and expects to teach there this winter while pursuing his law studies at the University of Maryland.

T. E. Straus, P. A. E., 1894, has been appointed a member of the Board of Public School Commissioners of Baltimore.

J. F. Gressitt, '06, of Tokyo, Japan, returned to the United States for a short visit during the summer.

A. M. Warren, '15, has been appointed United States Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti.

H. E. Scarborough, '17, is the correspondent of the *New York Tribune* at London, England.

J. E. A. Doermann, '17, graduated from the theological seminary in June and is now occupying his first pastoral charge at Lancaster, Ohio.

W. F. Bird, Jr., '07, M.D., 1911, is secretary of the New Castle County Medical Society of Delaware.

G. C. Robinson, '99, M.D., 1903, dean of Washington University Medical School, spent part of the summer in Baltimore.

The body of Dr. E. P. Magruder, '95, who died at Belgrade, Servia, during the typhus epidemic of 1915, has been brought to this country and interred in the family burying ground near Upper Marlboro, Md.

W. H. Tolman, Ph.D., 1891, has been appointed attaché in

social economy of the Czecho-Slovakian Ministry of Social Welfare in Prague.

M. Baroway, '15, has been chosen rabbi of Anshei Emeth Synagogue, in Akron, Ohio. Mr. Baroway has recently returned from Palestine where he was secretary of the Zionist Medical Unit.

A. Schaffer, '14, Ph.D., 1917, has been appointed instructor in French in the University of Texas.

W. C. Mallalieu, '20, has been appointed instructor in English at the University of Missouri.

E. C. Stollenwerck, '11, has been appointed joint manager of the Atlanta, Ga., office of the banking firm, Imbrie & Company, of New York City.

R. Watts, former student, assistant superintendent in the Baltimore public schools, has resigned from the Board of Superintendents.

L. Stern, '92, is a consulting engineer with offices at 500 E. Fayette St., Baltimore.

Edith M. Harn, Ph.D., 1919, is head of the department of Modern Languages at Winston-Salem College, N. C.

W. E. Olivet, former student, associate professor at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., received the degree of Master of Arts from St. John's College, Annapolis, in June.

H. P. Houghton, Ph.D., 1907, who has been for the past two years president of Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., has resigned his position to become

secretary of Wisconsin Colleges Associated, with offices in the Marshall and Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee. Dr. Houghton was one of the leading members of this association which was organized last November for the purposes of bringing the colleges of the state into closer relationship, to raise funds for endowment and buildings, to enlist student support, to increase the clientele of the various colleges of the group, to advertise the colleges, and to further the cause of higher education generally throughout Wisconsin. The colleges in the association are: Beloit, Campion, Carroll, Lawrence, Marquette, Milton, Milwaukee-Downer, Northland, and Ripon. They represent both Catholics and Protestants and an aggregate of over four hundred faculty members, 6500 students, 60,000 alumni, and a following of over 50,000 other interested persons in the state. Last year the association raised over a million dollars for additional endowment for the nine colleges, the distribution being made according to the number of student-semester hours of work offered in each college. The idea is unique and has attracted interest from all over the country. Dr. Houghton will devote his entire time to this important executive work. He and his family will continue to reside in Waukesha.

J. R. Lomauro, '20, has matriculated at the Cornell University Medical College of New York City. He was engaged in

newspaper advertising work during the summer.

E. L. Turnbull, '93, was represented on the program of the Boston Symphony Players on American Composers Night at Bar Harbor, Me., by four pieces: Military March, Victory, dedicated to the U. S. Marines; Reverie, Twilight; Lanier's Flute Melody; and Processional March.

J. H. Lewin, '20, J. M. Berkowitz, '20, and W. M. Driver, Jr., '20, have joined the Hopkins colony at Harvard Law School.

W. L. Merriken, '20, is attending the University of Maryland Law School.

C. T. Leber, '20, and I. S. Yeaworth, '20, have entered the Princeton Theological Seminary.

T. L. Ferenbaugh, M.D., 1909, is a major in the medical corps, United States Army, and is surgeon of the 8th Infantry, stationed with the American Forces in Germany at Coblenz.

J. Dewey, Ph.D., 1884, exchange professor from Columbia University at the University of Peking during the past year, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Peking University.

F. Diehl, former student, is now professor of Philosophy and Biblical Literature at Piedmont College, Demarest, Ga.

E. R. Paige, B.E., 1920, is instructor in Mechanical Engineering at Cornell University.

J. L. Donaldson, Ph.D., 1914, formerly of Smith College, is

now with the State Department in Washington.

A. A. Kern, Ph.D., 1907, formerly of Millsaps College, is now at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.

Anabel E. Hartman, M.A., 1918, is now at the University of Illinois as instructor in English.

C. S. Piggot, Ph.D., 1920, is with the General Chemical Company of Baltimore.

N. N. Holland, B.E., 1920, is now at Fordham University, New York City.

J. D. Brumbaugh, '20, has been awarded a fellowship in Chemistry at the Case School of Applied Science for 1920-1921.

R. N. Dempster, B.S. in Eng. 1918, has been appointed assistant registrar at the University.

H. H. Hazen, '02, M.D., 1906, is professor of Dermatology in the medical departments of Georgetown University and Howard University, Washington, D. C.

A chapter of Sigma Xi has been installed at the University of North Carolina. Among the charter members are H. V. Wilson, '83, Ph.D., 1888, and W. C. Coker, Ph.D., 1901.

H. Bassler, Ph.D., 1913, is an assistant geologist with the United States Geological Survey and has been engaged in field work in the Virgin River Oil-field, Utah. He is now in eastern Bolivia, engaged in geological explorations for oil.

T. H. Morgan, Ph.D., 1890, has been elected a member of

the council of the National Academy of Sciences.

M. C. Sosman, M.D., 1917, is a lieutenant in the Medical Corps, United States Army, and is stationed at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

W. Kirk, '02, Ph.D., 1905, formerly of the University of Rochester, has been appointed associate professor of Economics at the University of California.

B. W. Smith, Jr., '20, and R. G. Heiner, '21, have been chosen Rhodes scholars from Maryland and Georgia respectively. A. K. Barton, '14, and F. V. Morley, '18, are already representing Hopkins at Oxford.

G. D. Strayer, '03, has been appointed to make a survey of the public school system of Baltimore.

S. D. White, '14, preached in Baltimore on Sunday, September 18, 1920. Mr. White has been elected to the pastorate of a church in Denver, Col.

The engagement of P. C. Craft, '20, to Miss Virginia Lee Griffith of Baltimore, has been announced.

J. K. Vickers, Jr., B.E., 1919, is with the Arthur Tufts Company of Baltimore.

H. H. Mersereau, '20, is attending the Garrett Biblical Institute of Chicago, Ill. He expects to sail for Rangoon, Burma, at the close of the session for a year of missionary work.

O. W. McCleary, '20, is doing graduate work at Harvard University.

J. B. Griesacker, '20, is with the J. M. Raffel Company of Baltimore.

J. K. Roberts, M.A., 1915, has returned to the University to continue his graduate work in Geology.

C. E. Bills, B.S., 1920, has returned to the University to take up graduate work in Biology.

G. M. Bolling, Ph.D., 1896, has been awarded the gold cross of the Knights of the Order of the Redeemer by King Alexander of Greece in recognition of his services in helping to secure justice for Greece in the settlement of her boundaries with Bulgaria and Turkey.

A. B. Coleman, Jr., '20, is studying law at the University of Virginia.

J. R. Mood, Ph.D., 1904, is studying at the School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

W. L. Wanlass, Ph.D., 1919, has left Union College to take a position at the Agricultural College of Utah, Logan, Utah.

D. Marine, M.D., 1905, is now at the Montefiore Hospital, New York City,

M. E. Bagley, '16, is at present in Kansas City, Mo.

S. Smith, '02, is with the Law Department of the L. & N. Railroad, Louisville, Ky.

R. K. Taylor, '20, is employed by the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y.

S. Glick, '20, is studying Pharmacy at the University of Maryland.



W. A. Montgomery, Jr., '92, Ph.D., 1897, formerly of Richmond College, is now at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va.

Mary Armstrong, Ph.D., 1915, formerly of Goucher College, has accepted a position at Olivet College, Michigan, as professor of Latin and head of the department of Classics.

Emily L. Shields, Ph.D., 1915, has been promoted to an assistant professorship of Latin at Smith College.

Mary Gover, M.A., 1917, is at the School of Hygiene and Public Health of this University.

G. E. Schiavo, '19, is with the firm of P. Pastene & Co., of New York City, and has decided to remain in New York and work toward the degree of Master of Business Administration at New York University.

The engagement of A. B. Haupt, '09, to Miss Emma Beatson Jones of Baltimore, Md., has been announced.

W. P. Angel, M.A., 1919, has left the University of Kentucky to become instructor in Physics at the University of Pittsburgh.

Rhoda L. R. Boone, B.S., 1920, is now teaching at Randolph-Macon Seminary, Danville, Va.

Luella Kiekhofer, former student, is teaching at Mt. Union College, Ohio.

M. E. Leach, former student, is assistant in English at the University of Pennsylvania.

H. Dorothy Welsh, M.A.,

1917, is teaching History at Goucher College, Baltimore.

C. L. Burgee, M.A., 1920, is teaching Political Economy at the University of Montana.

E. P. Churchill, Ph.D., 1916, is now assistant professor of Zoology at the University of South Dakota.

J. A. Kratz, '06, has resigned from the Baltimore City College to take a position with the vocational training forces of the Federal Government.

J. E. Rowe, Ph.D., 1910, was elected to a professorship in Mathematics at Pennsylvania State College shortly before going to Aberdeen, Md., last spring as chief ballistician and mathematical and dynamical expert in the Ordnance Department.

C. P. Sousley, Ph.D., 1915, has gone to Rose Polytechnic Institute, Terre Haute, Ind., as head of the department of Mathematics.

Teresa Cohen, M.A., 1915, Ph.D., 1918, has gone to Pennsylvania State College as instructor in Mathematics.

J. S. Robinson, Ph.D., 1917, is now professor of Political Economy at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.

C. Abbe, Jr., Ph.D., 1898, is an assistant editor of the *Engineering and Mining Journal*.

B. L. Miller, Ph.D., 1903, has been in Panama on professional work.

L. W. Stephenson, Ph.D., 1907, recently returned from

Mexico where he made stratigraphic studies for one of the oil companies. He is now in charge of the Coastal Plain Division of the United States Geological Survey during the absence of the chief of that division.

H. P. Little, Ph.D., 1910, has resigned from the professorship of Geology at Colby College to become secretary of the Division of Geology and Geography of the National Research Council.

Julia A. Gardner, Ph.D., 1911, who was engaged in Red Cross work in France during the war, returned early in the summer and has resumed her paleontological investigations at the National Museum.

J. B. Mertie, Jr., Ph.D., 1911, is in eastern Bolivia on geological investigations for oil.

B. W. Clark, Ph.D., 1912, recently made oil investigations in Cuba and Mexico in association with Swedish geologists.

C. W. Cooke, '08, Ph.D., 1912, has returned to Washington from Colombia where he had been engaged for some time in geological explorations for oil.

O. B. Hopkins, '09, Ph.D., 1912, is in charge of the geological explorations of the Tropical Oil Company in Colombia.

W. A. Price, Ph.D., 1913, made use of the facilities of the Laboratory of the Department of Geology during the summer in carrying on his investigations of the carboniferous fauna of West Virginia for the West Virginia Geological Survey.

R. M. Overbeck, '09, Ph.D., 1915, returned from professional work in Bolivia in June, and after completing some work for the United States Geological Survey resigned to take up petroleum geology for the Shell Company of California.

B. F. Wallis, '10, Ph.D., 1915, returned from Colombia in August where he had been carrying on geologic explorations for the Sinclair Oil Company and is now in Ecuador.

B. Wade, Ph.D., 1917, is engaged in oil investigations in Mexico.

H. Insley, Ph.D., 1919, has been in Alaska during the summer for the United States Geological Survey.

R. Leibensperger, '14, is chief geologist in Mexico for the Transcontinental Oil Company. He visited Baltimore during the summer.

W. A. Baker, Jr., '15, is in Mexico with one of the oil companies.

G. R. Wells, Ph.D., 1912, has become professor of Psychology at Hartford Theological Seminary, Hartford, Conn.

H. M. Johnson, Ph.D., 1912, is the psychologist of the Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

Mildred W. Loring, Ph.D., 1916, is now instructor in Psychology at the University of Minnesota.

P. H. Edwards, Ph.D., 1910, who has been teaching Physics in Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, India, for fourteen

years, has returned to settle in this country.

D. S. Elliott, '11, Ph.D., 1914, has been made head of the department of Physics at Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

S. M. Burka, '13, Ph.D., 1919, has left the Bureau of Standards to take a position in aerial photography at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.

J. A. Anderson, Ph.D., 1907, of Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, has prepared a paper at the request of Sir Richard Glazebrook on the subject of Ruling Engines for Diffraction Gratings which

will appear in the Dictionary of Applied Physics, Cambridge, England.

C. W. Hewlett, Ph.D., 1912, has been working during the summer in the research laboratories of the General Electric Company on problems in X-Rays.

L. J. Briggs, Ph.D., 1901, has been made section chief of the division of Engineering Physics in the Bureau of Standards.

H. L. Dryden, '16, Ph.D., 1919, has been made section chief in the division of Aviation Physics in the Bureau of Standards.

### MARRIAGES

W. S. Brauns, '06, to Miss Mary Goode Wooldridge of Baltimore, Md., on June 15, 1920.

L. H. Buckler, '12, M.A., 1914, to Miss Lavinia Janes of Baltimore, Md., on October 30, 1920.

J. R. Cash, M.D., 1919, to Miss Etelka P. Melamet of Baltimore, Md., on July 24, 1920.

E. H. Cashell, '21, to Miss Iris Evans of Baltimore, Md., on July 24, 1920.

J. J. Chisolm, M. D., 1916, to Miss Eva Frierson of Columbus, Miss., on October 14, 1920.

Hallie M. Clark, M.D., 1917, to Dr. C. R. Rigby of Spartansburg, S. C., on July 26, 1920.

S. I. Clark, '18, to Miss Lillian Gladys Williams of New York, on June 9, 1920.

C. E. Deems, '15, to Miss Blanche Willoughby Dennis of

Baltimore, Md., on October 12, 1920.

F. P. Hall, '17, to Miss Virginia Annette Mullins of Washington, D. C., on June 5, 1920.

H. D. Kerr, M.D., 1919, to Miss Eleanor Smith of Catonsville, Md., on August 4, 1920.

A. R. Koontz, M.D., 1918, to Miss Bessie Erving Stocking of Wickliffe, Ohio, on July 3, 1920.

W. J. Meggers, Ph.D., 1917, to Miss Edith M. Raddant of Washington, D. C., on July 15, 1920.

J. G. Murray, Jr., '11, M.D., 1915, to Miss Philinda Margaret Johnson of Baltimore, Md., on June 10, 1920.

J. A. D. Penniman, '14, to Miss Christine Stuart Brown of Springfield, Ill., on June 19, 1920.

E. P. Sandrock, '03, M.D., 1907, to Miss Dorothea Gertrude Peters of Baltimore, Md., on July 22, 1920.

P. B. Strobel, B.S. in Eng., 1917, to Miss Leslie Virginia Page of Baltimore, Md., on October 2, 1920.

T. J. Tingley, '16, to Miss Helen R. Curley of Baltimore, Md., on June 22, 1920.

E. P. Wightman, Ph.D., 1911, to Miss Edith B. Stephenson of Baltimore, Md., on June 26, 1920.

H. M. N. Wynne, M.D., 1914, to Miss Ethel Maxwell of Everett, Mass., on June 21, 1920.

#### DEATHS

B. L. Bowen, Ph.D., 1888.

C. G. Edwards, P.A.E., 1891, on July 4, 1920.

L. Garthe, '82, on September 8, 1920.

J. C. Johnston, '90.

E. Mackay, Ph.D., 1896, on January 6, 1920.

C. Meriwether, '86, Ph.D., 1893, on August 26, 1920.

C. Sihler, Ph.D., 1881, on August 22, 1919.

#### BIRTHS

To J. W. Ridgely, '08, and Mrs. Ridgely, a daughter, in June, 1920.

To G. L. Schmeisser, '12, and Mrs. Schmeisser, a daughter, in June, 1920.

To E. L. R. Smith, '17, and Mrs. Smith, a daughter, on September 6, 1920.

To M. S. Sosman, M.D., 1917, and Mrs. Sosman, a son, on September 15, 1920.



## BOOK REVIEWS

### *Experimental Organic Chemistry.*

By AUGUSTUS P. WEST, Ph.D.,  
Professor of Chemistry, Uni-  
versity of the Philippines.  
Cloth. Illustrated. xiii + 469  
pages. Price \$3.00. Yonkers-  
on-Hudson, New York.

Dr. West received his degree from the Johns Hopkins University in 1905 and has spent the most of his time since then teaching in the Philippines, except for several years that he was Carnegie Assistant to the late Professor H. C. Jones.

The title well describes the book, as the experimental side is stressed and the experimental part is so blended with the descriptive and theoretical as to make the whole more a laboratory manual than a text book in the ordinary sense.

The experiments are given in great detail so as to make the student as independent of the instructor as possible and to adapt the book for laboratory use with large sections.

To avoid confusion the number of compounds studied is limited. Many diagrams are used to show the relationships of these, and review questions are appended to each chapter to make sure that nothing has escaped.

The aim of the author is consistently carried out. Simplicity, clearness and fullness of detail characterize the presen-

tation. The teacher will probably wish to supplement the descriptive and theoretical portions, but the book makes a good working basis for a first course in organic chemistry.

E. EMMET REID,  
*Professor of Organic Chemistry.*

*The United States Department of Agriculture.* By WILLIAM L. WANLASS. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxviii, No. 1. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1920.

*The United States Department of Agriculture*, a study in administration, by William L. Wanlass, is the first number of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science for 1920. It is a clear cut, carefully worked out, analysis of the history and organization of that Department by a man who has not only studied the subject from without, but who has also observed it from within as an employe of the Department for five years. The "war legislation" has been excluded from the author's scope and his conclusions as to the future development and desired improvement of the Department are not elaborate. After sketching the history briefly and describing the organization of the various

bureaus and other subdivisions succinctly, an important chapter shows the coöperative relations with other Federal Sources and with State Institutions. Here many facts are disclosed which are not known to the majority of us. The chapter on the administration of important regulatory laws is important, discussing such measures as the cotton futures act and the food and drugs act. The treatment of the financial administration shows that even here, though less than in some other governmental departments, there is need of a Federal Budget system. Due emphasis is placed on the scientific character of the work of the Department, and our attention is several times called to the recent remarkable growth of its activities, especially through the recent increases in appropriations toward agricultural colleges and experiment stations and through the development of the work of the "country agents" under the Smith-Lever act. The monograph may be commended to those who desire to know how the Federal Government aids agricultural processes.

*When I was a Boy in Persia.* By YOEUL B. MIRZA. Lathrop, Lee and Shepard Co., Boston, 1920.

*When I was a Boy in Persia*, by Youel B. Mirza, Ph.D., 1920, has recently been published by Lathrop, Lee and Shepard Company, Boston, as one of the

Series of "Children of Other Lands" books.

The author tells his readers with rare simplicity and perfect sincerity the story of his childhood days in Persia, and herein lies one of the great attractions of the work. A desire becomes ardent in the reader to visit Persia, to see its people, and to observe its customs. The subjects treated in the outline of his early life are well chosen and hold the interest of the reader. The vistas opened concerning the customs of the country, and descriptions of such topics as "Persian Feasts and Festivals," "Persian Villages and Cities," and "Persian Rugs and Rug-Makers" relieve the work from the monotony which might well accompany an autobiography of this character. The personal element necessarily inherent in this description of the author's life is delicately treated, and the reader is struck with his devotion to his mother and, at the same time, impressed with wholesome respect for Grandfather Mirza who so diplomatically managed the marauding Kurds. The closing chapter entitled "Preparations for a Far Journey," unusual in its lack of affectation and in its candor, possesses a certain pathos. The author assigns as his reasons for coming to America the unhappiness caused by the death of his mother and his disgust at the oppression of the people in the land of his nativity. He therefore sought the country wherein

he thought the greatest opportunity lay. It is to be hoped that he will some day depict for us with the same perfection and sincerity the story of his life in the land of his adoption.

EDWARD D. MARTIN, '11,  
M.A., 1914.

*The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.*  
By JESSE S. ROBINSON. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxviii, No. 2. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1920.

*The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers*, by Jesse S. Robinson, Ph.D., Professor of Economics in Carleton College, is a careful and detailed study of the history, organization, and practice of an American labor union. It was formed from several preexisting labor unions, the earliest of which, the Sons of Vulcan, was organized in 1858, and it grew until 1892 when it was involved in the disastrous strike at the Carnegie Mills in Homestead, Pennsylvania. After the failure of the strike there, the union lost ground and, finally, "was rooted out of all steel mills in

the East" in 1902. In 1910 another unsuccessful strike further depleted the membership of the union, so that its membership fell to a little over 4000. In 1916, the last year referred to in the monograph, the membership was 7860, so that it is clear that only a small part of the men employed in the steel industry are included in the union. It is a pity that the study was concluded four years ago and was not brought down to date, and one also wonders whether it was worth while to make and publish so elaborate a study of so small a union which differs little in its plans and methods from other labor unions. The treatment of the benefit system is somewhat noteworthy and the discussion of the working day shows why some of the laborers object to the diminution of the hours of employment. The old mistake of endeavoring to restrict the output of the mills is disclosed and the experience of the Association in Collective Bargaining, which forms the last chapter of the monograph, is perhaps the most valuable one, giving the results of experience of a sliding scale of wages.

## NECROLOGY

CHRISTIAN SIHLER, PH.D., 1881

Dr. Christian Sihler, M.D., University of Michigan, 1871, Fellow in Biology, Johns Hopkins University, 1877-1879, assistant in that department, and Ph.D., 1881, died in Cleveland, Ohio, August 22, 1919, not far from the completion of his seventy-first year. He seems to have been then, as to age attainment, the oldest alumnus of Johns Hopkins.

Born in Fort Wayne, Ind., October 2, 1848, he received a classical education at Concordia College of that city, and continued his medical studies at the *Charité* in Berlin from 1871 to 1873. He abandoned the practice of his profession in 1877, leaving Cleveland for a fellowship at Baltimore which brought him into close association with Martin and Brooks. Biological summer work was pursued for several years at the Rip-Raps near Fortress Monroe.

His method of tracing the nerve-endings was noted by many histologists even in Europe. His most general service to medical science was the introduction into America of the water treatment of typhoid, published in Cleveland, 1891. He also established a sanitarium there in 1899, which still carries into practice this hydiatic treat-

ment of many nerve complaints. Self-denial and self-effacement attended all his activities among the ailing and the suffering.

His wife, Rosa, née Horn, a native of Baltimore, died in 1913. He is survived by two daughters and three sons.

E. G. S.

V. A. VAN DUZER, FORMER  
STUDENT

William Van Alstyne Van Duzer, the son of William Austen Seely Van Duzer and his wife, Emma Chester Montgomery, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., on February 28, 1874, of an old Dutch family, settled in America since 1636.

Having met the late Professor Elliott in Paris, where he had spent much of his life, he entered Hopkins in 1904, as a graduate student in Romance Languages, with Spanish as his major subject. Though greatly hampered by ill-health, he remained in Baltimore for a number of years, even if not always in residence, going to Spain in 1912 to gather material for a dissertation which he was preparing under Professor Marden's direction.

After his return in 1915 he never resumed his work. Seeking health in the west he spent the year 1917-1918 at the Uni-



versity of Colorado at Boulder, where he taught French and Spanish, of both which languages he had an excellent command, and the summer of 1918 at the University of California. An

apparently slight attack of influenza in 1918 seriously affected his heart. He died in Baltimore on February 28, 1920, leaving a sister who resides in Paris.

F. S. H.



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## A NEW ANABASIS

By EMORY H. NILES, '13

JUST a year ago it was my good fortune to be in Turkey and to be sent on "a trip of investigation through the Eastern Villayets of Turkey." Now it should be known to all that investigation is the Armenian national sport. For every feeder of orphans, cooker of soup, and healer of disease there is at least one investigator, and the investigators have as their objects anything from the immediate establishment of relief stations for starving inhabitants to the carrying on of agitation among the children of the Sunday Schools of the United States. The fact that I was investigating is against me, but it is not in itself a proof of guilt.

The trip which it was my good luck to take began at Constantinople; from there I was sent together with one other American, in great secrecy as to our object, to the southern and eastern end of the Bagdad Railroad—through Ismid, now the British Turkish front, through Konia, perhaps the future capital of Turkey, through Adana, the scene of the recent fighting between French and Turks, through Aleppo, the second city of Syria, then in the hands of the British and the Arabs, now in the hands of the French, across the upper end of the Syrian desert and down the valley of the Tigris to Mardin, the most northwesterly city of Mesopotamia, then and now in the hands of the Turks.

At Mardin the real journey started, a journey of about a thousand miles overland across Kurdistan into and across Armenia and finally out to the Black Sea at Trebizond. We were two, not Ten Thousand, but our route was across the same country traveled by Xenophon in the year 400 B. C. We were at the time and, according to recent information, are still the only Europeans or Americans to have made this journey since the war, which fact may serve as an excuse for this paper.

The first problem which presented itself was that of transportation. We had gone to Mardin amply supplied with credentials and nerve and fairly well provided with gold, but with not nearly enough of the last to enable us to pay our way. We had no intention of paying our way in any case. So we used our nerve and got horses and guards from the Turkish commander. With the introduction of one of the missionaries who wisely made it a point while protecting the oppressed to use their prestige in keeping up friendly relations with the rulers, we went to see the Turkish divisional commander. Like all Turks when they wish to be, General Kenman Bey was very polite and agreeable. He promised us riding horses, pack horses, and guards—Turkish wolves to guard two American lambs, as it seemed to us. He also got us an interpreter, a Turk who spoke only French among white languages. And thus with a cavalcade consisting of two Americans, one Turkish interpreter, three Turkish non-commissioned officers, five Turkish soldiers, and three pack animals, the New Ten Thousand set out. It was an untrained force, its commanders knew nothing of traveling in the East. But they decided to do no work, however uncomfortable it made them, and to try to bluff the Turks into thinking they were great men. The Turks are a simple-minded people; they love to see dignitaries who are their superiors, and thus to our great surprise the bluff worked. We were entertained at every village by the village notables; we expressed our undying friendship for the Turks and our never ending love for the Kurds, who are a lot worse than



the Turks. At the large towns we were met by delegations of officials and lodged at public expense. By the time the Anabasis had been going on a week we began to forget that it was a bluff.

The country through which we traveled may be divided roughly into four zones for the purpose of giving a short account of the conditions as we found them. First, there was the upper end of Mesopotamia comprising the valleys of the Euphrates and the Tigris and the highlands bordering them on the north; second, the region of Lake Van and Mount Ararat; third, the Russian frontier; and fourth, the Black Sea Coast; the second and third are essentially Armenian.

The first region, about two hundred miles across, is a part of Kurdistan, inhabited by the nomadic and pastoral Kurdish tribes. The country consists of dry bare hills enclosing flat valleys which are watered by the great rivers and their tributaries. On the hills the natives raise sheep and goats while in the valleys they cultivate abundant crops of grain. There are no roads in this country and all agriculture is carried on by the most primitive methods, methods used, I presume, by the Babylonians. Threshing for instance is done by laying the grain to be threshed on the ground in the form of a circle around a stake. Four or five oxen are then tied side by side, one of the end ones being tied to the stake. A boy drives the team around and around in the circle until the grain is separated from the ear, trodden out by the oxen's hoofs.

The Kurds are a wild people and have always oppressed the Armenians. They were great favorites of the old Sultan, Abdul Hamid, who not being able to control them allowed them to do about as they pleased, for which he is greatly venerated by the Kurds. They are well armed and horsed and make excellent irregular cavalry. We found in one village that the men had the latest type of repeating Mauser rifles, all of which were marked "Republica di Paraguay."

This region was not affected by the war and we found everything in the same condition as it had been, except for firearms, for two thousand years.

The second region, that of Lake Van and Mount Ararat, presented a great contrast to the first. It consists of high mountain country where bare ridges are crossed by mere trails, where there is very little vegetation, and almost no means of communication. Lake Van is an inland sea about eighty miles long and twenty-five miles wide in its greatest dimensions. It is more than five thousand feet above the sea and its waters are very salt. The salt is different from sea salt in that it contains sodium carbonate and borax. Swimming in Lake Van has the disadvantages that the water makes the eyes smart and has a tendency to irritate the skin. About seventy-five miles northeast of Lake Van rises the tremendous peak of Mount Ararat. Conical in shape, with the upper half covered by perpetual snows, Mount Ararat rises from a plain about 4000 feet above sea level to a height 2000 feet greater than Mt. Blanc. It is a stupendous sight. A few miles to the east rises the peak of Little Ararat, a smouldering volcano which before the war formed the meeting point of three countries, Turkey, Russia, and Persia. Little Ararat is itself a considerable peak, but it is completely dwarfed by the Great Ararat. The peaks of Ararat are the symbols of unity and nationality to the Armenian race which hopes to make its new state around them.

The war has completely ruined this region. It was fought over from Bitlis to Persia at least three times by Russians, Turks, and Armenians, and the result is a country utterly ruined. The trail leads from ruined village to ruined village, houses are empty, buildings are destroyed, the inhabitants are gone, and even the cemeteries are desecrated. One travels for miles without meeting a human being. In some villages people have come in, usually refugees from the interior provinces, and have had to begin agriculture and grazing. But the region has lost its population and most of its former inhabitants are dead. There were two cities in this region, Bitlis of 10,000 and Van of 60,000 inhabitants approximately, before the war. Today they are mere

ruined shells, with barely one-tenth of their former inhabitants living in those buildings which have not been completely destroyed. One can ride in the streets of Van for miles literally and see nothing but ruins and crows.

The third region, stretching from Mount Ararat westward about three hundred miles through Erzeroum to the mountains forming the southern wall of the Black Sea, is again a high plateau intersected by valleys more open than those in the Van region. There is more vegetation here as well, and it was before the war a prosperous country in which the Armenians formed a large element, though not a majority of the population. Its fate was determined by the fact that it lies parallel to the Russian frontier. This country too was fought over three times, and it too was ruined. The damage seems rather more irregular, however, than in the Van region, and there are villages untouched surrounded by villages in desolation. The present population consists chiefly of refugees returned from the center of Turkey and from the Russian Caucasus whence they have been driven by the present rulers of Armenia. Their hatred of the Armenians is intense and many are the tales of the atrocities committed by the Armenians when the latter had for a time in this region the upper hand over the Turks. There are so few communications in this region that what food supplies there are cannot be distributed and the population was last year in imminent danger of starvation.

Towards the western part of this frontier district lies the great city and fortress of Erzeroum, surrounded by a ring of hills which dominate the approach from the east and north. Erzeroum is a fortress like Verdun, that is, the surrounding heights and not the city itself form the defenses—defenses which were overcome by the Grand Duke Nicholas in a terrible winter campaign in which Erzeroum was captured by the Russians in 1916. The city formerly had a population of close to 100,000 and it has not fared as badly as the cities to the east of it. There are now perhaps 40,000 people there and not more than one-third of the buildings

are ruined. It was the only place in our entire trip where life seemed to approach the normal. All through this region the Russians have left their mark, convincing evidence that the Russians are as compared with the Turks a civilizing western people. The roads and bridges were improved by them; at least two narrow gauge railroads were laid over the frontier, and concrete and stone bridges, supply houses and stations were constructed as though for permanent occupation. Now however, all is going to rack and ruin. Along the roads are seen the remains of many steam rollers marked "Austin Manufacturing Company, Chicago, U. S. A." and the rusting débris of American motor trucks, Whites, Saurers, Packards, and even Nash Quads. All these machines must have been brought into Russia via Archangel and shipped completely across Russia, only to be abandoned by the army when it turned Bolshevik. The Turks have salvaged a few trucks and we were unlucky enough to be bounced for a day in a decrepit Packard three ton truck over roads more rocky than any that ever led to Dublin.

The fourth and last region which we crossed consists of the country bordering the Black Sea. Although much smaller in extent it has had so much more contact with outside affairs than the region back of it that it has a very distinctive character. What strikes the eye first is the vegetation. The road from Erzeroum leads over barren and rugged country, bare of trees and essentially brown in color. As the road climbs into the Pontic Taurus one feels that there is a difference without being able to define it. The further one goes the more the difference is felt, until the realization suddenly comes that there is green in the landscape, that one is approaching the sea. The mountains become higher, the roads steeper, and the ascents more difficult, until finally over a pass of unsurpassed grandeur the last divide is crossed and the descent to the sea begins.

This region is Greek. By that I mean that there are a few Greeks there, for if in any village there are two Greeks,



be there two thousand Turks, that village is a Greek village (say the Greeks) because it is preposterous and outrageous that a Greek should be subject to a Turk. At all events it is clear that there are Greeks in this coastal region. The houses are different from those of the inland; the churches stand out clearly with little round white domes above the trees and buildings; the monasteries with white and pink buildings cling to cliffs high above the road. There are Greek people about and Greek olives for sale in the bazaars. Some damage has been done, but very little, for the Russians made a rapid advance to the sea.

The road winds down at last to the city of Trebizond, beautifully situated under high bluffs overlooking the sea, built of white houses with pink and red roofs interspersed by tall trees. Of course it is filthy dirty, but to one who has just come out of Armenia and Kurdistan it looks like paradise.

It is reported by Xenophon that his soldiers had marched many weary parasangs and that they were completely without knowledge of their whereabouts, when on a sudden they came out upon a height and saw before them spread out the great sea which was to take them home; whereupon they all cried out with great rejoicing *θάλαττα θάλαττα!* We too had marched weary parasangs, and as we came over the ridge were prepared to shout in imitation of Xenophon's soldiers. But the next ridge hid the sea, and when we arrived upon it the sea was again hidden. And so we rode all the way down the descent of 7000 feet in about eighteen hours always expecting to get a glimpse of the water but never doing so. It was not until we had gotten within a mile of Trebizond that we suddenly got a view of the Black Sea, and then at last we cried *θάλαττα θάλαττα!* Our New Anabasis was finished.

## ON THINKING THINGS THROUGH<sup>1</sup>

For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it? Lest haply after he hath laid the foundation and is not able to finish it, all that behold it, begin to mock him, saying, This man began to build, and was not able to finish. LUKE xiv: 28-30.

JESUS expected the men who followed Him to be thoughtful men. He had many ways of enforcing this; one of them is here indicated in the parable of the builders, which shows what happens to a man who undertakes an important enterprise without proper consideration. A tower is a very conspicuous thing; it can be seen from all parts of the neighborhood; and if for any reason it be not completed, it immediately attracts attention. If a man begins to build and is not able to finish because he did not take the precaution to provide sufficient materials, it will involve him in ridicule and people will say: This man began to build and was not able to finish.

You have only to look about you to see many enterprises of this kind. The world is full of unfinished things; unfinished not because they, being great enterprises, require time for maturity, but simply because they are the monuments of unconsidered impulse, the abortive efforts of men who would not think things through.

Jesus would have men understand that they stand or fall by their work. To all of us He seems to say: "If you follow me, sit down and count the cost of it; ask what you are willing to give and suffer for my sake. Consider well the materials in hand, whether you have a definite plan and a determined

<sup>1</sup> Commencement sermon preached before the faculty and graduating class of the Johns Hopkins University on Sunday, June 13, 1920, in the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church, by the minister, Rev. Harris E. Kirk, D.D.

purpose; take thought of life, of its responsibilities and demands, and think things through to a clear-cut and decisive consummation."

This is my word of challenge and encouragement to you of the graduating class as you face the last stages of your collegiate training. The world has more than enough of half-and-half men; what it needs now is men of courage and determination; men who are not afraid of stark realities, with firm purpose that drives straight to the mark, and above all, a fearless intention to think things through.

Let me then speak to you for a while about what is the matter with the world and how we can set it right. This is something in which we are all interested, and we must frankly consider it if we are to meet the legitimate demands which the world is now making.

Everybody is agreed that there is something wrong with the world, and everyone has his scheme of the weal and the woe. Beneath the apparently shallow interests of many there are deep currents of thought. Why is society so sick? Why are men so restless? Why should there be so much questioning about government, social order, and moral stability? Perhaps there has never been an age when the world had so much wealth, when it was so widely distributed, and when the agencies for comfort and efficiency were so various, and yet the world is full of unhappiness and discontent, while many are oppressed with an almost unbearable sense of the futility of living. Perhaps the one thing that keeps most of us from straight deep thinking is the fear of facing stark realities. There are matters of tremendous import calling for adjustment; there are currents of unrest and discontent abroad of dangerous and explosive force, and many are afraid to think profoundly about them because they are not conscious of an adequate remedy. The superstition of progress by grace of an infallible democracy has been effectually shattered by the war; and the present state of affairs has clothed all practical questions with a seriousness that is felt not only by the old and experienced, but

also by the young. You will become more aware of this so soon as you face the question of your vocation, for to use a commonplace but very true idea, behind the problem of making your living is the more important one of making your life.

While the question of what is wrong with the world can be answered in different ways, I am entirely of the opinion that the present discontents are largely due to the want of an adequate sense of God in practical affairs. But for the sake of a different approach I shall put it in another way, and say that the cause of our unrest and unhappiness is due to the want of a proper background for life. This, as many of us have cause to remember, was the theme of the brilliant valedictory of Dr. Kirby Flower Smith, delivered at Harvard the day before his death. Want of proper perspective, incapacity to see things in relation, impatience and superficiality, overemphasis and extreme views, these are some of the defects of the present day temper. The modern world has no balancing background of spiritual reality; it does not know how to match the centuries against the hours; it has no sobering sense of the great past; so that most of its practical enterprises as well as its speculative theories are out of relation to the whole of life. We live in two worlds, a spiritual and a material. This dualism of the world within and the world without, of flesh and spirit, of time and eternity, has been common to all great epochs; but the prime fault of our own time has been a tendency to ignore the unseen relations of life, to live too much in the immediate present, so that most of us have lost our spiritual sense. We have cultivated a shameless delight in impressionism, and have small concern for guiding principles. We are more concerned to be on our way, to enjoy a certain irresponsible mobility, than to become aware of where we are going. The failure of Germany was due to this very thing. She was indifferent to background, or what was even worse, she deliberately encouraged a false background, and challenged and finally broke against the moral sense of the world. But the failure



of Germany to found an empire on material efficiency has by no means taught other nations the folly of that kind of philosophy; for what is making the readjustment of nations so difficult at the present time is just this want of proper background to life; a failure to perceive that any worthy reconstruction of society depends upon the renewal of life in its individual units; and that a fundamental element in individual renewal is a disposition to think things through. The intention of thinking things through, of counting the cost, seems to be quite as foreign to our leaders as it is to the people as a whole. The blood-soaked fields of war, littered with the débris of strife and struggle, are now covered with building materials; there is a deal of talk about reconstruction, but there are as yet no builders, and there is wanting a great constructive plan. The most conspicuous feature is the disagreement among the leaders and discontent among the workers. It would appear as if we were but:

Plastering our swallow nests on the awful past,  
And twittering round the works of larger men  
As we had mended what we but deface.

This is not so new as it seems. There is a Jewish proverb to the effect that "where there is no vision the people perish;" where there is no clear perception of responsibility to God the people perish because they cast off restraint; and this slow process of degeneration has been going on for more than four hundred years. The world has drifted from a God-centered life to a life man-centered; from a universe of ideal and spiritual relations to a world of interests grouped about man and his doings. The control and exploitation of the material estate has lead to the abandonment of spiritual ideals for the sake of material efficiencies of one sort or another. The war was not the breakdown of civilization as some suppose, but its natural climax; the outcome of the way men had been thinking and doing for centuries; and the same spirit that made the war inevitable is responsible for the immense difficulties confronting us in the task of rebuild-

ing. Our chief danger is organized selfishness based upon scientific industrialism; and this is based in turn upon specious philosophies of an impressionistic sort by which we seek to justify our behaviour; the obvious heresy of supposing that the struggle is between men, instead of between men and the immutable laws of the Being Who holds the universe in the hollow of His hand. The need of the time is to find something that can save the world from itself; something that can give us a philosophy adequate to the whole of life's needs; a new standard of citizenship, and a keen sense of personal responsibility that depends for its sanction upon something more enduring than the changing demands of public opinion.

This want of background has led to two consequences which explain in great measure present day unrest: the depersonalizing effect of modern business, and the shrinkage of the cultural influences of life.

By the depersonalizing effect of business I mean simply that the machine-like way in which business is conducted today makes an unfair demand for only a small part of a man's total personal force. This is evident from the increasing influence of specialization on the trades and professions. Business demands that a man's total output of thought and energy shall express itself in the exercise of only a fractional part of his capacity, and that this interest shall be increasingly concentrated upon something that is artificial, mechanical, and in the long run commonplace. The effect of this is that large domains of the personal life are unused, unwanted, and not appreciated. Many successful people are little more than animated cogs in an industrial machine. What impresses me in talking with men in all walks of life is the absence of joy in work. It is usually so routine and monotonous that it gives small satisfaction to the deeper needs of human nature. This is the fundamental reason for present day discontent. To be happy in work depends only in part on the rate of wage, its chief encouragement is the exercise and satisfaction of the creative impulse. This alone

will sustain interest in any sort of work, because it turns upon the gratification of some taste, aptitude, or desire which as a rule is not being supplied within the restricted domains of modern occupations. If you would make the worker happy, do not think to do it by increase of wage, but enlarge the opportunity for the awakening and development of the creative impulse. Men must be able to put something of themselves into things if they are to be content. Many who earn small incomes, ministers of religion, teachers, and professors for instance, are as a rule better satisfied than highly paid laborers; they are content simply because their occupation offers a chance for personal expression.

A direct consequence of the failure to use the creative impulse is to make the heart a breeding ground for folly, discontent, and unhappiness. Failing to use the larger share of their powers, most people today are only fifty per cent alive. They become aware of these neglected aspects of life only as something that is not nourished, something that aches and hurts. We often show this in the astonishing way in which most of us waste our leisure. Having little resource in ourselves, we know neither how to rest nor play; hence the present day passion for exciting amusements. What Epicurus said of his generation is still true of ours: "the business of most men is a madness, and their rest a lethargy."

The creative needs of human nature and the compensations of toil—all those tastes and aspirations which usually occupy a man's leisure—ought to be satisfied by what is called culture. The educated man is the one unit in society that ought to have resources in himself; and it was this imperious necessity that developed the college. The primary function of a college is to broaden a man's personality, to acquaint him with his hidden resources, to create within the mind a certain kind of taste for good things; and by its severe mental disciplines bring a man's total capacity into harmonious relationship with the world of the good, the true, and the beautiful. The educated man ought never to be

lonely, or without occupation, because the prime function of education is to make *fertile* men.

But unfortunately the natural function of the college has been altered; how this has come about it is not my purpose to say, but the consequences are quite within the ken of everyone. The original purpose of a college was to develop personality, the modern college has been so influenced by economic demands as to become little better than a fitting school for a remunerative vocation, a mere adjunct of modern business. It produces trained minds rather than disciplined personalities; it makes useful men—men useful for the moment in given and visible directions where utility can be measured by earnings and obvious results, but hardly does it produce fertile men or live minds. The unhappy alliance of the scholar with the business man—apostle of barbarian efficiencies—has resulted in a vast increase of buildings, apparatus, and machinery; but as equipment has increased the personnel has steadily gone down. Educated men are as yet not rare in college faculties, but they are getting scarcer year by year. Splendid training, adequate fitness for immediate and specialized demands, and high purpose of course you find, but personality in the large and invigorating sense of that term, men who by their contact with others excite the love of learning, and the passion for truth you do not find—often. The minds of most highly trained men today resemble nothing so much as fields that have been hard driven; crop after crop of the same kind is yearly gathered, but there has been neither fertilizing nor fallowing. The soil is never rested and grows thinner every season. It is a far too common thing today to meet men who are bigger professionally than they are personally; capable, energetic, and ambitious in their chosen professions, but out of office, dull, uninspiring, and in the higher phases of life often both unstable and obtuse. An automobile is a very useful thing, but I should not care to have one in my library. Many of our successful money-makers might as well be kept in a garage so far as their cultural value to life is concerned; use-



ful in their given lines of efficiency, but hardly fit companions for one's leisure hours.

Yet the men who have been the glory of the colleges have been big personalities; men like Pasteur and Osler, and our own lamented Kirby Smith. A man who is bigger professionally than he is personally is a failure, and sooner or later the world will find it out. The community has a right to expect something better of college graduates; it looks to them for leadership; and if we are to account for the present day indifference to the cultural influences of college life among the masses of people, the Bolshevik contempt for the intellectual class, may it not be due in some measure to the absence of bigness in personality and a corresponding want of capacity for leadership among the very classes to which the community has in other times looked for guidance? At any rate there will be no improvement in the situation until the colleges send out men yearly who are disposed to think things through, who are not afraid of reality, and who among other virtues possess the rare disposition for self-criticism. Man cannot live by bread alone; sooner or later, especially when the creative passions are starved, he will seek an outlet; if a constructive and saner expression is wanting, it will take destructive measures to gratify its need. This is the explanation of present day discontent; it is the discontent of full bodies and lean souls; and the most pressing need just now is the right sort of leadership in the intellectual classes; and back of this, as essential to all the rest is the disposition of the individual man to consider his personal relation to God, and so gain a proper background for life.

I believe with the utmost confidence that what the world needs just now to cure it of its distempers is a better understanding of the Christian religion; and it is strictly within the limits of responsibility imposed upon the educated man that in this respect he set the world a good example. We need to reflect somewhat upon the Biblical doctrine of sin, as coming short of God's glory, and missing the mark set for

a man. To miss God in life is to fail of being a man, in the deepest sense of the term to be a lost man. Religion, worship, the service of God as He is brought to us through the historic manifestation of Jesus Christ is the supreme source of fertility in the soil of life; it is the supply from which alone can come that primary energy we call character. The need today is not for more clever or brilliant men, but for more trustworthy men; and trust is not based on efficiency in a trade or profession, but solely upon character. The hard-driven, over-trained specialized type of mind needs a fallowing process; ploughing and harrowing, which shall expose the deeper aspects of human nature to the proper developing processes; and this can come best through straight thinking about the claims of Jesus Christ upon the present life. Religion, the passion to serve man in obedience to the will of God, is of the essence of fertility, and wise indeed is the young man, facing the grave problems of the present, to make this his chief concern.

I believe further that the time has come when you must consider in a very practical way the claims of the Christian Church. You have been hearing a great deal about its faults; is it not time now to consider its merits? There is much religious hunger in the world; in some respects the situation is analogous to that which Paul faced when he carried the gospel into the Graeco-Roman world. Men wish to connect their deeper and vaguer thoughts with the source of reality; to know the satisfactions of creative passion in enduring relief and work; and the immediate concern just now is to recapture man's active intelligence and bring it back to Christ and the Church. Historically considered religion has ever been the mother of the arts. The Church begat and nourished the culture of the past, and transmitted it to our present time. The divorce of religion and culture, the separation of church and college in our day is in my judgment only temporary. I do not think an ecclesiastical alliance between the two essential, but both should be free in the exercise of their functions; the important thing is to

unite them with the same spirit, and to recognize a truth that is constantly ignored in the colleges today, that the maintenance of a genuine culture in the world is dependent upon a vital principle at its heart. Religion alone, a personal and practical recognition of the will of God in Christ, can give an adequate and entire philosophy of man's capacity and place in nature. I say it with conviction that religion begat culture and created the college for its development; and unless the colleges return quickly to consider the primary significance of personal religion in human life, it will not be long before they will be forced to surrender what little cultural power they now possess and yield entirely to the barbarian efficiencies of the utilitarians; and man will be obliged to look for leaders and fertile personalities in some other domain. As it now stands the only typical man of culture left in our industrial society is the minister of the gospel, for he alone living in intimate contact with the vital powers of religion, is kept fertile and free.

The spirit which animates true culture and true religion is the same spirit and if you have a disposition to think things through you will see that so far from it being a difficult thing for an educated man to be a Christian, that it is the natural expression and culmination of his cultural development. "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." In saying this I am thinking directly of your responsibilities. The world has a right to demand more of you because you are educated men. Your degrees are commissions of sacrificial import; and here on the threshold of your career I confront you with the righteous demands of Jesus Christ your Lord and Master. All the problems today which vex society are rooted in this religious question; the world is off the track because it has too long followed the stupid doctrines of economic rationalism; if you are to escape the modern plague of crass utility; if you wish to know and enjoy your creative powers; if you are ambitious to serve your generation in a large and liberal way, and to help the world back to a sane and illuminated pathway, you must obey

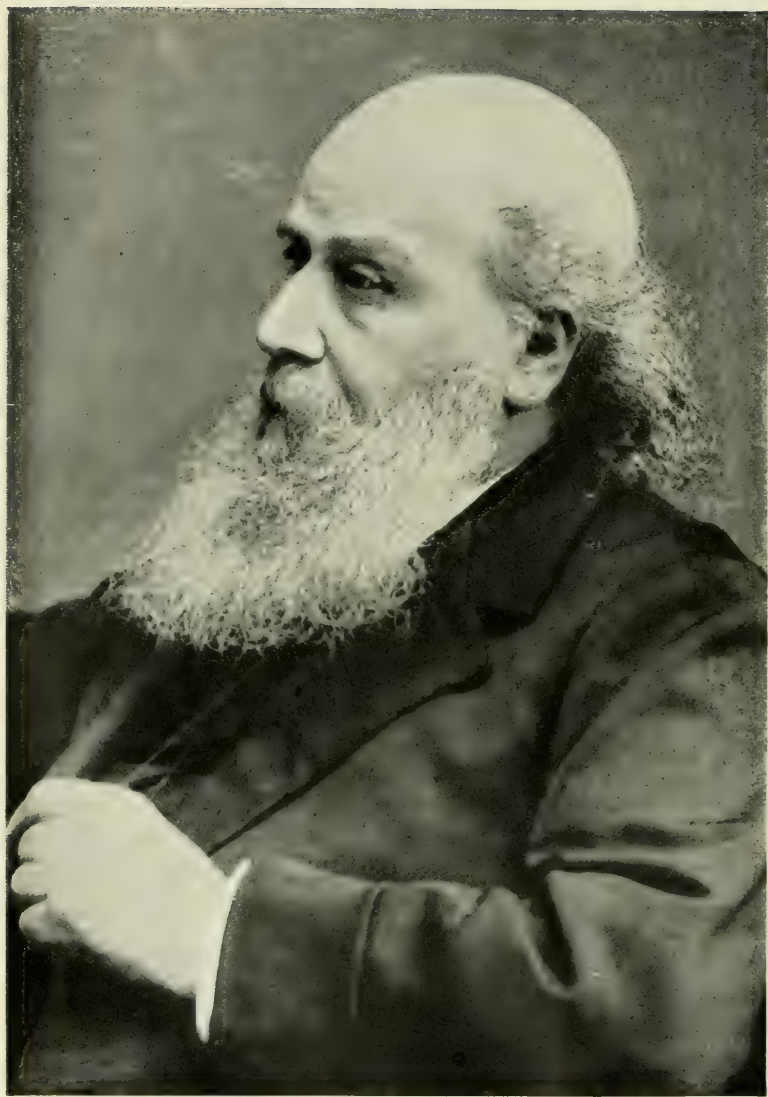
God and deserve the approval of Jesus Christ your Master. He asks of you the flower of youth; take up your cross and follow Him; take your share in the hardships as good soldiers of Christ Jesus.

From all directions the world is looking for leaders; it is waiting for an adequate philosophy which shall coördinate its needs and explain its purposes. Above all it needs *fertile* men, not useful men. It is weary of the mechanical specialist who is skillful only in the use of his tools; it is rapidly losing confidence in the expert who believes that progress "is that sort of improvement that can be measured by statistics." The world wants creative spirits: adventurous and courageous pathfinders in the regions of the eternal. Such leadership will come to those who are virile enough to accept the legitimate hardships involved in the service of mankind in an open and unashamed loyalty to Jesus Christ as the Lord and Savior of the world.

The world was never more in need of such men, and never in my judgment has it offered better opportunities. It belongs to the young; the older generation has done its best and worst; it remains to be seen what you are going to do with it.







JAMES JOSEPH SYLVESTER, 1814-1897

## A BRILLIANT AND ECCENTRIC MATHEMATICIAN

By DAVID S. BLONDHEIM, '06, PH.D., 1910

*Associate Professor of French, Johns Hopkins University*

**B**EFORE the Johns Hopkins University opened its doors to students, the Board of Trustees of the new institution were discussing with President Daniel C. Gilman the question of how to begin the work of the University which was to be perhaps the most significant foundation on the long list of American higher schools of learning. "Enlist a great mathematician and a distinguished Grecian," said the President, "your problem will be solved. Such men can teach in a dwelling house as well as in a palace. . . . Other teachers will follow them." The men whose selection proved the wisdom of this sage advice were Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, who was until recently still active at the University, and James Joseph Sylvester, who died in 1897, leaving behind him a reputation almost unique. Known to a limited circle as one of the most influential of the little group of men in Baltimore who struck the keynote of modern university life in America, known to scientists in a century prolific in gifted mathematicians as an algebraic genius, he is known to the general public, if at all, chiefly as a man whose oddities furnished themes for endless good stories. It is the object of the following sketch to give some account of his brilliant career and of his remarkable personality, to picture Sylvester the scientist and Sylvester the man.

Born in London on September 3, 1814, the son of Jewish parents, he received part of his early education at a school at Highgate, London, not far from the house where Coleridge was enlightening all who would listen on the mysteries of "om-m-jeet and "sum-m-jeet." His exceptional capac-

ity for mathematics early attracted attention. After a stay at the Royal Institution, a secondary school, in Liverpool, he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1831. Among his tutors here was Colenso, who, as Sylvester said, instructed him "long before the far-famed Zulu was heard of,"—the Zulu, or Zulus, whose puzzling questions as to the inconsistencies in Colenso's version of Genesis and Exodus produced the first English "higher critic." Colenso, who was noted for his mathematical text-books as well as for his "Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, Critically Examined" conceived a high opinion of his pupil. At that day the English universities were still in the throes of the transition from the eighteenth century régime, under which, as Dr. Osler puts it, they were "steeped in port and prejudice," to the broader and higher ideals of the nineteenth century. As late as 1827, De Morgan, as a Unitarian, was debarred from a fellowship or the degree of Master of Arts; and Sylvester, who was probably the first professed Jew to matriculate at an English university, had to suffer more than once from what he called the "frozen formality of our academic institutions." He completed his course in 1837, taking the position of second wrangler, as did many other eminent scientists, such as Lord Kelvin, J. Clerk Maxwell, W. K. Clifford, and J. J. Thompson. Because of his origin he was denied a degree and precluded from competing for a prize or a fellowship.

Shortly after graduation he was appointed professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of London (University College). Here he came into close contact with De Morgan, whose genial and stimulating influence inspired the young professor to take up the lines of work in which he was to make himself famous. In 1841, he was appointed professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia, at which particular attention was given to mathematical branches. His lot in Charlottesville, however, was hardly a happy one. One of the Virginians thought him "deficient in intellect;" he seemed to this gentleman "a sort of semi-



idiotic calculating boy." The cause of his departure from the United States, some months after he arrived in this country, explained by one authority as "certain views on slavery, strongly held and injudiciously expressed," is correctly narrated by Professor George B. Halsted as follows:

In Sylvester's class were a pair of brothers, stupid and excruciatingly pompous. When Sylvester pointed out one day the blunders made in arithmetic by the younger of the pair, this individual felt his honor and family pride aggrieved, and sent word to Professor Sylvester that he must apologize or be chastised. Sylvester bought a sword-cane, which he was carrying when waylaid by the brothers, the younger armed with a heavy bludgeon. The younger brother stepped up in front of Professor Sylvester and demanded an instant and humble apology. Almost immediately he struck at Sylvester, knocking off his hat, and then delivered with his heavy bludgeon a crushing blow directly upon Sylvester's bare head. Sylvester drew his sword-cane and lunged straight at him, striking him just over the heart. With a despairing howl, the student fell back into his brother's arms, screaming "I am killed! He has killed me!" Sylvester was urged away by a bystander, and without even waiting to collect his books, he left for New York and took ship back to England. Meanwhile a surgeon was summoned to the student, who was . . . . seemingly dying, whispering his last prayers. The surgeon tore open his vest, cut open his shirt, and at once declared him not in the least injured. The fine point of the sword-cane had struck against a rib fair and caught against it, not penetrating . . . . The dying man arose . . . . and walked off, though still trembling from the nervous shock.

After returning to England, Sylvester became an actuary, and carried on the thoroughly uncongenial work of this occupation for ten years. Meanwhile he was applying himself to the law, working chiefly as a conveyancer; in 1850 he was admitted to the bar. By a curious coincidence, the two men who were to do most for English mathematics in the nineteenth century, Arthur Cayley and James Joseph Sylvester, were both engaged in London at this period in distasteful legal work. Momentous consequences for science resulted from their meeting. Cayley, whose tastes were very similar to Sylvester's, exerted such an influence

over the older man that Sylvester in later years called him "my spiritual progenitor." The relations between these two giants of mathematics, though sometimes troubled by passing clouds, due to Sylvester's passionate nature, present a refreshing contrast to the petty jealousy which too often disfigures the history of science. Sylvester waxed eloquent when he spoke of his great rival, "the central luminary, the Darwin of the English school of mathematicians," "who habitually discourses pearls and rubies;" while Cayley, though expressing himself in the more prosaic style he had acquired in his legal career, was no less generous in his appreciation of Sylvester's merits.

In 1855, at the recommendation of Lord Brougham, who described him as "my learned excellent friend and brother mathematician," he was appointed professor at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, where he continued to teach the cadets until he was retired in 1870, at the age of fifty-five.

On February 19, 1876, he was appointed professor of Mathematics in the newly-established Johns Hopkins University, being preceded in order of appointment only by the President, Dr. Gilman, and by Professor Gildersleeve. Before 1870 Sylvester was known as one of the greatest of living mathematicians, and his presence in Baltimore attracted a notable body of students; for, as one of them told Dr. Gilman, when asked for his reasons for desiring to know whether the report of Sylvester's appointment was correct, "Not to know about Sylvester is to know nothing of modern mathematics." Of his achievements as a mathematician, suffice it to say that Dr. Fabian Franklin, a competent authority, regards the Theory of Invariants, for the creation of which Sylvester shares honors equally with Cayley, as being, aside from Sir W. R. Hamilton's invention of Quarternions, "the one great contribution made by British thought to the progress of pure mathematics . . . since the days of the contemporaries of Newton." Herbert Spencer, in *The Study of Sociology*, in his famous defense of

England against Matthew Arnold's charge of barrenness of ideas, says: "From competent and unbiased judges, I learn that the Theory of Invariants, and the methods of investigation that have grown out of it, constitute a step in mathematical progress greater than any made since the Differential Calculus." Sylvester's scientific career has been divided into three periods: the first, beginning in 1839, concerned chiefly with the theory of eliminations and related subjects; the second, from 1851 until 1854, taken up principally with the theory of forms; and the third, from 1855 onward, dealing largely with problems of the partition of numbers and related subjects. In 1864 he published *Sylvester's Theorem in Connection with Newton's Rule in Regard to the Number of Positive, of Negative, and of Imaginary Roots of an Equation*, which solved a problem which had been a crux since the days of Newton.

It is quite impossible, in an article intended for the general reader, to give any idea of the nature and brilliancy of Sylvester's work; "as in everything else, so in mathematical theory" and even more so, to adapt Cayley, "beauty can be perceived but not explained." It is the peculiar misfortune of a mathematician like Sylvester,

"Whose soul, too large for vulgar space,  
In  $n$  dimensions flourished unrestricted,"

that the subjects of his investigations must remain a mystery even to the cultured public, for whom the most advanced investigations of the chemist or the biologist, the psychologist or the astronomer, have some meaning. So abstruse was Sylvester's work, indeed, that after the lapse of years he himself was unable to understand a certain paper that he had written. The story used to be told in Baltimore during the winter that Cayley was lecturing at Johns Hopkins, that Sylvester said that he was the only man in the world who could understand Cayley, who, in turn, claimed that he alone could properly follow Sylvester; each, however, strenuously denying the assertion of the other.

It was only an overmastering devotion to science that could carry a thinker into such fields as Sylvester cultivated, and the intensity of his love for pure mathematics was indeed extraordinary. He calls it "our time-honored, yet ever young, ever fresh and self-renovating science;" he insists, perhaps half-seriously, that the study of mathematics is conducive to longevity, and cites the cases of the "*dii majores* of the mathematical Pantheon," from Pythagoras to Gauss, to prove his statement. His attitude towards his subject is shown by his approving quotation of the words of Kronecker, "the youngest of the splendid triumvirate of Berlin," who, when asked whether he still believed that "mathematics consists exclusively in the setting forth of self-evident truths,—in fact, amounts to no more than showing that two and two make four," answered, "Nein, wir sind Dichter." He was wont, he tells us, to call Lindemann "the vanquisher of  $\pi$ , a prouder title in my eyes than if he had been the conqueror at Solferino or Sadowa." In one of his writings he humorously observes, "There is an old adage, '*Purus mathematicus, purus asinus.*'" On the other hand, I once heard the great Richard Owen say, when we were opposite neighbors in Lincoln's Inn Fields (doves nestling among hawks), that he would like to see *Homo mathematicus* constituted into a distinct subspecies, thereby suggesting to my mind . . . the successive stages or phases of protoplasm on its way to become perfect in Mathematical Man." Although his work sometimes led to practical results,—a design for a tessellated pavement which he made upon mathematical principles was used in the hall of the United Service Club in London, for instance,—he had the deepest contempt for those who value science merely as a means to an end. "Is it not the same disregard of principle, the same *indifference to truth for its own sake*," he asks, "which prompts the question, 'Where's the good of it?' in reference to speculative science, and 'Where's the harm of it?' in reference to white lies and pious frauds? In my own experience I have



found that the very same class of people who delight to put the first question are in the habit of acting upon the denial implied in the second." Tears came into his eyes when a cherished friend once innocently asked whether his researches had any practical value. The same devotion to truth appears in his fine reply to George Henry Lewes, with whom he had become involved in a dispute about a certain point in the philosophy of Kant. Lewes had said, "When objections are made to what I have written, it is my habit either silently to correct my error, or silently to disregard the criticism." Sylvester rejoined, "It is not *my* habit, 'when objections are made to what I have written, either silently to correct my error or silently to disregard the criticism.' If the objections are well founded, I think it due to the cause of truth to make a frank confession of error, and in the opposite case to reply to the objections."

The "energy and devotion," the "reverent love of truth and knowledge for its own sake," the "example of a life consecrated to the highest intellectual aims," of which his colleagues expressed their appreciation at his departure, made him a most inspiring teacher, despite his transgression of "every rule of pedagogy." He took his pupils into the heart of his investigations on the outskirts of human knowledge; he himself gives a good idea of the stimulating influence of teacher on pupil and *vice versa* in an account in which he says of his work in the classroom: "It was frequently a chase, in which I started the fox, in which we all took a common interest, and in which it was a matter of eager emulation between my hearers and myself to try who could be first in at the death." Always enthusiastic about his work, ever hailing the latest discovery as his *capo d'opera*, he sometimes lauded to the skies a result which later he would have to reject as based on an unsound hypothesis. There was nothing of the Dryasdust in his lecturing. "When about to enunciate a remarkable proposition," writes one of his auditors, "he would draw himself up until he stood on the very tips of his toes, and in deep tones

thunder out his sentences. He preached to us at such times, and not infrequently he wound up by quoting a few lines of poetry to impress on us the importance of what he had been declaring." He would often send for one of his pupils late at night in order to tell him of some beautiful result he had just arrived at, and a trip to Washington once enlivened the course he was giving, with Professor Halsted as his only hearer. One can readily understand Dr. Franklin's statement that "it was not so much what [his pupils] learned about mathematics, but how they came to feel about it, which constituted their debt to their inspiring teacher." "He was great as a maker of mathematicians," says another writer, "no less than as a maker of mathematics."

The characteristics which gave such marked individuality to his teaching appear also in his writing. The absorption in his own thoughts which caused him to overrate the value of the discovery of the hour, made it difficult for him to read the works of other men, and as a result most of the rather scanty references to mathematical literature which he gives are credited to his friends. The defect most severely criticized in his work is the lack of form and finish, due to his inability to deal coldly and dispassionately with the ideas suggested by inspiration. He was much influenced by his surroundings, and the amount of his published work increased or diminished as his environment was stimulating or the reverse. His peculiar temperament was attracted chiefly by new fields yielding abundant results or by old problems of exceptional difficulty. Of the latter class was the famous "Problem of the Virgins," in his article upon which he quotes De Morgan's "pleasant caution against indulging a passion for one of these algebraical virgins, 'for that, though Jupiter did once animate a statue maiden at the prayer of an enamoured sculptor, yet even Jupiter himself could not impart a body to an algebraical abstraction;'" and triumphantly concludes, "Thus the virgins who appeared to Euler, but with their forms muffled and their faces veiled, have not disdained to reveal themselves to me

under their natural aspect." The flowery and enthusiastic style in which his articles are composed makes them decidedly more attractive than scientific memoirs usually are. Sometimes there is a humorous touch, as when he entitles a paper, "A Constructive Theory of Partitions, Arranged in Three Acts, an Interact . . . and an Exodion;" or again a poetic phrase, as when he remarks, "It would not be surprising if a good deal of elegant geometry (like ivy twining round an old wall) should hereafter associate itself with Mr. Galbraith's 'circle of aim.'" In a mathematical article in *Nature* there appears a brief poem, a "jeu de sottise," as he calls it, "On the Missing Member of a Family Group of Terms in an Algebraical Formula," followed by the words: "Having now refreshed ourselves and bathed the tips of our fingers in the Pierian spring, let us turn back for a few brief moments to a light banquet of the reason."

An interesting feature of his writings is his willingness to admit his readers to his mental laboratory, as it were, by describing the occasion on which a certain idea burst upon his mind. "As an artist delights in recalling the particular time and atmospheric effects under which he has composed a favorite sketch, so I hope to be excused for putting upon record that it was in listening to one of the magnificent choruses in the 'Israel in Egypt' that, unsought and unsolicited, like a ray of light, silently stole into my mind the idea . . . wanted, the keynote to the due and perfect evolution of the theory." "I hope to have tranquillity of mind ere long to give to the world my memoir, or fragment of it, 'On an Arithmetical Theory of Homogeneous and the Cubic Forms,' the germ of which, now, alas, many weary years ago, first dawned upon my mind on the summit of the Righi, during a vacation ramble." "Again and again my mind reverted fruitlessly to the subject, until, on September 28 last, pacing the deck of the splendid Dover and Calais boat, the *Invicta*, under the vivifying and genial rays of a bright and benignant sun . . ." the inspiration came to him. "My good genius met me on the deck of the

*Invicta*, and only left me three weeks later on board of the returning steamer from Boulogne. There my pleasing algebraical dream came to an end." In all of his work one sees the results of intuition, of spontaneous creation, rather than of patient plodding. He is a good example of the class to whom Benfey referred, when he said, in the mathematician's hearing, that "England is the land where Genius abounds, but Method takes no root." This characteristic was so marked in all that Sylvester did that one of his colleagues, a man acquainted with many literary and scientific celebrities on both sides of the Atlantic, said that Sylvester was the only man with whom he had associated who impressed him as a real genius.

Not content with contributing to mathematics, physics, and astronomy, and with making several inventions, he undertook to apply mathematical principles to other fields, especially to chemistry. Together with Cayley, he followed a course of Dr. Remsen's lectures on organic chemistry, and he published his conclusions, endeavoring, by means of the theory of linkage, to explain the phenomena of valence, with the idea of introducing into chemistry "a firm basis of predictive science." Though his work seems to have had little result, perhaps because of the familiar acquaintance with such dissimilar subjects that it requires of the reader, Sylvester seems to have found it pleasant and profitable. "Chemistry," he thought, "has the same quickening and suggestive influence upon the mathematician that a visit to the Royal Academy, or the old masters, may be supposed to have upon a Browning or a Tennyson." He discerned a parallelism between music and mathematics, characterizing the former as "the Mathematics of sense," the latter as "Music of the reason." In many other passages in his writings he advances interesting, though rather transcendental, views as to the analogies between mathematics and the other sciences and arts.

In the spirit of Condillac's dictum that science is "un langage bien fait," he gave particular attention to the



coinage of mathematical terms. "To attain clearness of conception," he insisted, "the first condition is *language*, the second *language*, the third *language*." Believing fully that "well-constructed names are . . . condensed lessons," and that "a gain in expression is a gain in power," he drew up a set of five rules for "inventing new tools of mathematical thought," the first two of which were: "The word must be transferable into the common currency of the mathematical centers of Europe, France, Germany, and Italy;" and "It must enter readily into combinations, and be susceptible of inflexion fore and aft." Sometimes, indeed, the copiousness of his terminology reminds the critic of Catherine de Medici's witty saying that she would rather have twenty ideas for one word than twenty words for one idea. Nevertheless, many of his neologisms were so happy that he could say, "Perhaps I may without immodesty lay claim to the title of the mathematical Adam, as I believe that I have given more names (passed into general circulation) to the creatures of the mathematical reason than all the mathematicians of the age combined." Dr. Franklin records the unction with which he announced to his class one afternoon: "Gentlemen, I am about to introduce to you a name that has been struggling for birth for a century."

It has been remarked that the University of Cambridge, though devoting special attention to mathematics, has produced many great poets, among them Spenser, Milton, and Wordsworth, while the more literary Oxford has hardly a single poet of the first rank among its graduates, with the possible exception of Matthew Arnold. Perhaps Sylvester, too, was influenced by some peculiarity of the Cambridge atmosphere, productive, as Spenser has it, of "many a gentle muse and many a learned wit," for he seems to have cherished the mistaken belief that, besides being a great mathematician, he was a great poet. Undaunted by George Henry Lewes' assertion that "every one feels the absurdity of controlling poetry by mathematics," he pub-

lished in 1870 a little book entitled *The Laws of Verse*, in which he endeavored to apply the mathematical principle of syzygy to poetry as "phonetic syzygy." He appended several readable productions, including some spirited translations from the German and the Latin, to support his theories. He found in Walter Pater and J. A. Symonds a "continued echo" of the ideas here developed; in Symonds, indeed, many of the "very formulae" that he had used; and Sidney Lanier, who greatly admired the term "syzygy," employed by "soaring-geniused Sylvester," as he called the mathematician, makes reference in his *Science of Verse* to the latter's views; nevertheless one commends the discretion of the pupil who forbore to ask his honored master for a copy of the book for fear he might be asked his opinion of it. He wrote several *Studies in Monochrome*, so-called because they rang the changes upon a single rhyme through a long series of verses. These performances, recalling a little Paganini's performances upon a single string, had, owing to the constant repetition of the same assonance, Sylvester thought, an effect like that of "the regularly recurring dash and plash of the waves on the seashore." *Rosalind*, a "mock-sentimental" poem of four hundred lines, all ending in *ind*, was "printed, not published" in *Fliegende Blätter*, a pamphlet dedicated to "Frederick Locker, Esq., Laureate of the Lighter Muse," and intended "For the Exclusive Use of the Donee." In this effusion he sometimes obtained a rhyme by somewhat peculiar methods, as when he speaks of

"Maidenhood unindovined,"

and adds in a note: "*Indovined* is from *Ital. indovinare*, as *divined* from French *deviner*; if the word does not exist in our language, it ought to." Sylvester's interest in the technical side of verse-making was such that his notes sometimes make the reader wonder whether he did not believe in Flaubert's celebrated principle that "a beautiful verse meaning nothing is preferable to a less beautiful verse

meaning something." The poem ends with an explanation of the meaning of the name "Rosa-lind:"

"Rose smells sweet, and soft spells *lind*,  
Soft, smooth, sweet, spell Rosalind."

In a note he quotes Tauchnitz' German Dictionary as defining "*lind* = soft, mild." One can appreciate the feelings of the clever correspondent who wrote to the author of the poem: "So powerful a will must in time disintegrate the dictionary like water on a lump of sugar, and make every final syllable flow into the channel of Ind; in fact,

"Language is all Sylvest'ried  
In the light of Rosalind."

*Spring's Debut, A Town Idyll*, with its "two centuries of continuous rhyme" in *in*, celebrates Miss Mary Winn, whose exchange of banter with Mr. Robert Garrett on North Charles Street, "the Bond Street, the Eternal Street of elegance and fashion in Baltimore," gave rise to an epigram "which, as he wended his way home that morning, formed itself in the author's mind, intoxicated with the bright sun shining overhead, the balmy air, the song of the birds, and the new-come-out virgin spring, just beginning to peep over Old Father Winter's reverend shoulder." In the delightful notes which are the principal charm of the production which owed its origin to this epigram, Sylvester boasts that "he has never consulted, or had in his possession, or even held in his hand, a rhyming dictionary, which it is preposterous to suppose could be of any use in the invention of rhymes running over centuries of (let no ungente reader be tempted to interpolate 'damnable') iteration." One of the rhymes was suggested by the *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, who likened Sylvester's literary work to that of Newton. Alfred Russel Wallace in his autobiography speaks of the glee with which for some time Sylvester would announce to his friends at intervals the discovery of a new rhyme for "Winn." For some of his

rhymes he went far afield, and the resources of a comprehensive encyclopedia might be taxed to supply the information which he heaps up in his notes to such names as Ezzelin, Maturin, Quin, Bernardin, Apraxin, Golovin, and Fridolin. He records of de Cormenin that "by the causticity of his pen he closed against himself the doors of the Academy," and adds the remark, "Not more indispensable is snuff to a Highlander than incense to the assembly of the Immortals."

On several occasions he gave public readings from his poems. At one of these, given at the Peabody Institute on February 18, 1879, in illustration of Lanier's lectures on the "Science of Verse," an amusing incident occurred, which Dr. Franklin has recorded.

The audience quite filled the hall, and expected to find much interest or amusement in listening to this unique experiment in verse.<sup>1</sup> But Professor Sylvester had found it necessary to write a large number of explanatory footnotes, and he announced that in order not to interrupt the poem he would read the footnotes in a body first. Nearly every footnote suggested some additional extempore remark, and the reader was so interested in each one that he was not in the least aware of the flight of time or of the amusement of the audience. When he had dispatched the last of the notes, he looked up at the clock, and was horrified to find that he had kept the audience an hour and a half before beginning to read the poem they had come to hear. The astonishment on his face was answered by a burst of good-humored laughter from the audience, and then, after begging all his hearers to feel at perfect liberty to leave if they had engagements, he read the *Rosalind* poem.

His remarkable feeling for language, reflected in his innovations in mathematical terminology and in his poems, appeared also in his public addresses, one of which, delivered in Baltimore on February 22, 1877, contained a truly eloquent denunciation of the narrowness and intolerance of the older English universities. He had a notable gift for happy phrases, as when he said of a Fellow at the University whom Dr. Franklin remarked as bearing a

<sup>1</sup> *Rosalind*.



resemblance to Abraham Lincoln, "Yes, there is a certain not inelegant stiffness about him which reminds one of Lincoln." Deeply interested in the peculiarities of the "American branch of the Anglo-Saxon tongue," he was specially impressed with the beauties of American slang, which he thought far superior to English or French *argot*. "Crooked whiskey" he thought particularly expressive. He made a calculation leading to the conclusion that English was a certain per cent more concise than French or German, and was anxious to preserve the traditional form of English spelling, sometimes inclining to the archaic, as in his invariable custom of writing "antient." His linguistic interests were not limited to English, however, for he was familiar with Greek, Latin, French, German, and Italian, and the intellectual "affluence," as Dr. Gilman phrases it, which his writings exhibit, is due to a most extensive course of reading. He always had Horace or one of the Greek dramatists lying on his library table, and took the Odyssey with him for light reading on an ocean voyage. He welcomed suggestions with reference to a certain mathematical subject "in any of the ordinary mediums of Language, French, Italian, Latin, or German, provided that it be in the Latin character."

As a young man he took singing lessons from Gounod, and his interest in music, which has already been touched upon, never declined. Greatly attracted by Moody, the evangelist, the "good and gifted man," who, as Sylvester records in the notes to *Spring's Debut*, "was wont to call the penitentiary, where he gave comfort and hope to the outcasts of society, his parish church,"—the mathematician sat on the platform at one of the revivalist's meetings, and joined heartily in the singing. His finely strung nature made him a discerning critic of music, as of many other things. One passage from the notes to *Rosalind* may serve to illustrate his attitude. "My principles," he says, "lead me to the conclusion that Wagner's system is wholly erroneous, *pèche par la base*, and is a step backwards (except so

far as it embodies a reaction against over-strict adherence to set forms of composition), and will only be regarded as exhibiting the true ideal of music when Walt-Whitmanism is accepted as the ultimate phase of poetic art." He was also an enthusiastic lover of the plastic arts. Mr. John R. Tait, the landscape painter, a close friend of Sylvester's, told the writer that he had seldom met a better or more original art critic. He could invariably hit upon the vital element in a picture, which even an artist might overlook, and express it in striking and appropriate form. Thus he summarized the essential characteristic of Munkácsy's famous "Christ before Pilate" in the words, "It is a Hungarian Christ."

Like Archimedes, like Newton, like Gauss, like many another mathematician, Sylvester was absent-minded on occasion, and his "seizures of unrecollection" or "fits of forgetfulness," as he termed them, gained him a curious renown in Baltimore. He became a synonym for the *distract* professor, and there has gathered round his name a cycle of stories which make up a veritable "Sylvester Legend," the elements of which might vie with those of the "Chaucer Legend" for antiquity and spuriousness. Stories that are hoary with age, such as the myth of his mistaking the back of a carriage for a blackboard and running down the street chalking calculations on the receding surface; stories that were told about other men, such as the tale that he complained that one of his legs was getting shorter than the other, after walking to the University with one foot on the pavement and the other in the gutter—a story told of Neander; and stories for which no authority can be found, such as the account of his lingering to glance at a problem one evening before calling to take a young lady to the theatre, and arriving at her home at two o'clock the next morning—an anecdote reminding one of the Parisian lady who kept her coachman waiting until four o'clock a.m. to take her to the theatre, while she was reading the recently published *Nouvelle Heloise*,—such facetiae are the basis for

most Baltimoreans' ideas of Sylvester. A legend current in his family runs that on one occasion he wrote a mathematical paper in collaboration with a French scientist. When the paper was finished, Sylvester insisted that, as the Frenchman had done the major portion of the work, the paper should be written in French. A similar argument was advanced by the other to prove that the article should be given an English dress. After a long and fruitless debate the two mathematicians determined to set to work to learn Portuguese, in order to publish the paper in the language of Camoens. There are some well-authenticated anecdotes told of him, however, a few of which may be given. A friend suggested to him that he visit the Roman Catholic Cathedral in order to hear the fine music at the services there. One Sunday morning he set out at church-time; but, instead of reaching the Cathedral, he arrived at a Unitarian church. On entering he discovered that something was wrong, left, and inquired of a policeman he met where the Cathedral was. He learned that it was across the street from his lodgings. At another time he went to see a fellow-professor and walked up and down before his colleague's house for some time in unsuccessful search for it, until there happened along another member of the faculty who acted as his guide. He went on one occasion with his friend, Mr. Tait, to one of Mrs. Wyman's Monday evenings, social occasions much enjoyed in Baltimore some years ago. The gentlemen left their wraps in the hall, and what was the astonishment of Mr. Tait, after taking off his light overcoat and turning around towards Sylvester, to see the latter in his shirtsleeves! One more instance on his peculiarities may be given. Once, feeling the need of some stimulus in order to finish an important memoir, he purchased a pound of candles which he arranged about his room in any nooks that would serve as candelabra, because, as he said, "light is a most powerful tonic."

It would be easy to give a false impression of Sylvester by recounting a large number of such stories, and his friends

have often had occasion to complain of the improper light under which he has been exhibited by those who retail such anecdotes. Though he was as simple as a child in most things, when he had any reason to suspect that he was not dealing with a gentleman and was on his guard, he was exceedingly difficult to impose upon. His charity was of the widest, and "given up to moping and brooding," as he described himself, he had, however, a deep sympathy with his fellowmen. He was kind and considerate to women and children; and when an old man he could make himself agreeable in the society of young girls, the "bellissime ragazze," for whom, as he observed, "Baltimore is noted," in a way that roused the envy of men distinguished for their social talents. Fond of whist, billiards, and chess, he made many friends, among them such men as Locker, Buckle, and Matthew Arnold, besides being on terms of intimacy with the leaders of mathematical science in many lands,—his travels extending from Russia to Spain and Italy. In a passage in the *Laws of Verse* he writes entertainingly of a lady whose identity he leaves tolerably clear: "I well remember hearing the agreeable and charming octogenarian, Madame ———, a connection by marriage of the Bonaparte family, (whom she strikingly resembled in feature) express herself to me with some disdain of her American country-women, who, as she said, marry a man because they like him and admire his good looks, while in Europe girls marry for wealth and social position. This lady, who had imbibed European notions, evidently thought it was rather a vulgar taste in women to admire stature, strength, and beauty in a man, or, at all events, to act on such a feeling. She was, in my opinion, quite wrong, and her countrywomen, in taking heed of their natural instincts in the matter, are performing a high moral duty, of which society reaps the benefit." It was by an amusing accident that he missed making the acquaintance of Longfellow. The poet had called upon him in New York during his absence, and on Sylvester's return a stupid Irish servant told



him that a gentleman had been to see him and had left his name—"Mr. Tallman."

Although Sylvester had every facility to carry on his scientific work in Baltimore—the years he spent at Johns Hopkins were, according to his own estimate, "the most quickening and profitable period of his intellectual life;"—and although he enjoyed congenial society in the Monumental City,—informing his friends in Europe that "there are many ladies in Baltimore who know Greek, and some who are about to enter upon a course in Sanskrit; others whose singing and playing would command attention in any European concert room," and that "not to speak or read French and German is rather the exception than the rule"—nevertheless, when an offer came to him from Oxford to succeed the late Henry John Stephen Smith as Savilian professor of Geometry, the signal honor conveyed by an invitation to become a professor in a university in the native land in which he had been denied a degree, caused him to accept the offer. Cambridge had done what she could to make up for her step-motherly treatment by conferring upon him in 1872 the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts by accumulation; he had received in 1880 the Copley medal of the Royal Society, the "blue ribbon of science," a distinction rarely conferred upon a pure mathematician; on one occasion Lord Rayleigh, as president of an English academic body, said that he was sorry not to be able to give the casting vote in Sylvester's favor inasmuch as the vote had been unanimous; but notwithstanding all these honors, all traces of the old bitterness had not disappeared, and the invitation to return to England came as a last great reparation, which he accepted. A notable gathering was held in Hopkins Hall on December 23, 1883, in order to bid him farewell. In an interesting address which he delivered he proudly quoted Huxley's words in reference to Johns Hopkins University: "This youthful, this baby university, as I call it, is doing more for the promotion of science and original research than any university in England or the world;" and

expressed his broad view that "the object of the university is to bring men of different pursuits not only into contact, but into absolute intercommunication and collision; and not only to intermingle, but to collide studies about. One man who is a mathematician should be able to take a sly look at a book on chemistry, a biologist at mathematics, and a mathematician should be allowed to feast his eyes occasionally on a Greek text." Characteristically enough, he omitted, in his enumeration of the notable scholars then working at the University, to speak of Craig, one of his able assistants; and a note written from Oxford to Dr. Gilman presented his apologies for passing over "this mathematical Chatterton," whose name he had included in his notes as one of those to be mentioned. His colleagues adopted resolutions, prepared by Professor Gildersleeve, affirming that "by his presence alone he made Baltimore a great center of mathematical research," and emphasizing his "diffusion of the reverence for the ideal which he has done so much to make the dominating characteristic of this University." *Science* remarked that "his departure removed from the University not only the most distinguished scientist, but the most interesting personality connected with it." The result of his stay may fairly be said to have been the introduction of the study of the higher branches of pure mathematics into this country. The *American Journal of Mathematics*, which he founded at the instance of President Gilman, was the first mathematical journal published in the United States, and one of the first in America of those special scientific journals which are to universities what newspapers are to the general public. It was, as he declared in his farewell address, "The only journal in the world with a Greek motto."

After his arrival in Oxford he became a fellow of New College, finding himself in most congenial surroundings in William of Wykeham's foundation. "New College," he wrote to Mr. Tait, "has all the comfort of a club and of a first-class private house combined. . . . It is a

beautiful college with a lovely garden, stately hall, ravishing chapel and music, and all about the place tasteful, picturesque, and unpretentious; as comfortable an abode as you can possibly conceive, and everybody one meets cultivated, well-bred, and friendly. . . .” In an introductory lecture, delivered on December 12, 1885, he affectionately recalled Johns Hopkins University, “an infant Hercules, which realizes what only existed as a dream in the mind of Bacon—the House of Solomon in the New Atlantis,” and expressed his ideal for his work in Oxford, his hope that he and his associates might “create such a school of mathematicians as might go some way at least to revive the old scientific renown of Oxford, and to light such a candle in England as, with God’s grace, should never be put out.”

Professorships at Oxford, as is well known, are given in recognition of work which has been done, rather than in order to encourage further production; and, though Sylvester evolved there with the help of Mr. James Hammond his Theory of Reciprocants, and established the Oxford Mathematical Society, his work had been done as well. Like Froude, he found his duties at Oxford hardly congenial; it is the saddest side of his life, indeed, that those who knew him best felt that the unsympathetic environment in which he passed many of his years prevented him from ever achieving results commensurate with his genius, great as were his contributions to science. His health and his eye-sight failed; in 1892 a deputy was appointed temporarily in his stead, and in 1894 he was relieved permanently of the active work of the professorship. He passed much of his time in London at the Athenaeum Club near which he lodged. Sir Archibald Geikie, who knew him well, thus describes his last days, occupied with writing verse and with philological theorizing:

He wrote many verses, and we would see him occasionally leaning over a table, swaying his body to and fro, balancing his lines in cadence . . . . I always liked to listen to his verses. There

was generally some profitable thought to them. . . . Later he seemed to improve in health, and one day he came to me to tell me of the miracle of the recovery of his ability to write Latin verse. He devoted several months to writing verse, and as he grew better he wanted to resume the duties of his professorship at Oxford, although those who knew him best saw that it was clearly impossible. . . . He has left upon me a very distinct and very sad impression. He seemed to have many friends, but no bosom friend, no one to look after him. . . . As I stand here I think that I can see him now, sitting in the corner in the Athenaeum Club, with his green shade over his eyes, an old man, alone in the world.

He was working on a mathematical paper until less than three weeks before his death. On February 26, 1897, he suffered a paralytic stroke, after which he never spoke again. On March 16, 1897, he died, unmarried. He was buried on March 19 in the Jewish cemetery at Dalston, near London. "Those who were present at the simple yet impressive ceremony . . . ." writes Major A. MacMahon, "must have realized that one of the giants of the Victorian era had been laid to rest."



## THE NEED OF CHIENGMAL, SIAM

BY BERNARD C. STEINER, PH.D., 1891

THE readers of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE will recall the interest which has been taken by so many Johns Hopkins men in the work of the hospital and dispensary and the leper hospital at Chiengmai in Northern Siam, in the country of the Laos. A considerable sum was raised for the work of the dispensary there, Dr. Kelly's contribution being especially generous, and the work at that place has been presented to Hopkins men by the two physicians stationed there: Dr. James W. McKean and Dr. Edwin C. Cort (M.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1907). Letters have just been received from Dr. McKean calling attention to the great need at that station for a medical man. The opportunity for usefulness is a remarkable one, and one which may well challenge some Hopkins man to take it up and go to the assistance of these able and overburdened representatives in the foreign field. Dr. McKean, in a letter sent on September 3, speaks of "our acute need of a medical man." He continues:

Indeed Siam is calling for two physicians. Pitsanuloke, one of our southern stations, has been without a physician for a year, ever since cholera carried off our beloved Dr. Shellmen. Chiengmai's need is equally great if not greater, as our work here is twenty times that of Pitsanuloke. Dr. Cort must leave on furlough soon. With no one to take his place we shall be *in extremis*. After thirty-one years of active work in Siam I am no longer able to do two men's work, so that it would be a great loss to the work and to our prestige to have it go lamely on for lack of new men.

In Dr. McKean's letter is enclosed a copy of a letter sent by him to the Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D., Secretary of the Foreign Missionary Board which superintends the work in Siam. Many Hopkins men will recall the striking address upon the work in Siam made by Dr. Brown at the Johns Hopkins Hospital three or four years ago. In writing to him Dr. McKean says in part:

The needs of the Chiengmai station are still as urgent as when Chiengmai, through the Northern Executive Committee, made its appeal for four medical men, one trained nurse, and one woman office assistant.

Indeed our need is more accentuated than when we made the appeal in July, 1919, more than a year ago, inasmuch as Dr. Cort's time for furlough draws on apace and there is no medical man in sight to take his place. Dr. Cort needs furlough very much at the present time, but he feels that he simply must remain on the field until a successor has arrived in Chiengmai. If the medical work of this station is so large as to overtax the energies of two men, *what would result if all of it were thrown upon one man!* Disaster to the man and at least temporary disaster to the work surely would follow.

It is in vain for the mission or the Board to say: "Well, if you cannot do it all, why do just what you can and let the rest go until help does come."

This cannot be done. After fifty-three years of continuous medical work in Chiengmai the demand for our services is so large, so constant, and so insistent that a single physician would be trampled into the earth. This work cannot be diminished unless it is wholly withdrawn and the Board declines to continue it. This, of course, is unthinkable.

I may remark in passing that the Church in the United States cannot afford to allow Dr. Cort to lose his life prematurely here in Siam through overwork in a malarious and trying tropical climate. Both from an economic and a humanitarian standpoint it would be bad practice. Dr. Cort is too valuable a man. His place could not be filled readily. It is probable that Dr. Cort is the most efficient, devoted, and self-sacrificing medical missionary that has ever come to Siam. I have not seen his equal. He must be saved for this great task. Men of consecration and vision such as his are extremely rare.

May I repeat here the lines which Dr. Cort and I wrote you to accompany the request of the executive committee in July, 1919, as follows:

"The enclosed request for four medical men, one trained nurse, one woman office assistant for Chiengmai medical work was presented to the executive committee and has been endorsed by them.

"Our need is nothing short of desperate, our work has grown large, far, far beyond our powers. We must have help. Without it we cannot hold the line. The calls of the sick are insistent calls. We dare not refuse to attempt to answer them. But there is a limit to human endurance. Your two medical men in Chiengmai have all but reached that limit."

## THE UNIVERSITY

Dean Latané's new book, *The United States and Latin America*, which was issued from the press of Doubleday, Page and Company in September, has attracted wide attention and met with a very favorable reception. It has already been adopted as a text book in over twenty-five colleges and universities, among them being the University of Wisconsin, Indiana University, the University of Cincinnati, the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Maine, the University of Denver, Colgate University, Dickinson College, Davidson College, George Peabody College, Winthrop College, Florida State College for Women, Simmons College of Boston, and the Agricultural College of Texas.

Former students of the department of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, mostly holders of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, have just published a volume, entitled *Studies in Honor of Maurice Bloomfield*, which they presented to Professor Bloomfield at a dinner given at the Johns Hopkins Club on the evening of December 29. The contributors to the volume are: L. C. Barret, H. H. Bender, F. R. Blake, G. M. Bolling, G. W. Brown, W. N. Brown, E. W. Burlingame, F. Edgerton, E. W. Fay, Miss H. Johnson, H. W. Magoun, Miss R. Norton, S. G. Oliphant, and R. S. Radford. The volume was published by the Yale Press.

Professor Bloomfield read a paper on the "Language of the Hittites" at a meeting of the Philadelphia Oriental Club on December 9. He also presented a paper at the December meeting of the Johns Hopkins Philological Association on the subject of "False Ascetics and Nuns in Hindu Fiction."

Dr. W. N. Brown had an article in the December issue of *Asia* entitled "Antidotes to Fate."

Professor E. B. Mathews has been appointed chairman of the Advisory Council of the United States Board of Surveys and Maps. In January he will visit the universities and colleges of Iowa and Nebraska in the interest of the National Research Council. Dr. Mathews attended the meetings of the Geological Society of America in Chicago, of which organization he was reelected treasurer.

Professor E. W. Berry has recently published in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution "A Sketch of the Origin and Evolution of Floras," which is really a text book in paleobotany and the most comprehensive treatment of the subject ever attempted.

Professor J. T. Singewald, Jr., gave an illustrated lecture on "Peru and its Geology" before the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences on November 27, and on December 11 addressed the City Club of Baltimore on "Some Impressions of South America as a Member of the Williams Memorial Expedition."

The following papers were presented by Hopkins geologists at the December meetings of the Geological Society of America in Chicago: Professor E. B. Mathews and H. P. Little, Ph.D., 1910: Geology and Geography in the United States; Professor E. W. Berry and Professor J. T. Singewald, Jr.: The Age of the Andes; Professor J. T. Singewald, Jr. and Professor E. W. Berry: The Geologic History of the Corocoro Copper District, Bolivia; A. C. Lawson, Ph.D., 1888: The Mobility of the Coast Ranges of California; W. H. Hobbs, Ph.D., 1888: The Evolution of Arcuate Mountains; The Doctrine of the Zone of Flow Challenged; Crustal Deformation in the Atlantic and Pacific Regions; C. R. Keyes, Ph.D., 1892: An Origin of Crystalline Schists; Peneplained Affinities of the High Plateaux of Utah; M. I. Goldman, Ph.D., 1913: The Association of Glauconite with Unconformities; and a paper in the symposium on sedimentation; W. J. Miller, Ph.D., 1905: Notes on the Origin of Adirondack Magnetite Deposits.



J. D. Sisler, graduate student in Geology, has accepted an appointment with the Pennsylvania Geological Survey to be effective on full time at the close of the academic year.

Professor Ames was invited to speak under the auspices of the Science Club of Bryn Mawr College in November. His subject was "Einstein's Theory of Relativity." Professor Ames also gave a lecture on the same subject before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences on December 8.

Professor R. W. Wood gave two papers entitled "On Fluorescence and Chemical Change" and "The Preparation of Solid Parabolic Mirrors by Centrifugal Force" before the National Academy of Sciences at its November meeting at Princeton University.

Dr. Pfund is devoting part of his time to acting as consulting physicist for the E. I. DuPont de Nemours Company of Wilmington, Delaware.

Professor C. W. E. Miller has brought out no. 3 of vol. 41 of the *American Journal of Philology* to which he also contributed a report of *Rheinisches Museum*. Number 4 of this volume is now ready for the press.

On January 8 Professor D. M. Robinson gave a lecture at the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania on "War Memorials, Past and Present." At the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of American, held at the University, he read a paper on "Terra-cotta Antefixes at the Johns Hopkins University." In the November number of *Art and Archaeology* he published a review of Miss Dana's *The Story of Jesus, Pictures from Paintings by Giotto, Fra Angelico, Ghirlandaio, etc.* In the December number he published reviews of Beazley's *Leves House Collections of Ancient Gems* and *Attic Redfigured Vases in American Museums*; Ferguson's *Outlines of Chinese Art*; Hill's *Medals of the Renaissance*; and Havell's *Ideals of Indian Art*.

Mr. Joshua Bernhardt, formerly Fellow in the department of Political Economy, and later sugar statistician of the United States Food Administration and chief, Statistical Department, United States Sugar Equalization Board, is

the author of two books just published by Macmillan. These are *Government Control of Sugar* and *A Statistical Survey of the Sugar Industry*.

Dr. B. Mitchell, instructor in Political Economy, at the request of the Educational Committee of the Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Baltimore, is conducting a class in current topics at the Progressive Labor Lyceum.

At the fall meeting of the Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia Section of the Mathematical Association of America held in Annapolis, December 11, Professor Hurlburt, chairman of the Section, presided. Among those participating in the program were Drs. Murnaghan, Musselman, Cohen, and Bramble (Ph.D., 1917).

At the summer meeting of the National Council of Educational Professors E. F. Buchner was elected a member for a term of six years.

Associate Professor Florence E. Bamberger is serving the Society of College Teachers of Education as secretary-treasurer, having been elected to this post at the Cleveland meeting.

Among the officers of the Educational Society of Baltimore are D. E. Weglein, '97, Ph.D., 1916, president, and Associate Professor Bamberger, vice-president and chairman of the Program Committee.

The University was represented by Professor E. F. Buchner at the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States which was held at Chattanooga, December 2 and 3. This session was marked by the presentation of a list of approved colleges which was the work of the Commission on Accrediting Higher Institutions of which Professor Buchner was continued a member. Ten alumni of the University who dined together on the evening of December 2 joined in sending special cordial greetings to the ALUMNI MAGAZINE and to the University.

The division of the College Courses for Teachers is enjoying the assistance of two out-of-town instructors, Miss

Sarah E. Simons, head of the department of English in the High Schools of the District of Columbia, and Dr. Jonathan T. Rorer, head of the department of Mathematics of the William Penn High School, Philadelphia, Pa., who are giving courses in English and Mathematics to meet the needs of teachers in the newly organized junior high schools of Baltimore.

University Extension Courses are being conducted at two centers in the State of Maryland this year. Professor Buchner is giving a course on Experimental Education at Frederick, and Associate Professor Bamberger, a course on Elementary Education at Rockville.

On December 6 and 7 Professor Chinard delivered three lectures at Dartmouth College on "Intellectual Relations between France and America during the Nineteenth Century" and "l'Exotisme dans la littérature française au xix<sup>e</sup> siècle."

Professor Chinard has been elected president of the Johns Hopkins Chapter of the Association of American University Professors.

Professor Lancaster has been elected secretary of the Johns Hopkins Club.

Professor Lancaster has recently published in the July-November numbers of *Modern Philology* an article entitled "La Calprenède Dramatist."

Graduate work in Modern Spanish Literature is now being given by Mr. José Robles who came to the University in September from the Centro de Estudios Historicos in Madrid.

Professor Haupt addressed the Oriental Club of Philadelphia on November 16, discussing the poems of Habakkuk. He attended the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis at the Union Theological Seminary in New York, December 27-28. At this meeting he presented the following four papers: "Ensilage in the Old Testament;" "The Fish of Tobias;" "Abraham's Bosom;" and "Satan in Job."

At the October meeting of the University Philological Association Professor Haupt read a paper on "*Hidalgo and filius dominis.*"

Dr. W. F. Albright, formerly Johnston Scholar in the Oriental Seminary and at present director of the American School of Oriental Research, has recently delivered the following three public lectures in Jerusalem: "Recent Progress in Old Testament Research;" "The Book of Genesis in the Light of the Ancient Orient;" and "The Early History of Israel."

Professor A. O. Lovejoy has been granted leave of absence from the University for the months of January, February, and March. He will give a course on Pragmatism at the University of Chicago. During his absence the Philosophical Seminary will be conducted by Professor Morris R. Cohen of the College of the City of New York.

S. F. Trelease, Ph.D., 1918, formerly instructor in the College of Agriculture, Manila, Philippine Islands, has been appointed instructor in Plant Physiology.

F. K. Bell, '16, Ph.D., 1920, has been appointed assistant in Chemistry.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland was held at the University Friday and Saturday, November 26 and 27. Professor J. C. French was chairman of the local committee. President Goodnow welcomed the Association and participated in the afternoon session of November 26, the subject being "What are the Minimum Standards to be Demanded of a College before Admitting its Graduates to the Professional Schools?" At the meeting of the Classical Section Professor Robinson presided and Professor Mustard read a paper on "*Petrarch's Africa.*" At the meeting of the English Section Professor Frank took part in the discussion.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Philological Association and the twenty-second general meeting



of the Archaeological Institute of America were held jointly at the University on December 28-30. Papers were read by Professor Bloomfield on "The Language of the Hittites," by Professor Mustard on "Petrarch's *Africa*," and by Professor Robinson on "Terra-cotta Antefixes at the Johns Hopkins University." The societies were entertained at tea on December 28 by Professor and Mrs. Robinson. Professor Robinson also entertained the Advisory Council of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome at luncheon on December 29. In the absence of President Goodnow the societies were welcomed on behalf of the University by Mr. R. Brent Keyser, president of the Board of Trustees of the University.

At the thirty-seventh meeting of the Modern Language Association of America, held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., December 28-30, papers were read by Professor Blondheim on "Some Mediaeval Echoes of the *Vetus Latina* and Their Significance" and by Professor Chinard on "l'Exotisme psychologique dans l'Oeuvre de Flaubert."

#### THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

On May 6, 1910, the Johns Hopkins Medical School Alumni Association was organized for the purpose of preserving and fostering the devotion of the alumni to their alma mater. Two successful reunions have been held. It is intended that these gatherings shall take place in Baltimore every three years, in connection with the sessions, in Washington, of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, or at such times as the executive committee shall designate. The present officers are: President, Thomas R. Brown, '97, of Baltimore; Secretary, Walter R. Steiner, '98, of Hartford, Conn.; Treasurer, J. Albert Chatard, '03, of Baltimore; Executive Committee, Charles R. Bardeen, '97, of Madison, Wis.; William G. MacCallum, '97, of Baltimore; Henry A. Christian, '00, of Boston, Mass.; Rufus I.

Cole, '99, of New York City; and Albion W. Hewlett, '00, of San Francisco, Calif.

For the first time it is possible to give the alumni of the Johns Hopkins Medical School absolutely correct figures and information in regard to their classes, other information of interest, such as the war record, residence, and important events in their work. To facilitate the efforts of the compilers of this news, the alumni are earnestly requested to send any items concerning themselves and their work to the office of the Medical School or to the Managing Editor of the Alumni Magazine.

Following is the list of class secretaries of the Alumni Association: 1897, L. P. Hamburger, of Baltimore; 1898, W. W. Ford, of Baltimore; 1899, H. W. Buckler, of Baltimore; 1900, W. H. Lewis, of Baltimore; 1901, L. V. Hamman, of Baltimore; 1902, W. G. Erving, of Washington, D. C.; 1903, J. T. Geraghty, of Baltimore; 1904, D. B. Casler, of Baltimore; 1905, E. H. Richardson, of Baltimore; 1906, R. B. Seem, of Chicago, Ill.; 1907, C. G. Guthrie, of Baltimore; 1908, J. S. Brotherhood, of Grand Rapids, Mich.; 1909, W. A. Baetjer, of Baltimore; 1910, S. R. Miller, of Baltimore; 1911, A. L. Bloomfield, of Baltimore; 1912, A. M. Chesney, of St. Louis, Mo.; 1913, L. T. Post, of St. Louis, Mo.; 1914, J. T. King, Jr., of Baltimore; 1915, B. Tappan, of Baltimore; 1917, J. C. Koch, of Detroit, Mich.; 1920, W. H. Funk, of Washington, D. C.

Out of the 1679 Doctors of Medicine of the Johns Hopkins University just an exact 700 served in the United States Army and Navy during the Great War. This is forty-two per cent of the total number of medical alumni; all of these were commissioned officers.

Alumni of the Medical School are residing at present in forty-three states, and also in the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, and the Philippines. In foreign lands are the following: L. C. Smith, '15, Africa; P. W. Harrison, '08, Arabia; Mrs. M. S. Leick, '02, Austria; L. L. Rothschild, '15, H. H. Bullard, '16, R. D. Moyle, '14, L. J.

'Rhea, '05, C. B. Farrar, '00, D. A. Murray, '19, M. M. Keith, '11, M. M. Stauffer, '20, and R. B. Stewart, '17, Canada; C. M. Winn, '11, Central America; C. D. Reid, '12, M. Jenks, '16, E. H. Hume, '01, R. W. Dunlap, '07, P. T. Watson, '07, Mrs. R. B. Morgan, '04, C. Travis, '03, A. G. Murdoch, '06, F. R. Crawford, '11, H. S. Houghton, '05, C. W. Young, '03, F. S. Woo, '15, Mrs. S. M. Leshner, '05, P. S. Evans, '99, and T. Stearns, '12, China; H. E. Bates, '15, A. C. Eaton, '14, and C. L. McCarthy, '16, England; J. E. Stowers, '13, France; J. M. West, '01, Germany; E. M. Reese, '19, A. Pfitsch, Jr., '16, and Mrs. R. F. Beals, '00, India; Mrs. M. D. Zoekler, '10, M. R. Fleming, '12, and H. Hanson, '08, Persia; W. D. Baldwin, '01, Russia; E. C. Cort, '07, Siam; R. A. Guy, '17, Scotland; W. W. Francis, '02, and E. F. Ducasse, '14, Switzerland.

Between June 1, 1919, and August 1, 1920, instructors and graduates of the Medical School published 664 books, papers, and articles.

Dr. E. A. Park, associate professor of Pediatrics, has accepted a call to Yale University Medical School as professor of Pediatrics.

Dr. K. D. Blackfan, associate professor of Pediatrics, has been appointed professor of Pediatrics at the Medical School of the University of Cincinnati.

Dr. T. R. Boggs, associate professor of Clinical Medicine, has been awarded the Cross of the Officers' Cavaliere Mauriziano by King Victor Emanuel, in recognition of his services in the Aviation Force of Italy.

#### THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

On the occasion of the Centennial Celebration of the Medical College of the University of Cincinnati, the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred on Dr. E. V. McCollum.

A second edition of Dr. McCollum's Book, *The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition*, will be published in the spring by the Macmillan Company, and will be translated into French, German, Hungarian, and Japanese.

On Saturday evening, November 20, the Helminthological Society of Washington met in the laboratories of the department of Medical Zoology; Dr. W. W. Cort presided. About forty persons were present including members from Washington and the School of Hygiene and visitors from the Medical School and city. Papers were read on parasitic worms, intestinal and blood-inhabiting protozoa, and insects of medical interest. After the program refreshments were served and an opportunity was given the visitors to see the laboratories of this department. The Society meets every month in Washington, with the exception of one meeting a year which is held at the School of Hygiene.

Dr. Sadamu Yokogawa, who has been working since January, 1920, as a Fellow by Courtesy with Dr. Cort in the laboratories of the department of Medical Zoology, left November 15 to continue his trip around the world. He will visit medical schools in Boston and New York until about January 1, when he will go to Brazil. After two months there he plans to visit England, France, Germany, Italy, and Egypt. He will return to his work as professor of Pathology in the Medical School of Formosa about September 1, 1921. While working here Dr. Yokogawa carried out important researches on the life history of nematodes and brought into English the recent Japanese work on the life histories of the trematodes of man.

At a recent meeting of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation a plan was approved for a co-operative investigation with the department of Medical Zoology on the biology of the hookworm larvae in the soil. This investigation will be carried on in Trinidad where the International Board is carrying on an intensive campaign for the eradication of the hookworm disease. The expedition will leave for Trinidad about May 1, and will be gone for about four months. Dr. W. W. Cort, associate professor of Helminthology, will be in charge of the work. He will be assisted by Dr. J. E. Ackert, professor of Parasitology of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and by D. L. Augus-



tine, assistant in Medical Zoology at the School of Hygiene. Dr. C. E. Payne of the International Health Board, who is in charge of the campaign in Trinidad, and Mrs. Payne will co-operate in the investigations. Dr. and Mrs. Payne were students in the School of Hygiene last year. The studies made by this expedition in Trinidad will be centered on those phases of the life of the hookworm larvae in the soil which are associated with the infectivity of the soil. It has been found that many patients who have been cured of hookworm disease become reinfected by hookworm larvae in the soil and the eradication of these larvae is necessary before the campaigns for the control of hookworm disease can be entirely successful.

Dr. R. C. Salter, who was the first candidate to take the degree of Doctor of Science in the School of Hygiene, is instructor in the department of Bacteriology to give demonstrations in the Health Officers' Course and to assist in the teaching.

A biographical sketch of Dr. W. H. Welch by Dr. Simon Flexner was published in *Science* for November 5, 1920. This sketch forms the introduction to the collected papers and addresses of Dr. Welch, compiled in his honor on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, to be published in three volumes by the Johns Hopkins Press.

The Society of Hygiene at its meeting on December 1 gave the following program: Observations on the Diagnosis of Gonococcus Infections, by Dr. G. H. Robinson and Dr. P. D. Meader; and The Danger to the United States of the Introduction of the Human Trematode Diseases, by Dr. W. W. Cort.

An intensive course for public health officers and others training for public health work was given at the School of Hygiene for six weeks, beginning November 8. It is intended to have an annual course of this character. The instruction was chiefly by conferences and demonstrations, supplemented by lectures and visits of inspection to important sanitary works, to schools, to centers of sanitary administration, and to specialized clinics and welfare centers.

Dr. Raymond Pearl gave the Lowell Lectures at the Lowell Institute this year. His subject was "The Biology of Death."

Dr. C. N. Leach, of Stanford University, Rockefeller Foundation Scholar for 1919-1920, did not enter here until October, 1920. This delay was due to the fact that he was detained at the request of Mr. Herbert Hoover as medical director of the latter's work in Central and Eastern Europe. This work consisted in the organization of medical units in the various countries in which the American Relief Administration was carrying on its Children's Relief work. Dr. Leach was a pioneer in this undertaking with Mr. Hoover, having started in 1914 with the Commission for Relief in Belgium. At one time they were feeding as many as five million children, that number now being cut to three and one-half million. This feeding is now going on in some thirty-seven thousand kitchens throughout Central and Eastern Europe. Dr. Leach has brought back with him many interesting photographs of the countries he has visited and of groups of children that were being fed at that time.

Dr. K. F. Maxcy, M.D., 1915, is director of the Laboratory of Hygiene of the State Department of Health, Topeka, Kansas. Dr. Maxcy intends to finish his work at the School of Hygiene this year.

Dr. F. Oldt is conducting a Trachoma survey for the Ohio State Department of Health, and will return to complete his work for the degree of Doctor of Public Health.

Dr. R. M. Atwater, Rockefeller Foundation Scholar, spent the months of June, July, and August in the Bureau of Epidemiology, North Carolina State Board of Health, as consulting epidemiologist.

Dr. C. W. Wells, Director of Fellowships, Rockefeller Foundation, International Health Board, spent a few days in December at the School of Hygiene interviewing holders of Rockefeller Foundation Fellowships.

Dr. J. A. Ferrell, director for the United States of the International Health Board, and the first candidate for the

degree of Doctor of Public Health at the School of Hygiene, visited the School from December 14-16, in attendance upon the Conference Regarding Problems Relating to County Health Work.

An inspection of the School of Hygiene was made on December 14 by six officers of the Ministry of Hygiene of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, who are making a tour of the United States to study the handling of the hygiene and public health problems of this country. Dr. K. Driml, a special student of last year, accompanied the commission.

The first number of the new *American Journal of Hygiene* will appear in January. The *Journal* will be edited by Dr. W. H. Welch, with Dr. C. E. Simon as managing editor, and with the assistance of a large number of gentlemen who are prominently engaged in public health work both at the School of Hygiene and elsewhere, including Doctors C. G. Bull, W. W. Cort, W. W. Ford, W. H. Frost, R. W. Hegner, W. H. Howell, E. V. McCollum, and R. Pearl, of the School of Hygiene, Dr. H. M. Biggs, of the Health Department, State of New York, Dr. S. Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York, Doctors F. P. Gay and C. A. Kofoed, of the University of California, Dr. E. O. Jordan, of the University of Chicago, Dr. G. Lusk, of the Cornell University Medical School, Dr. W. H. Park, of the Health Department, New York City, Dr. G. W. McCoy, of the Hygienic Laboratory, United States Public Health Service, Dr. M. J. Rosenau, of the Harvard University Medical School, Dr. F. F. Russell, of the International Health Board, Dr. T. Smith, of the Rockefeller Institute, Princeton, Dr. E. R. Stitt, United States Naval Medical School, Dr. V. C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, Dr. C. E. A. Winslow, of Yale University, and Dr. H. Zinsser, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. The *Journal* is liberally supported by the DeLamar Fund of the Johns Hopkins University and will be devoted exclusively to the publication of papers representing the results of original investigation in the domain of hygiene, using the term in

the broadest sense of its meaning. A special feature of the *Journal* will be the publication of supplemental monographs, bringing the results of investigations of unusual length and interest. The first number will contain articles by Dr. W. W. Cort and Mrs. Janet Howell Clark, of the School of Hygiene; by Dr. Sadamu Yokogawa, of the Medical College of Formosa, by Drs. C. A. Kofoed and J. P. Tucker, of the University of California; and by Dr. H. Noguchi, of the Rockefeller Institute of New York.

The *Journal* will at first appear bimonthly, but material is accumulating so rapidly that its monthly appearance after a short while seems already assured.

The following lectures have recently been given at the School of Hygiene: November 8, The Control and Prevention of Tuberculosis, by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, Executive Director of the Framingham Community Health and Tuberculosis Demonstration; November 22, The Evolution of Preventive Medicine, by Dr. Charles V. Chapin, Superintendent of Health, Providence, R. I.; November 29, How the Diagnosis of a Community's Health is Made, by Dr. Haven Emerson, Former Commissioner of Health, New York City; December 13, Some Practical Aspects of the Subject of Soil Pollution, by Dr. Charles W. Stiles, United States Public Health Service; December 20, The Influence of High Altitudes on Man, by Dr. Edward C. Schneider, Professor of Biology, Wesleyan University.



## UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

By H. DOUGLAS COTTON, '22

The ratification of the non-athletic fee by the Board of Trustees marks a new era in the undergraduate life of Johns Hopkins. This fee of ten dollars, which is to be collected from each student upon entrance to the University, as is the present athletic fee, will be devoted to the support of the non-athletic activities, and will be apportioned among them by a committee to be appointed by the Board of Collegiate Studies.

By this fee the burden of support of collegiate activities will be thrown upon the entire student body and will not be borne by the few, as has been the case in times past. Furthermore, by compelling the students to invest their money in these activities it is felt that more interest will be taken in their management than has formerly been displayed.

For his ten dollars each student will receive a subscription to the *Black and Blue Jay*, the *News-Letter* and the *Daily Bulletin*, a copy of the *Hullabaloo*, a ticket to the annual Homewood concert of the Muscial Clubs, tickets to the value of two dollars from the Dramatic Club, the Y. M. C. A. Handbook, and tickets to all debates at the University.

It is probable that the allotment next year will be made as follows: *News-Letter*, \$2.00; *Black and Blue Jay*, \$1.00; *Daily Bulletin*, \$.50; *Hullabaloo*, \$3.00; Dramatic Club, \$1.75; Musical Clubs, \$.50; Y. M. C. A., \$1.00; Debating, \$.25.

### ATHLETICS

The first football season under the new athletic regime has now closed, and, on the whole, may be called an immense success. The effect of a first class coach, a summer camp, a training table, and improved equipment, has proved the Holding Association well worth while.

What the improved seating capacity has meant was shown by the handling of the crowd at the Thanksgiving game at which the gross receipts were over \$12,500. In spite of the unprecedented overhead expenses, the increased salary of the coach, the improved equipment, and the training camp and table (alone an item of over \$3000), the season was a success financially.

It is probable that next year's football schedule will embrace more Southern colleges and will exclude such colleges as Syracuse. The Varsity Club is now working on the schedule and announces that many attractive offers have been received.

The basketball season promises to be very interesting. Many good teams, including Union, Swarthmore, Rutgers, and Princeton, have been scheduled, and by far the majority of the games will be played at home. Major Lamborn, athletic director of Friends School, has been secured as coach and many promising candidates have turned out. The home games will be played at the Lyric and will be followed, as last year, by an informal dance.

The schedule of the Swimming Team is as follows: City College of New York, January 7, New York; Columbia, January 8, New York; Navy, January 15, Annapolis; Swarthmore, January 21, Baltimore; University of Pittsburgh, January 28, Baltimore; February 4 and 11, open; Lehigh, February 18, Bethlehem; Rutgers, February 25, Baltimore; Eastern Collegiate Championship, March 5, away.

The need of an adequate gymnasium is brought out by both the basket-ball and swimming teams. The former is compelled to practice at Friends School and later will practice at the Armory, while the practices of the latter are held at the Baltimore Athletic Club pool. In spite of these obstacles, however, this year's teams bid fair to set a new record for Hopkins in minor athletics.

The Track schedule, while not yet completed, provides for entrance in the S.A.T.A.A., the M.S.A.A., and the I.C.A.A.A.A., as well as for two dual meets.

## NON-ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

The *News-Letter* has shown decided improvement this year in both set-up and content. The fact that it has appeared punctually with each issue so far and its success in fostering the non-athletic fee are the most important evidences of its regeneration.

The first issue of the *Black and Blue Jay* has met with a great deal of approval on the part of members of the faculty, alumni, and students, as well as favorable comment by several Baltimore papers. A magazine of a humorous-literary type has long been needed to represent the University in undergraduate circles. It is to be hoped that it will receive hearty support, financially, literarily, and artistically, from all those interested in Johns Hopkins.

The Musical Clubs have given one very successful concert at the Baltimore City College. Several out-of-town performances have been scheduled and plans made to give a big concert at Homewood sometime in February. There are over one hundred students out for positions on the combined Musical Clubs so that competition has been unusually keen. A new feature of the Clubs is the undergraduate orchestra which contains some ten pieces. It added materially to the program at the City College concert and should be of especial service in furnishing entertainment at student assemblies, debates, etc.

The Debating Council has arranged a triangular debate with Washington and Lee and North Carolina. The question for debate has not yet been decided upon.

The Dramatic Club has had one "Play Night." On this occasion two playlets, written, directed, staged, and acted by Hopkins students, were presented with considerable success. These minor performances will be given as often as possible during the coming year in order to develop talent for the major production which will be presented in March.

The Fraternity rushing season has just ended. There seems to have been a dearth of fraternity material in the freshman class as less than seventy men were pledged to the eleven fraternities now on the campus. The fraternities now represented on the Interfraternity Board are, in the order of their establishment at Hopkins; Beta Theta Pi, Phi Kappa Psi, Alpha Delta Phi, Phi Gamma Delta, Kappa Alpha, Pi Kappa Chi, Alpha Kappa Phi, Kappa Sigma, and Beta Beta. Two national fraternities, Phi Alpha, Jewish, and Pi Epsilon Phi, non-sectarian, have been recognized by the Board but are not members of it.



# THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

## A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George W. Knapp, Jr., '99, president, 1901 Light St., Baltimore.  
Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.  
Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D., 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins  
University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Robert Paine Bigelow, Ph.D., 1892, president,  
Boston, Mass.; Stephen Rushmore, M.D., 1902, secretary-treasurer,  
522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Georgia Alumni Association—H. R. Slack, Sr., M.D., president,  
LaGrange, Ga.; J. A. Addison, '03, secretary-treasurer, Y. M. C. A.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—Stephen H. Watts, M.D., 1901,  
president, University of Virginia, Va.; H. C. Lipscomb, Ph.D., 1907,  
secretary, Lynchburg, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—C. W. Stone, M.D., 1905,  
president; J. S. Moore, '00, treasurer; W. G. Leutner, Ph.D., 1905,  
secretary, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—George Stewart Brown,  
'93, president, 133 E. 60th St., New York City; John W. Griffin, '00,  
vice-president, 27 William St., New York City; Arthur Wright, '00,  
secretary, 111 Broadway, New York City; Edwin S. Lewis, Ph.D.,  
1892, treasurer, 258 Broadway.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D.,  
1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99,  
secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

West Virginia Association—J. E. Hodgson, Ph.D., 1909, presi-  
dent, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.; Charles  
B. Cannaday, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown,  
W. Va.

Southern California Association—R. F. Hastreiter, M.D., 1901,  
president; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M.A., 1911, secretary, University  
of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—George M. James, Ph.D., 1913, president;  
Ernest Sachs, M.D., 1904, secretary and treasurer, Washington Uni-  
versity Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D., 1911, presi-  
dent; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D., 1912, secretary and treasurer, University  
of California, San Francisco, Calif.

Minnesota Association—Henry F. Nachtrieb, Fellow, 1884, presi-  
dent; Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D., 1914, secretary and treasurer,  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Washington, D. C., Association—W. T. Thom, Ph.D., 1899, presi-  
dent; W. L. DeVries, '88, Ph.D., 1892, vice-president; J. L. Bost,  
former student, secretary-treasurer.

## MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, November 9, 1920, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Flack, Giffen, Griswold, Knapp, Schmeisser, and Whitehead; absent, Messrs. Baetjer, Barnett, Burrough, Gittings, Marbury, Roulston, and Wroth. In the absence of the secretary Dr. Flack acted as secretary of the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

President Knapp reported the results of his correspondence which he had carried on with the presidents of the Branch Associations, stating that he had received replies from most of these associations. The replies indicated quite an interest in the General Association.

The president also reported that he had written to the Board of Editors of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE with reference to the election of a managing editor and that the Board of Editors had appointed Dr. R. B. Roulston managing editor for this year.

The treasurer reported that the finances of the Association were in a satisfactory condition.

Messrs. Barnett, Roulston, and Whitehead were appointed a committee to report nominations for the vacancies in the Association and the Alumni Council at the December meeting.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, December 7, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Barnett, Burrough, Flack, Giffen, Gittings, Griswold, Knapp, Roulston, and Schmeisser; absent, Messrs. Baetjer, Marbury, Whitehead, and Wroth. Dr. Whitehead informed the secretary of his inability to be present.

Before the regular business was taken up, Mr. Radcliffe, ex-president of the Association, in whose office the committee holds its meetings, informed the committee of the new arrangement whereby the chairman of the Alumni Council becomes *ex officio* a member of the Board of Trustees of the University. He also reported the progress of the campaign for the Alumni Memorial Dormitory fund. It is hoped to have the full amount, \$300,000, pledged by February 22.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and approved.

The committee on nominations reported the names of those chosen for the annual ballot. After a few suggested changes the slate was finally adopted.

The treasurer made his monthly report as to the finances of the Association.

Mr. Griswold was appointed chairman of the banquet committee with power to appoint the other members of the committee.

It was decided to request the chairmen of the classes of 1881, 1886, 1891, 1901, 1906, 1911, and 1916 to urge their fellow-classmen to hold a reunion this year at commencement time. The class of 1896 has decided to hold its reunion dinner at the same time as that of the Association, February 22.

At the suggestion of Mr. Schmeisser the committee voted to have a greeting from the president of the Association sent to all alumni in the same envelope with the ballots.

The president has received replies from the presidents of all Branch Associations except the New York Branch. Some of these replies were of such interest that it was decided to publish excerpts from these letters in the ALUMNI MAGAZINE together with the original letter of the president.

The president called attention to the importance of having the college publications sent to the various preparatory schools in the vicinity. The secretary was instructed to take up this matter with the editors of the *News-Letter*. Propaganda in general is to be left to the Varsity Club.

The election of J. C. French, '99, Ph.D., 1905, to the Board of Editors of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE vice Riggins Buckler, '05, whose term has expired, was endorsed by the committee.

The committee then adjourned to meet on Tuesday, January 4, 1921.

#### MEETING OF THE ALUMNI COUNCIL

After a long period of inactivity caused partly by the disorder brought about by the war, the Alumni Council met on Thursday, October 28, 1920, at 8.15 p.m., at the Baltimore Club. The members present were Messrs. W. S. Baer, R. H. Follis, G. L. Hunner, L. W. Miles, J. H. Pleasants, and St. G. L. Sioussat. The secretary of the Alumni Association was present as the proxy of President Knapp who was out of the city.

Mr. G. L. Radcliffe, formerly president of the Alumni Association and secretary of the Alumni Council, was invited to appear in order to tell something of the early history of the Council. In the beginning of its existence the Alumni Council played a no small rôle in the life of the University. Its members were enthusiastic and willing to work for what seemed to be for the best interests of the University. Members attended from far and near. Many of its suggestions were, however, pigeonholed on reaching the authorities of the University and were never heard of again. The University Visitor, who until recently made an annual trip through the colleges and universities of the South, and the School of Engineering are two concrete examples of the work done by the Alumni Council. An attempt was also made to coördinate the high school system of the state with the collegiate department of the University.

When, however, the members of the Council saw that their well-meant efforts were in vain or viewed with suspicion by the existing authorities, their interest diminished, fewer meetings were held, and these less well attended.



The Council became a body without standing and authority and seemed to have no justification for its existence. The feeling was strong that it should be abolished entirely.

Since the last Memorial Dormitory Campaign the University authorities have seen the light and have discovered the latent power in a well organized group of alumni such as the Alumni Council. An approach has been made on the part of the trustees in a resolution adopted at a meeting held June 1, 1920:

"That arrangements be made, providing that the Chairman of the Alumni Council during his incumbency be a member of the Board of Trustees of this University."

After some discussion the Council decided to accept this overture. Dr. J. H. Pleasants was unanimously elected chairman and Mr. G. L. Radcliffe, secretary *pro tem*. A committee was appointed to wait upon the trustees and the administration in order to discover just what the standing of the Council is at present. There is every reason to believe that the Council faces again a promising and successful future.

The Council then adjourned subject to call by the chairman.

## LETTER OF PRESIDENT KNAPP TO PRESIDENTS OF BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS WITH REPLIES

### LETTER OF PRESIDENT KNAPP

The General Alumni Association desires to keep in closer touch with the Branch Associations than ever before.

We should like to hear from you occasionally as to what you are doing and what your plans are to further your interest in the University.

Do you have an annual banquet every February Twenty-Second?

How many subscribers do you have at the annual banquet who are members of the General Association?

I wish you would impress upon every one of your members the great importance of being a member of the General Association. The dues are only \$3.00 per year, which includes a subscription to the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. This is a small amount for each individual, but every small amount is of great assistance to the General Association. An arrangement has been made to get more news from the Medical School, so that the MAGAZINE will be very interesting to all Medical Alumni.

We want to show the University that the Alumni Association is alive and of real assistance. To do this we must have the co-operation of every Alumnus.

The University is hopeful of doing great things this year, and it is the duty of the Alumni Association to do its share.

WE HAVE A LARGER ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS THIS YEAR THAN EVER BEFORE.

THE BUSINESSLIKE POLICY ADOPTED IN ATHLETICS IS SURE TO PRODUCE GOOD RESULTS

WE ARE GOING TO BUILD THE MEMORIAL DORMITORY.

I should like very much to receive a reply from you to the effect that your Branch Association, also your members, are willing to make this year the best the Alumni Association has ever had.

Please write me that we can depend upon your Association.

From Dr. W. T. Thom, President of the Washington, D. C., Association:

Am always ready to help J. H. U. if I can. If we get a speaker for the next meeting, come over with him and talk to us yourself. This country needs today the help of every university man in it, and in almost every way. I am with you.

From Dr. J. E. Hodgson, President of the West Virginia Association:

The members of the West Virginia Branch of the Association feel, I am sure, a deep interest in everything that pertains to the welfare of Hopkins and are very glad to know that this year bids fair to be a banner year in the University's history. We are gratified to know that the Memorial Dormitory will actually be built. This building will fill a great need, felt for many years past.

The members of the Local Branch meet annually on the twenty-second of February. It has not been feasible to have a meeting thus far this year, but we shall certainly have a general meeting in February. These annual meetings have always proved very delightful.

From Dr. S. H. Watts, President of the Virginia Association:

In reply to your letter of recent date in regard to the Virginia Chapter of the Johns Hopkins Alumni I will say that we have had no meeting for several years on account of the unsettled conditions of affairs produced by the war. I was discussing the matter a few days ago with the Secretary, Mr. Herbert Lipscomb, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg. We will try to get together some time in the near future and arrange for a dinner during the winter.

From Dr. J. M. Wolfsohn, President of the Central California Association:

As regards the Alumni Association, it will be very difficult to get together again as I was away for over two years in Europe during the war and we have not had a meeting since 1916.

I expect when I have time to take up the subject of a 'get together' luncheon, or something similar. There are about seventy-five or eighty Johns Hopkins men here and I am sure we can have a fine organization as soon as these men are brought together.

From Dr. J. A. James, President of the Northwestern Association:

During the war our Chicago Association was so broken in on because of the absence of so many men that it was not thought desirable to have our regular meeting. It is our plan, however, to resume these meetings again the coming year. I shall be glad to take up the questions which you ask at that meeting.

From Dr. E. L. Opie, President of the St. Louis, Mo., Association:

I shall personally strive to do everything possible to promote the interests of the Local and General Association in accordance with the suggestions contained in your letter.

From Dr. C. W. Stone, President of the Northern Ohio Association:

Dr. Benton has referred to the undersigned your letter of the 9th inst., relative to the activities of the Northern Ohio Branch of the Alumni Association.

Formerly we had an enthusiastic organization here, but during the war I believe little was done to keep up the spirit. However, last spring a few old faithfuls again assembled, and decided to attempt reconstruction. I am confident that we shall have a good turn out at our next meeting here in February.

We appreciate your interest in our local branch of the Association, and in return wish to assure you of our hearty cooperation in furthering the interests of the general Association.

From Dr. H. R. Slack, Sr., President of the Georgia Association:

Your letter of the 19th received and noted. I am pleased to say we have a fairly live association. We have always one Alumni Banquet on or near February 22, and usually have an address from some member of the faculty.

I am glad to learn that the ALUMNI MAGAZINE will take more interest in the Medical School as the majority of our members are from that department, and the scant interest shown in the past in medicine is one reason all the members do not subscribe to the MAGAZINE. I want to see it in the home of every alumnus.

I propose to send a letter to each Hopkins man who is a member of the faculties of our colleges in Georgia and urge upon them that they prepare men to enter Hopkins, and in the case of the Medical School insist on them making early application for entrance.

I am delighted to hear of the large enrollment of students and wish our Alma Mater the grand success she so highly deserves. I feel a double interest in this as my son, H. R., Jr., is a member of the faculty of the Medical School.



From Dr. R. P. Bigelow, President of the New England Association:

We have an annual banquet usually in March. We avoid the twenty-second of February because we always want to have a representative of the University to tell us of what is doing in Baltimore. Last year we had two banquets. We are planning to give a smoker for Dr. Pearl who is coming to Boston soon to give some lectures.

We have altogether twenty-five to forty members at our dinners.

We shall have our banquet this year as usual. All J. H. U. men in New England are regarded as members, and before sending out the invitations each year we get a corrected list from the University. I suppose it will be up to me to invite the representative from the University this year. Can you give me any suggestions as to a good speaker who will attract a large attendance?

I am glad to hear things are going so well.

From Dr. R. D. Hunt, President of the Southern California Association:

We had some reunions, which, of course, ought to be renewed. I shall interest myself in this subject again this year and perhaps we can revive the Association, for we have a goodly number of members in Los Angeles and Southern California, and theoretically there is no reason why we should not maintain an aggressive branch of the Hopkins Alumni Association.

Thanking you for writing me and assuring you of my own interest and desire to be of service—

## ALUMNI NOTES

N. E. Dorsey, '93, Ph.D., 1897, for many years a physicist at the Bureau of Standards, has left the Bureau and has opened an office in Washington as a consulting physicist with special reference to radium and X-Ray apparatus.

H. L. Moore, former student, is now connected with the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following members of the class of 1920 have been admitted to the first year of the Medical School: T. T. Burger, G. S. Cattanaach, M. H. Goodman, C. I. Krantz, M. Levin, F. A. Snyder, W. A. Strauss, and W. C. Stude.

N. H. Shpritz, '19, has also been admitted to the first year of the Medical School.

P. H. Larwill, former student, has resigned from the faculty of Kenyon College. He has spent the present year at the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., and expects to sail for France in February.

F. I. Fonaroff, B.S. in Eng., 1918, has been located in Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. E. Watson, M.D., 1910, is now practicing medicine in Hamilton, Ohio. His address is 226 Sherman St.

J. L. Rank, '20, is a student at the School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York City.

E. L. Findley, former student, is teaching in the South High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

The engagement of A. K. Barton, '14, to Miss Margaret Ankarerona, of Gothenburg, Sweden, has been announced.

E. C. Hill, '03, M.D., 1907, has left Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and has returned to Baltimore to become a member of the department of Anatomy at the Medical School.

A. F. Hutchins, M.D., 1913, F. K. Nichols, '06, M.D., 1920, and G. A. Stewart, '07, M.D., 1911, have been elected Fellows in the American College of Surgeons.

G. H. C. Schwartz, '08, has resigned as instructor in the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute.

G. P. Raleigh, '07, has been elected vice-president of the Drivers and Mechanics National Bank of Baltimore.

R. C. Sharretts, '02, has been chosen secretary of the Public Improvement Commission of Baltimore City.

W. E. Seifriz, B.S., 1916, Ph.D., 1920, who has been for a short time in Java, left there in November and expected to travel through Ceylon, India, and Europe, staying a while in Switzerland to study at Zurich.

The engagement of S. C. Hopper, '03, to Miss Henrietta Stew-

art of Baltimore, has been announced.

J. H. Finley, former student, has tendered his resignation as State Commissioner of Education and president of the University of the State of New York to enter upon an editorial position with the *New York Times*.

D. M. Liddell, '00, announces the removal of his offices as chemical and metallurgical engineer to Room 330, 2 Rector St., New York City.

J. P. Hill, '00, has been elected Congressman from Maryland.

E. R. Hood, M.A., 1920, is a member of the staff of Hood College, Frederick, Md.

Eleanor B. Wolf, M.D., 1912, who has been stationed at the Guntur Hospital for Women and Children of the Lutheran Mission at Guntur, India, has returned to her home in Baltimore.

L. H. Reyerson, Ph.D., 1920, is teaching at the University of Minnesota.

J. McGavack, Ph.D., 1920, is with the research department of the United States Rubber Company.

C. S. Piggot, Ph.D., 1920, is with the research department of the United States Independent Alcohol Company.

W. L. Judefind, Ph.D., 1920, is with the research department of the Davison Chemical Company of Baltimore.

R. L. Kramer, Ph.D., 1920, and O. B. Helfrich, '16, Ph.D., 1920, are with the research de-

partment of the DuPont Powder Company of Wilmington, Del.

T. C. Whitner, Ph.D., 1920, is with the research department of the Southern Cotton Oil Company.

E. O. Holmes, Ph.D., 1920, is teaching at Boston University.

C. E. Lanning, Ph.D., 1920, and P. L. Lotz, Ph.D., 1920, are with the research department of the Standard Oil Company; the former in New Jersey and the latter in New York.

F. C. Lee, '12, Ph.D., 1920, is a consulting chemist in Baltimore.

G. E. Miller, Ph.D., 1920, is a research chemist at Edgewood Arsenal.

V. Dulac, M.A., 1918, Ph.D., 1920, has been appointed instructor in Romance Languages at Notre Dame of Maryland.

H. R. Fairclough, Ph.D., 1896, has recently returned to his university duties as professor of Latin at Stanford University after an absence in Europe of nearly two years and a half. Dr. Fairclough went abroad in the service of the American Red Cross, being at first a member of the Swiss Council in special charge of Belgian relief in Switzerland, and being later sent to Montenegro as Commissioner with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The King of Belgium has conferred upon Dr. Fairclough the rank of Officier de l'Ordre de la Couronne; from Serbia he has received the rank of Commander of the Order of

Saint Sava, and has been decorated with the Order of the White Eagle and the Serbian Red Cross; from the King of Montenegro he also received the Order of Danilo.

J. N. Pearce, Ph.D., 1907, has been promoted to a full professorship at the University of Iowa.

J. Levin, B.S. in Eng., 1917, is with the American International Shipbuilding Corporation at Hog Island, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. B. Coleman, Jr., '20, is an assistant in Political Science at the University of Virginia.

H. T. Marshall, '94, M.D., 1898, has been elected secretary of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists. Dr. Marshall read a paper before the meeting of this association held in New York in April, 1920.

J. S. Davis, M.D., 1899, delivered an address on September 29, 1920, before the Southwestern Virginia Medical Society at its third convention held in Bristol, Va.

S. A. Mitchell, Ph.D., 1898, attended the annual meeting of the American Astronomical Society which was held at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., from October 1 to 4, 1920. Dr. Mitchell also read a paper dealing with the research work of the McCormick Observatory of the University of Virginia.

J. P. Wright, '08, delivered an address on "The Legal Phase of Engineering" before the Baltimore Chapter of the American Association of Engineers in No-

vember. Mr. Wright is assistant attorney-general of Maryland.

C. P. Weaver, former student, is dean of Tennessee College of New Freesboro, Tenn.

M. Eiseman, '15, is practicing law in Chicago, being associated with the firm of Moses, Rosenthal and Kennedy.

S. M. Reynolds, '08, formerly Washington correspondent of *The Evening Sun*, was recently appointed editor-in-chief of *The Evening Sun*.

H. G. DuBois, '12, is teaching in the College of Engineering, Newark Technical High School.

A. D. Jones, Jr., '04, is spending the winter at Mentone on the Riviera.

F. McS. Thomas, P.A.E., 1894, is engineer for the Warren Foundry and Machine Company of Phillipsburg, N. J.

W. W. Handy, P.A.E., 1893, is with Day and Zimmerman, Engineers, of Philadelphia, Pa.

T. Hough, '86, Ph.D., 1893, professor of Physiology and dean of the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, is one of the nine members of the Commission on Medical Education in Virginia and secretary of the Commission. This Commission was established by the 1920 session of the Legislature of Virginia to study the subject of medical education in Virginia and to make recommendations looking to the unification of the state support of medical education in the state.

F. V. Morley, '18, was a guest at the dinner to the class of 1919,



American Rhodes Scholars, given by Lord Beaverbrook and the Cunard Steamship Company Limited on the R.M.S. *Aquitania*, September 26, 1920.

P. W. Sutton, '17, spent the summer of 1920 at the hospital of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell in Labrador.

W. D. Sutton, '14, recently arrived at his mission station in Burma, India.

R. R. Duncan, '18, is now in his second year at Harvard Law School.

A. B. Chalmers, '18, is beginning his second year of study at Yale Divinity School.

J. E. Hoffmeister, '19, is a graduate student in Geology.

R. G. Hoffman, B.E., 1920, is with the Rochester Motor Corporation of Rochester, N. Y.

M. B. Carroll, '20, is a student at the University of Grenoble, France.

J. L. Stearns, '20, has entered Harvard Medical School.

R. G. Merrick, '16, G. H. Evans, Jr., '20, and V. J. Wyckoff, '20, are doing graduate work in Political Economy.

W. M. Gardner, '20, is in business at Atlanta, Ga.

J. Stanley, '19, is studying law at the University of Maryland.

H. W. Dail, '20, is a student at Harvard Law School.

B. Griffiss, '20, is a graduate student in Political Economy.

L. B. Kellum, '19, has returned to Baltimore after fifteen months of geological work in Oklahoma.

J. A. Addison, '07, of Atlanta, Ga., was in Baltimore recently.

F. H. Townsend, Jr., B.E., 1920, is working with the Suburban Sanitary Commission at Hyattsville, Md.

J. H. Collins, B.E., 1920, is with the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation at Sparrows Point, Md.

H. E. Weaver, B.E., 1920, is employed by the Bailey Meter Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

M. C. Fenton, B.E., 1920, is engaged as sales-manager of a large paper corporation in Baltimore.

The term of C. H. Brough, Ph.D., 1898, Governor of Arkansas, has expired.

R. T. Cox, '20, is with the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

J. L. Dorsey, '14, M.D., 1918, has succeeded A. L. Bloomfield, '07, M.D., 1911, as resident physician at the Hopkins Hospital.

V. L. Ellicott, M.D., 1920, is doing research work at the School of Hygiene and Public Health.

A. Randall, '18, has returned to Harvard Medical School to complete his course.

R. Garrett, former student, is chairman of the Baltimore Loan Committee.

T. H. Spiers, '18, has a position in Lima, Peru, with a branch of the National City Bank of New York.

B. W. Smith, Jr., '19, is working in New York prior to sailing next year for Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar.

W. A. Price, Jr., Ph.D., 1913, recently left for Mexico where he

has accepted a position with the Transcontinental Oil Company.

H. Catlin, '14, is completing his course at the General Theological Seminary in New York City.

B. Randall, '14, is captain of Battery A., F. A., Maryland National Guard.

W. H. Skinner, '17, is a student at the University of Maryland.

E. W. Sickel, '20, is a student at the Hopkins Medical School.

E. S. Ingraham, former Johnston Scholar, has resigned as professor of Romance Languages at Ohio State University.

G. C. Robinson, '99, M.D., 1903, formerly dean of the Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo., is spending the winter in Baltimore.

C. D. Benson, Jr., '20, and J. K. Cullen, Jr., '20, are at Harvard Law School.

W. H. Emlet, '20, is at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.

F. M. Defandorf, B.E., 1920, and C. T. Zahn, B.E., 1919, are at the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

M. H. Waxman, '13, is located in Steubenville, Ohio.

H. E. Corner, '14, is associated with the Van Sant Company of Baltimore, advertising counselors.

J. S. Fulton, '12, is a member of the firm of A. C. Montell, Inc., real estate agents.

H. E. Kirk, '19, is with the export department of the Davison Chemical Company.

E. M. Stuart, B.S. in Eng., 1917, is engaged in the engineering profession in Baltimore.

F. C. Howe, Ph.D., 1892, has been appointed a member of the Committee of One Hundred to investigate the situation in Ireland.

J. G. E. Dorsey, '14, Ph.D., 1918, is consulting geologist for the Tulsa, Okla., Oil Company.

G. I. Sweitzer, '11, has opened an insurance office in Philadelphia.

W. K. Norwood, '20, is employed in the Gude Chemical Company's Laboratories.

L. M. Riddle, '08, M.A., 1911, has been made an "officier d'Academie" and decorated with the academic palms by the French government in recognition of his services on behalf of the Alliance Française of Los Angeles, Calif.

The engagement of E. A. Edgett, '17, to Miss Priscilla Street of Harford County, Md., has been announced.

G. T. O. Hollyday, '14, has been appointed sales manager of the investing department of the Mortgage Guarantee Company of Baltimore.

W. S. Fox, Ph.D., 1911, has been appointed dean of Western College, London, Ontario, Canada.

W. L. Moss, M.D., 1905, assistant professor of Medicine and Hygiene in Harvard Medical School, recently paid a short visit to the Medical School.

S. V. Irwin, M.D., 1915, formerly resident physician in the

Johns Hopkins Hospital, has gone to Oakland, Calif., to live.

I. O. Wade, '16, is professor of Romance Languages at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio.

W. F. Prouty, Ph.D., 1906, has resigned his position with the University of Alabama and the Geological Survey of Alabama and is now professor of Stratigraphic Geology at the University of North Carolina.

H. Bassler, Ph.D., 1913, who has been in eastern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina has gone to eastern Peru.

J. B. Mertie, Jr., Ph.D., 1911, is expected back from eastern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina in January.

O. B. Hopkins, '09, Ph.D., 1912, returned from Colombia in December.

L. I. Velasco, former student and member of the Williams Memorial Expedition, is with the American Metals Company in Mexico.

At the twenty-fifth session of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States, held at Chattanooga, Tenn., December 2-3, 1920, Hopkins was represented by the following alumni: E. A. Bechtel, '88, dean of Tulane University, New Orleans, La.; C. E. Brewer, former student, president of Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.; W. J. Martin, former student, president of Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.; S. M. Barton, professor of Mathematics, University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; J. P. Kinard, Ph.D., 1895, dean of Winthrop College,

Rock Hill, S. C.; E. W. Sikes, Ph.D., 1897, president of Coker College, Hartsville, S. C.; G. E. Snively, '01, Ph.D., 1908, dean and professor of Spanish, Converse College, Spartansburg, S. C.; D. M. Douglas, former student, president of the Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C.; R. W. Weaver, former student, president of Mercer University, Macon, Ga., and C. P. Weaver, former student, dean of Tennessee College, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

H. A. Bumstead, '91, professor of Physics at Yale University, has been appointed chairman of the National Research Council and is spending the winter in Washington.

A. C. Crehore, former student, is now on the staff of the Nela Research Laboratories, Cleveland, Ohio. He has recently published a book, entitled *The New Physics*.

R. R. Tatnall, Ph.D., 1895, has resigned his position as professor of Physics at Syracuse University, and is now research engineer with J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Wilmington, Del.

E. L. Nichols, Fellow, 1879-1882, has resigned his position as professor of Physics at Cornell University and is now professor emeritus.

E. Karrer, Ph.D., 1914, has resigned from the Bureau of Standards and has accepted a position with the National Electric Lamp Association at Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

L. O. Grondahl, Ph.D., 1908, has resigned his position at the Carnegie Institute of Technol-

ogy to accept one with the research department of the Union Switch and Signal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. F. Lorenz, Ph.D., 1909, has

resigned from the Nela Laboratories and has accepted a position in the research laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

### MARRIAGES

J. Baily, '09, to Miss M. Irene Stahl of Indiana, Pa., on November 10, 1920.

C. P. Boyce, former student, to Miss Caroline Allen Ellicott of Baltimore, Md., on December 11, 1920.

H. S. Byrne, '01, to Miss Clara Schneider of Fremont, Neb., on November 17, 1920.

A. B. Haupt, '09, to Miss Emma Beatson Jones of Baltimore, Md., on November 11, 1920.

M. B. Hopkins, '12, Ph.D., 1915, to Miss Laura G. Bond of Cockeyville, Md., on November 2, 1920.

Lily F. Trevvett, M.A., 1913, to Mr. William Stuart Matthews of Glen Arm, Va., on June 3, 1920.

### DEATHS

R. L. Hobbs, M.D., 1918, on March 29, 1920.

B. R. Schenck, M.D., 1898, on June 30, 1920.

H. Steiner, '85, on October 19, 1920.

### BIRTHS

To R. Griswold, '05, and Mrs. Griswold, a son, in October, 1920.

To E. O. Hulburt, '11, Ph.D., 1915, and Mrs. Hulburt, a son, on November 18, 1920.

To D. Mackenzie, '08, Ph.D., 1914, and Mrs. Mackenzie, a daughter, on October 31, 1920.

To W. E. Myers, '07, and Mrs. Myers, a son, in November, 1920.



## BOOK REVIEWS

*Foreign Rights and Interests in China.* By WESTEL W. WILLOUGHBY, Professor of Political Science at the Johns Hopkins University, Legal Adviser to the Chinese Republic, 1916-1917. (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1920.)

Dr. Willoughby is widely known as the author of a two volume treatise on American Constitutional Law, a work which is frequently quoted in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is also known as the author of a number of books on political philosophy. In 1916-1917 he was in Peking as Legal Adviser to the Chinese Republic, and after resigning that position and coming home, he returned to China a few months later and spent a year in travel and study. For the past four years most of his time and attention has been devoted to Chinese problems. In view of his training and equipment we would naturally expect him to produce an interesting and valuable book on China. The present volume more than fulfills such expectations. It is unquestionably the most important book on China that has appeared in recent years, and it is a book which will undoubtedly win immediate recognition for its clear and comprehensive statement of the

rights and interests of foreigners in China.

China is nominally a sovereign state, but nowhere else in the world is there such a mixture of territorial rights, foreign privileges, political engagements, and conflicting financial concessions to foreigners. China permits within its limits the exercise of all kinds of extraterritorial rights and privileges. There are spheres of interests, leased territories, treaty ports, concessions, foreign settlements, legation quarters, and special engagements with foreign powers in regard to commercial and industrial rights, railways and mines, loans and currency. The two chief sources of revenue, the maritime customs and the salt tax, are administered by foreigners and pledged to meet fixed charges on foreign indebtedness. At various points within the borders of China there are stationed large bodies of foreign troops under foreign command. Furthermore, China's control of foreign relations is not completely centralized, with the consequence that the Chinese Government itself has no complete record of all of its foreign engagements.

A few of the more important chapter headings will indicate the scope of the work: "Extraterritoriality in China;" "For-

eign Commerce and the Rights of Foreign Merchants in China;" "Patent Rights, Trade Marks and Copyrights and Foreign Corporations in China;" "Land-holding by Foreigners in China;" "Concessions and Settlements;" "Leased Areas;" "The Open Door in China and Guarantees of China's Sovereignty and Territorial and Administrative Integrity;" "Spheres of Interest—French, English and Russian;" "The Japanese in Manchuria;" "Former German Rights and Interests in Shantung;" "Japan's Position in Shantung;" "Japan's Political Ambitions in and Towards China;" "Japan's Special Interests in China—The Lansing-Ishii Agreement;" "Mongolia and Tibet;" "China's Foreign Debts and Finan-

cial Commitments;" "Railway Loans and Foreign Control."

At the end of the volume Dr. Willoughby has inserted three tables dealing with "Foreign Loans to China Classified According to Their Security," "Domestic Loans of China Classified According to Their Security," and "Schedule of Chinese National Revenue."

Nowhere else will the reader find so complete and accurate a statement of the present international commitments of the Chinese Government. In fact, the volume constitutes a handbook of economic and financial interests in China which will be indispensable to all bankers and commercial establishments having relations with that country.

JOHN H. LATANÉ.

# The Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine

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## THE SOLACE OF SONNETRY

BY BASIL LANNEAU GILDERSLEEVE, LL.D.

*Honorary Francis White Professor of Greek, Johns Hopkins University*

SCRATCH a classical scholar and you will find a poet—quite apart from the Latin and Greek verse-making and the verse translation, which may be considered a part of our school training. If the secrets of all desks were revealed, there would be found many vernacular musical boxes, with broken springs. As for my own humble past, “insignificant me,” as the Chinese have it, I was a rhymester long before I had any claim to be a classical scholar, and in my old age, thanks largely to my half-blindness, I have gone back to the “versus et cetera ludicra” of my youth—my favourite form being the sonnet, a variety of metrical composition which I seldom practised in the days when rhyming was my chief delight. The ultimate reason for my present selection of this form is to be sought in its relation to the Greek epigram, as I have set forth elsewhere. The artificiality of the form was itself a lure; this “sauter dans un cerceau,” as such limitations are designated by Barbey d'Aurévilly, secures the verse-wright against tediousness, though a French critic once objected to a distich because of its length. “Il a des longueurs,” he said. To the sonnet itself I have dedicated a couple of sonnets, in one of which I have given my main excuse for these performances, another

in which I warn against my own besetting sins. Here they are—

A child I used to play with cup and ball.  
The little globe is tethered with a string;  
You hold the cup and give the ball a swing,  
And catch it ere it reach its farthest fall.

Now at an age men second childhood call,  
When I would play, the sonnet is the thing.  
You give the octave ball an upward fling,  
And catch it in your sextette. That is all.

I know this sonnet-writing is inanity,  
It is not art. 'Tis nothing but a knack  
With which I while away the darksome hours.

I'll keep it up, though critics doubt my sanity,  
Till the pale postman comes whose knocks attack  
Alike the poor men's cots and princes' towers.

The warning is a versified reproduction of one of Lessing's fables and of the German proverb "Allzuscharf macht schar-tig," a saying which I applied some years ago to that ingenious sprite Verrall.

An archer once, the fable says, intent  
On rich adornment for his favourite bow,  
Carved on it figures far too deep, and lo!  
He tried to bend it, and it snapped ere bent.

A cutler, says another tale, who meant  
To make a blade no fellow-craft could shew,  
Put on the steel too fine an edge, and so  
The falchion into gaps unsightly went.

Crowd not thine octave, heedless sonneteer,  
With far-fetched facts and fancies, lest it break  
And strew the earth with unrelated spilt.

And make the meaning of thy sextette clear,  
Lest thy keen falchion prove a mimic rake  
Of no real service for the spirit's tilth.



In the eyes of the Twentieth Century critic, the worst of all styles is the allusive style. Not being of the Twentieth Century I have often made myself obnoxious to the charge of allusiveness—and indeed I have stoutly maintained that so long as the surface meaning is plain, the allusiveness is nothing more than a wink to those who are in the secret. Most of my sonnets being personal are expressions of my changing moods, and, as such, intended for my own distraction or as messages to a circle of friends, and thus need no apology; but I am tempted, as I am venturing outside the narrow bounds of my own personality and that of my intimates to append to one of these performances a manner of commentary.

I lie on life's lone beach a useless log,  
Erstwhile a dugout—that's the Greek for boat.  
On many streams of thought I was afloat.  
My freight? Lost Causes. Name? The Under Dog.

In poet sunshine or grammarian fog,  
On open sea or else in stagnant moat,  
The will that drave me on asunder smote  
Pedantic weeds that would my pathway clog.

Nay, I am rather like the locust tree,  
The Pseudacacia of my native land,  
The farmer's favourite timber for a post:

Leave but a strip of bark and you will see  
How the tough fibre doth the adze withstand,  
And put forth pinnate leaves—arboreal ghost.

Now I have been guilty of almost every sin with which I have taxed my fellow-craftsmen in my long activity as a critic, but I have been fairly free of the crime of prolixity, and in the consciousness of my innocence I have from time to time dealt severely with the long-winded lucubrations of my compeers. Once I made mock of Henry James's exhibition of the peristaltic workings of his mind, and I have more than once informed certain scholars that the philological

public was not interested in the processes by which the said scholars had attained their results—not always surprising or satisfactory results. But there is a certain unholy pleasure in breaking literary canons, even if it should be the great rule on which I have so often insisted, that the secret of being tiresome is telling everything. And so I shall proceed to tell everything in regard to the foregoing sonnet which, like most of my sonnets, is a tissue of reminiscences.

The germ of it is the "inutile lignum" of Horace, as the "dugout" is the translation of the Greek *skaphe*. *Ten skaphen skaphen legein* is a familiar Greek proverb corresponding to the English locution "call a spade a spade," which I have long suspected of being a mistranslation of the Greek perpetrated by someone imperfectly acquainted with the ancient tongue. "I was afloat" is an echo of a nautical song, "I'm afloat, I'm afloat," which was popular in my boyhood. "Open sea" is the Greek *pelagos*; and I am glad that the stress of verse did not force me to mix up the synonyms, as it has done the Greek anthologists who fail to make the proper distinction in regard to *thalassa*, *pelagos*, and *pontos*. "Stagnant moat" is a rendering of Dante's "morta gora" which somehow made a lodgment in my brain when I was seventeen. "Pedantic weeds that would my pathway clog" refers of course to the criticisms that have been levelled at some of my phrasings, but the word "weeds" suggests the Sargasso Sea through which I sailed when I crossed the Atlantic in 1850, and the "pathway" is a reminiscence of the phrase "'Make way for liberty,' he cried," which occurs in James Montgomery's *Arnold Winkelried*, a poem that was a great favourite used for declamation years ago. "Lost Causes" will be readily interpreted as having to do with state rights and the study of the classics as set forth in my *Creed of the Old South* and my *Hellas and Hesperia*, and the same explanation pertains to the "Under Dog."

The sextette is, as so often, a retractation of the octave. The locust tree never shows its full beauty unless it is iso-

lated—which thing is an allegory. The locust tree further recalls a droll blunder made by a French translator of Fenimore Cooper in which the hero is represented as throwing his reins over the limb of a locust, to which the translator appended the note that in the West gigantic grasshoppers were trained to hold horses. By the botanical name *Pseudacacia* hangs another tale. Before the Civil War an Englishman was made Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings of the University of Virginia, and being a slave to everything British sent for a London catalogue, in which he read the description of a beautiful tree with pinnate leaves and bearing in the spring racemes of fragrant flowers. The botanical name given was *Robinia Pseudacacia*. The tree arrived in due time. It turned out to be the familiar locust, just as the dwarf chestnut ordered from the same catalogue turned out to be none other than the homely southern chinquapin. "The farmer's favourite timber for a post" was a reminiscence of the "post and rail" fence, which guarded my place, known as Oakhurst; and the last two lines tell the story of the entrance to the east lawn of the University of Virginia. To keep out the cows from the sacred precincts, three locust posts were driven into the ground in lieu of a stile. On one of the posts a strip of bark was left, and when the spring came the post had pinnate leaves, which I made to serve as a representative of the formal structure of the sonnet. I should never have thought of "arboreal ghost" if it had not been for Bulwer Lytton's "arboretal assassin" which lingered in my memory from a forty-five-year-old criticism of a translation of Horace which illustrated the way in which Horace ought not to be translated.

The classical echoes in the foregoing commentary remind me of the protest that I made several years ago (*Hellas and Hesperia*, p. 31) against Kipling's disclaimer of familiarity with the classics which he said he knew only from the "dry Bohns" of translations. Some time after the publication of this protest a review fell under my eye in which it was maintained that Kipling was more thoroughly versed

in the ancient classics than any recent poet. His familiarity with Horace is of course not surprising, and in one of his more recent essays he made an elaborate analysis of Horace's Regulus ode. The lines that I had adduced run as follows:

The thranite and the thalamite are pressures low and high,  
And where three hundred blades bit white, the twin propellers fly;  
The god that hailed, the keel that sailed, are changed beyond recall,  
But the robust and brass-bound man, he is not changed at all.

"Thranite" and "thalamite" and the chiasmic parallel show Greek reading, and the last two verses are echoes of Horace's most familiar odes, which every school-boy will recognize: "Jam satis," "Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus," and "Sic te diva potens Cypri."

However, the sonnet that I have selected for comment is not a fair specimen of my allusiveness. Most of the scores of sonnets, the contrivance of which has solaced so many dark and lonely hours, revolve about some favourite text or some emergency of life, as in the two with which I close this response to the request of the editor of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE. The first is an answer to an urgent demand that I should for the *n*th time take the field in defence of the classics. The second is a reflexion on an article of Swinburne's in which he calls Mark Pattison and the Oxford school of Germanizing scholars "Apes of the Dead Sea"—a designation taken from Carlyle, who dominated his youth as he dominated mine.

An aged Priam I was often urged  
To take up arms against a Pyrrhus foe.  
The combat deepen'd—one could hardly know  
Which were the scourgers and which were the scourged.

Around the chiefs the wordy battle surged,  
Their banners now aloft and now alow.  
Apart from savage thrust and brutal blow,  
There stood a group of men with vision purged.



They said in homely English, 'What's the odds?'  
Little they reck'd of all the fight, I ween.  
They strove with none, for none was worth their strife,

Beholding as they did the Blessed Gods  
Who ruled the world when Kypris<sup>1</sup> was the queen,  
And Kosmos the supernal god of Life.

A famous singer much too given to japes,  
Paused in the fluting of his dulcet song  
To give the guild to which I too belong  
The hateful title of the Dead Sea Apes.

It calls up visions of unlovely shapes,  
Which at the droning of the dinner gong,  
Mopping and mowing to their banquet throng,  
Apples of Sodom and not Eschol grapes.

But we who have by patient vigil learned  
The secret of that hidden harmony  
Which breathes through all Hellenic art hath wrought,

Blush not to be of those whom Swinburne spurned;  
For we are masters of the Golden Key,  
And smile with pity at the Great Untaught.

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<sup>1</sup> "Kypris" is specifically Greek. "Cypris" is very rare in any period of Roman literature.

## THE POETRY OF THE WAR

BY L. WARDLAW MILES, '94, PH.D., 1902

*Head Master, Gilman Country School, Baltimore, Maryland*

A RMA Virumque, Wars and the Man—that is, wars and the man who wages them—here are the themes of the poet since the earliest times. All primitive singers assumed that the warrior was worthy of praise, and the hero has received this in Homer, Beowulf, the Song of Roland, and other early epics. And of war itself as an activity, of its glory and of its glamour, the same is true. Along with such praise there has continued throughout the centuries many allied subjects, such as patriotism, hate of the enemy, praise of the virtues of courage and loyalty, the expression of the individual's tenderer feelings in scenes of bloodshed, and finally the purification of the individual by the fires of war, and its result in the warrior as the noblest type of civilized manhood. It is scarcely necessary to cite examples when these will occur to every reader.

One thinks of many a very perfect gentle knight described before and after Chaucer. One thinks of the big wars that made ambition virtue in many past times and lands no less than in Othello's. One remembers the patriotic words which Shakespeare has put into the mouth of the warrior king, Henry V, of the delight in the scattered brains of the enemy which such a bard as old Lawrence Minot sings in the thirteenth century, of the contrasting tender sentiment of such a poem as Campbell's "When Our Bugles Sang Truce." One recalls Tennyson's ballad of the "Revenge," and his poem "Maud" in which the protagonist and his fatherland look for salvation through the blooming of the blood red blossom of war. Finally one recalls the ideal of Wordsworth's happy warrior:

Who forced to go in company with pain  
 And fear and bloodshed, miserable train,  
 Makes his necessity a glorious game.

There have of course been voices raised upon the other side, though these are curiously few and comparatively late. Thackeray complains,

Your orthodox historian puts  
 In foremost rank the soldier thus,  
 The red-coat bully in his boots  
 That hides the march of men from us,

and asks,

Tell me what find we to admire  
 In epaulets and scarlet coats—  
 In men, because they load and fire,  
 And know the art of cutting throats?

Lowell, in the Biglow Papers, declares, "Ez for war, I call it murder." Indeed in the twenty years prior to 1914 war had reached a stage of unpopularity among poets never equalled earlier. Witness Mr. Alfred Noyes' "Wine Press," and such a lyric as Mr. Le Gallienne's "Illusion of War:"

O it is wickedness to clothe  
 Yon hideous grinning thing that stalks  
 Hidden in music, like a queen  
 That in a garden of glory walks,  
 Till good men love the thing they loathe.  
 Art, thou hast many infamies,  
 But not an infamy like this.  
 O snap the fife and still the drum,  
 And show the monster as she is.

One voice, the strongest poetic voice which has spoken the English language during the last twenty years, continued its vigorous campaign upon the side of war and glory. Rudyard Kipling, whose barrack room ballads made the modern English soldier an attractive and popular figure, and who did as much to further imperialism by his verse as Disraeli

had done by his politics, Kipling, at once humorous, realistic, and fervid, steadily urged military preparedness, and mocked his fellow contrymen who could

Grudge a year of service to the lordliest life on earth.

The poem, "The Islanders," which contains this line, appeared in 1902. Twelve years later it must have been re-read by many with the fear that it had been an unheeded prophecy now about to be fulfilled.

When ye go forth at morning and the noon beholds you broke  
Ere ye lie down at even your remnant under the yoke.

Certainly Kipling had prophesied truly when he wrote of

The battle of Armageddon, the last great fight of all.

(One wonders indeed whether it *is* the last. Colonel Repington and others consider it only the first.)

"Well, if Armageddon is on, I suppose one should be there." So spoke a young Englishman in August, 1914. A young man described by those who knew him as of rare beauty of person and peculiar charm, and one who, though only twenty-four years of age, had already written notable poetry. This was Rupert Brooke, in whom such a connoisseur of civilization as Henry James could find the embodiment of beautiful youth and culture. His previous poetry had been notable, but through it there runs to my thought a certain restless dissatisfaction with the love and the material beauty which he sings. Surely nothing in it equalled the five sonnets with which he acclaimed the war and which are, when all is said, perhaps the finest poetry that the war occasioned. Brooke died in April 1915, but he reached Armageddon, and after obtaining a commission lay for some days in the trenches of Flanders under shell fire. An ironic fate denied him, as it denied Byron, the privilege of dying in the actual face of the enemy. But since he died in his country's service that fact, as in Byron's case, is immaterial. The



five sonnets express an exuberant hopefulness, a devoted patriotism, and a serenity in the face of death—for he felt sure that he was to die—which are very moving.

Now God be thanked Who has matched us with His hour  
And caught our youth and wakened us from sleeping.

The poet is now done “with a world grown old and cold and dreary,” “with the sick hearts that honor could not move,” with “half men and their dirty songs and dreary, and all the little emptiness of love.” Here is an authentic picture of a man and a poet, who has achieved salvation through war.

Perhaps the finest of the sonnets is the last, which begins:

If I should die, think only this of me  
That there's some corner of a foreign field  
That is for ever England.

To another young man only a year older than Rupert Brooke, and like him, a poet, the call of the war came no less imperatively. Here was no question of patriotism. Alan Seeger was an American who had lived for some years in Paris, a pagan, a lover of life, who with a creed of cheerful fatalism found love and beauty sufficient for happiness while they lasted, and renounced them no less happily when they came to an end. He writes of those who, like himself, felt in honor bound to join the foreign legion:

Paris—mystic, maternal, personified, to whom they owed the happiest moments of their lives—Paris was in peril. Were they not under a moral obligation no less binding than that by which their comrades were bound legally to put their breasts between her and destruction.

Seeger's best known war poems are “Champagne 1914–1915,” and, “I have a Rendezvous with Death.” The first, reminiscent of certain stanzas of Fitzgerald's Omar Khayyam, expresses the hope that after his death for France his

body may mingle with her soil and so be transmuted into the wine to be later drunk by her children.

I love to think that if my blood should be  
So privileged to sink where his has sunk  
I shall not pass from Earth entirely,  
But when the banquet rings, when healths are drunk,

And faces that the joys of living fill  
Glow radiant with laughter and good cheer,  
In beaming cups some spark of me shall still  
Brim toward the lips that once I held so dear.

And that strong need that strove unsatisfied  
Toward earthly beauty in all forms it wore,  
Not death itself shall utterly divide  
From the beloved shapes it thirsted for.

Seeger died no less willingly than Brooke. Their histories, strangely parallel in youth, promise, and final heroism, differ strikingly in that while both had earlier been hedonists, Brooke finds a spiritual regeneration in his looked-for death, while Seeger dies as he had lived, a pagan who had warmed both hands before the fire of life, and when it sinks departs uncomplaining with an unchanged heart. All of this is reflected in his popular "I have a Rendezvous with Death."

I have a rendezvous with Death  
At some disputed barricade,  
When Spring comes back with rustling shade  
And apple-blossoms fill the air—  
I have a rendezvous with Death.  
When Springs brings back blue days and fair.

God knows 'twere better to be deep  
Pillowed in silk and scented down,  
Where Love throbs out in blissful sleep,  
Pulse nigh to pulse, and breath to breath,  
Where hushed awakenings are dear . . .  
But I've a rendezvous with Death  
At midnight in some flaming town,  
When Spring trips north again this year,  
And I to my pledged word am true,  
I shall not fail that rendezvous.

Seeger kept his rendezvous. We read in the account of his life,

On July 1, the great advance began. At six in the evening of July 4, the Legion was ordered to clear the enemy out of the village of Belley-en-Santerre. Alan Seeger advanced in the first rush, and his squad was enfiladed by the fire of six German machine guns, concealed in a hollow way. Most of them went down, and Alan among them—wounded in several places. But the following waves of attack were more fortunate. As his comrades came up to him, Alan cheered them on; and as they left him behind, they heard him singing a marching song in English:

“Accents of ours were in the fierce mêlée.”

They took the village, they drove the invaders out; but for some reason unknown—perhaps a very good one—the battlefield was left unvisited that night. Next morning, Alan Seeger lay dead.

I suppose that if a popular vote were taken for the best known poems of the war the first two places would fall to those of Brooke and Seeger, and the third place would probably go to MacCrae’s “In Flanders’ Fields,” the author of which, like the other two poets, wrote early in the war and died before he could know its outcome. Many readers of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE will be familiar with the name of John MacCrae and need not be told that he was associated for some time with the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Like so many of the distinguished men of our University, he was a Canadian, a medical graduate of Toronto University. He had served with distinction in the Boer War as an Artillery officer and joined the Canadian forces as a surgeon in 1914. He was a Lieutenant Colonel of the medical corps when he died suddenly of pneumonia in January, 1918. “In Flanders’ Fields” is in the old French form of the rondeau, one of those poetic models whose enormous popularity of twenty years ago has now all but completely waned. Mr. Austin Dobson, its great master, has used it for several poems on the war, but there, as far as I know, its use ends. In the present case, however, perhaps because of the refrain, perhaps because of the thought and language, the use of this apparently inappropriate form becomes very effective.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie  
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.

Here, too, are confident patriotism, exalted optimism, and the message to the living from the dead, that the dead have not died in vain. Perhaps, however, it is not too much to see just a prophetic shadow of that darker thought reflected in so much of the later poetry of the war, in the words

If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep.

There are many other fine poems of patriotism written in the earlier years of the great conflict. Man thought at this time in terms of national consciousness; the individual was merged and enlarged in the sense of union with, or exaltation in something vastly larger and nobler than himself. Even Mr. Edgar Lee Masters can turn from the Spoon River Anthology with its sordid picture of life in a small Middle Western town, to the glorified vision of a great nation, France, at war,

Reading mysteries with brightened eyes  
In fiery shock and dazzling pain before  
The orient splendor of the face of death.



The old legend of the great ruler who returns to help his country in time of trouble—Arthur, Frederick Barbarosa, Napoleon have all shared it—is revived. Mr. Alfred Noyes imagines Washington revisiting Princeton; Mr. Vachel Lindsay pictures Lincoln walking at midnight in Springfield.

It is portentous, and a thing of state  
That here at midnight, in our little town,  
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,  
Near the old court-house pacing up and down.

\* \* \* \* \*

A bronzed, lank man! His suit of ancient black,  
A famous high top-hat and plain worn shawl  
Make him the quaint great figure that men love,  
The prairie-lawyer, master of us all.

\* \* \* \* \*

It breaks his heart that kings must murder still,  
That all his hours of travail here for men  
Seem yet in vain. And who will bring white peace  
That he may sleep upon his hill again'

This poem, which I remember hearing impressively recited by the poet, strikes me as a very happy blending of the sublime and the homely, and makes a good example with which to leave the exalted patriotism which marks the earlier poetry of the war.

Indeed there are many other notes struck by the singers of the late war, and it is more than time that we should pass on to the consideration of some of them. With no attempt at an exact enumeration I should divide the chief of these themes into some such classifications as the following: the poetry of idealization and elegy; the realistic and descriptive, both tragic and comic; the reaction of the individual; and finally the poetry of denunciation.

First then, the poetry of idealization. This is for the most part the work of stay-at-homes, often, women, who feel the sense of the great gulf between those who went to the war and those who did not. Perhaps some reader will remember an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* of 1918, called "The Gulf," which voices this idealization of the soldier at

the front. F. W. Bourdillon (the author of that exquisite lyric "The Night Has a Thousand Eyes") asks how to pay the Debt Unpayable.

What can I give  
O soldier, leal and brave,  
Long as I live  
To pay the life you gave?

Worthy of particular mention is some of Katharine Tynan's work, where the glamour of a fervent Celtic faith lights the glorified figures of the dead young boys. Such are the poems of "The Old Soldier," and "New Heaven," and "Flower of Youth." She sees the young boys now come into heaven and welcomed there by God and his saints.

Lest heaven be for the greybeards hoary,  
God, who made boys for his delight,  
Goes in earth's hour of grief and glory  
And calls the boys in from the night;  
When they come trooping from the war  
Our skies have many a new gold star.

And while one is thinking of Celtic imagery and Celtic idealization, we must not forget Joyce Kilmer, the author of those two very pleasing pre-war poems, "Trees" and "The Old Poets." No stay-at-home he, but a poet who wrote at least one fine poem of what he had seen at the front line, and who then died there before he had the opportunity to write more. Kilmer, it will be recalled, gave up the position of a popular critic and man of letters to become a sergeant in the 69th Regiment of New York.

A poem which would receive my vote for one of the best produced by the whole war is the familiar one of Miss Winifred M. Letts' "The Spires of Oxford." That romantic home of lost causes which in Matthew Arnold's words calls from her towers the last enchantment of the Middle Ages, has received many tributes during the gigantic struggle, but none better than this. It is worth quoting in full:

I saw the spires of Oxford  
As I was passing by,  
The gray spires of Oxford  
Against the pearl-gray sky.  
My heart was with the Oxford men  
Who went abroad to die.

The years go fast in Oxford,  
The golden years and gay,  
The hoary Colleges look down  
On careless boys at play.  
But when the bugler sounded war  
They put their games away.

They left the peaceful river,  
The cricket-field, the quad,  
The shaven lawns of Oxford,  
To seek a bloody sod—  
They gave their merry youth away  
For country and for God.

God rest you, happy gentlemen,  
Who laid your good lives down,  
Who took the khaki and the gun  
Instead of cap and gown.  
God bring you to a fairer place  
Than even Oxford town.

And like this is another poem. Again the author is one of those who first sang and then died in the scenes about which he had sung. "Sportsman in Paradise," by T. P. Cameron Wilson, contains the quaint fancy of the dead young men stumbling into Paradise not knowing as yet where they are,—

They saw far off a little wood  
Stand up against the sky.  
Knee-deep in grass a great tree stood . . .  
Some lazy cows went by . . .  
There were some rooks sailed overhead,  
And once a church-bell pealed.  
"God! but it's England," someone said,  
"And there's a cricket-field!"

But all of our war poetry is not idealistically elegiac in its treatment of death. Take this example of a scene in the trenches:

Now what would you do? I arst you.  
 There was me slaughtered mate.  
 There was the 'Un  
 (I'd collered 'is gun),  
 A-snarlin' 'is 'ymn of 'ate.  
 Wot did I do? 'Ere, whisper . . .  
 'E'd a shiny bald top to 'is 'ead,  
 But when I got through,  
 Between me and you,  
 It was 'orrid and jaggy and red.

It is easy to recognize the origin of that. It is Kipling or it is one of his imitators. As a matter of fact it is in this case, the latter, Mr. Service, author of "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man," The sort of thing which is derived originally from the barrack room ballads has a great deal of representation. Now it is comic, now grim, now sentimental, but it has for me, at least, not quite the early charm of the bad grammar, the cockney English, when our modern 'Omer first "smote his bloomin' lyre." Yet Service has a real vitality and swing which renders his work—for the purpose of reading aloud, at least—superior to many an intellectual modernist, "as," in Jim Bludso's words, "wouldn't shake hands with him." I remember that Mr. Arthur Simonds has somewhere a contemptuous criticism of Walter Scott in which he holds up to ridicule the story told of the soldiers kept quiet during a bombardment in the wars of Wellington by having a battle piece from "The Lady of the Lake" read to them. Such a criterion of literary worth is exquisitely absurd to Mr. Simonds and his school. Yet I, for one, seriously advance the contention that a shelling might be made more endurable by the reading aloud of Scott, or Kipling, or Service, whereas it would be probably intensified in its horrors by reading such poetry as Mr. Simond's "London Nights," or much else of such "Dirty Songs and Dreary."



Hard-boiled Poetry is the happy caption recently adopted by a critic to describe the volume called "Yanks," and made up of contributions to the "Stars and Stripes." Some of the poems of this American contribution,—to employ the critical phrase most in keeping—ain't so worse. Fourlines from the "Stars and Stripes" (not included, by the way, in "Yanks") will probably be remembered by many of its readers:

Sick of the smell of billets;  
Sick of the chow;  
Wanter leave France and put on long pants—  
Wanter go now.

In truth,

Smells are surer than sounds or sights  
To make the heart-strings crack.

In one of these poems a son tells of the father who never writes. It is reminiscent of James W. Riley's "Nothing at all to Say, Daughter," and achieves, I think, a genuinely homely pathos.

And so when mother writes about the things  
That I spend half my time a-thinkin' of,  
There's one short line that every letter brings;  
"Father will write, and meanwhile sends his love."

"Father will write." Well, some day p'raps he will—  
There's lots of funny prophecies come true;  
But if he just keeps promisin' to, still,  
I'll understand, and Dad'll know I do.

I know that sentimentality is the sin of sins in a certain approved contemporary ethic. I know,—who doesn't?—that while our fathers wallowed naked in the pathetic with Dickens, such things can only enter modern poetry after a process which might be described as Emotional Delousing. But the fact that it *is* such bad form makes the temptation to violate the eighteenth amendment of the constitution of

poetry more tempting. What is sentimentality, anyway? One might roughly supply the definition that it is the enjoyment of emotion not properly justified by reality, and not sufficiently relieved by action. Well, soldiers are of course hardened and unrepentant sentimentalists. And I think something may be said in the way of excuse. Perhaps because theirs is a life of action they are to some extent excused in the enjoyment of emotions which seem unjustified by reality to others. A diet of pies and sweets, a diet overweighted with hydrocarbons, which would send the sedentary scholar or clerk down the resounding corridors of indigestion into the vasty hall of death, can be enjoyed, digested, and transmuted into calories, by an active worker in the open air.

And speaking of sentimentality, I wish I had time to say a word of the popular songs of the war, those poor street sisters of the respectable muse who would never for a moment be received within the decent covers of a volume of real poetry. Here indeed sentimentality stalks naked and unashamed. "Good Bye Broadway, Hello France;" "Keep the Home Fires Burning;" "I May be Gone for a Long, Long Time;" "Just a Baby's Prayer at Twilight;" "Dear Old Pal of Mine"—I confess that I, for one, shall remember these long after I have forgotten many of the best poems of the war,

The tunes that mean so much to you alone,  
Silly tunes that make you sigh and blow your nose,  
Vulgar tunes that bring the laugh, that bring the groan,  
I can rip your very heart strings out with those.

Mr. Sassoon—of whom more later—pays a similar tribute in his "Dead Musicians,"

And so the song breaks off; and I'm alone.  
They're dead. . . . For God's sake stop that gramophone.

With the gradual progress of the conflict poetry seemed to concern itself less with large movements and generaliza-

tions, and confined itself more to the reaction of the individual to his immediate environment. The best work of this kind, and indeed I am inclined to put it among the best work of all the war poetry, comes from the pen of the well known author, Mr. Wilfrid Wilson Gibson. He shows us the English soldier in the trenches comparatively unconcerned with the battle, murder, and sudden death all around him, and wondering whether the old cow at home had died, or calling up other pictures of such commonplace home life, or of the soldier who,

Broken, bewildered by the long retreat  
Across the stifling leagues of southern plain,

keeps repeating to himself, while he marches, the names of the flowers in an English lane.

Let me quote one poem which is characteristic:

I cannot quite remember. . . . There were five  
Dropt dead beside me in the trench—and three  
Whispered their dying messages to me. . . .

Back from the trenches, more dead than alive,  
Stone-deaf and dazed, and with a broken knee,  
He hobbled slowly, muttering vacantly:

I cannot quite remember . . . . There were five  
Dropt dead beside me in the trench—and three  
Whispered their dying messages to me. . . .

There are many other poems belonging to various types, which I should like to mention if I had time—such as Chesterton's "Wife of Flanders"—and Masfield's "August 1914," and some fine sonnets of Percy Mackaye, but one must perforce neglect a great deal.

One interesting fact which I have discovered in my researches is that Sir Owen Seaman, and Maurice Hewlit, respectively, have discovered new rhymes for the word "trench." In the eighteenth century Burns made his jolly beggar sing of his scars:

This was for a wench,  
And this was in a trench,  
When fighting with the French,  
To the sound of the drum.

Now Seaman has rhymed it with "bench," and Hewlit, still more remarkably with "lench." I won't say what a "lench" is—because I don't know,—but it is apparently nothing improper. From the context of the poem one learns that it casts long black shadows in the moonlight.

The last of the loose classifications which I have attempted may be called the poetry of denunciation. There is the bitter note of Kipling's "When the English Began to Hate," and of course many denunciations of the enemy by many singers. There is the denunciation of mismanagement at home, again well exemplified by a Kipling poem, "Mesopotamia." I might have quoted earlier Laurence Binyon's repetition of the old refrain,

They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old  
Age shall not weary them nor the years condemn.

Compare this, and notice the similarity and the difference of Kipling:

They shall not return to us, the resolute, the young  
The eager and whole-hearted whom we gave:  
But the men who left them thirstily to die in their own dung,  
Shall they come with years and honour to the grave?

Finally, there is the denunciation of war itself and of those who are responsible for it, best exemplified in the work of Mr. Siegfried Sassoon, author of "Counter Attack," and other poems, 1918, and of "Picture Show, 1920." Mr. Sassoon won distinction in the war but he does not feel the kindlier to it for that. His poetry, realistic, bizarre and bitter, is full of its horror and wrong.

I knew a simple soldier boy  
Who grinned at life in empty joy,  
Slept soundly through the lonesome dark,  
And whistled early with the lark.



In winter trenches, cowed and glum,  
 With crumps and lice and lack of rum,  
 He put a bullet through his brain.  
 No one spoke of him again.

You smug-faced crowds with kindling eye  
 Who cheer when soldier lads march by,  
 Sneak home and pray you'll never know  
 The hell where youth and laughter go.

Contrast the following sonnet with the usual "mother and sweetheart line" as the soldier is usually supposed to express it,

You love us when we're heroes, home on leave,  
 Or wounded in a mentionable place.  
 You worship decorations; you believe  
 That chivalry redeems the war's disgrace.  
 You make us shells. You listen with delight,  
 By tales of dirt and danger fondly thrilled.  
 You crown our distant ardours while we fight,  
 And mourn our laurelled memories when we're killed.

You can believe that British troops "retire"  
 When hell's last horror breaks them, and they run,  
 Trampling the terrible corpses—blind with blood.  
 O German mother dreaming by the fire,  
 While you are knitting socks to send your son  
 His face is trodden deeper in the mud.

A striking poem, entitled "To Any Dead Officer" addresses one who "hated tours of trenches," and, "was proud of nothing more than of having good years to spend."

Good-bye, old lad! Remember me to God,  
 And tell Him that our Politicians swear  
 They won't give in till Prussian Rule's been trod  
 Under the Heel of England . . . Are you there? . . .  
 Yes . . . and the War don't end for at least two years;  
 But we've got stacks of men . . . I'm blind with tears,  
 Staring into the dark. Cheero!  
 I wish they'd killed you in a decent show.

Well, all this is a far cry from Rupert Brooke's,

Now God be thanked Who has matched us with His hour,  
a far cry from all that spendid tradition of English war  
poetry which we mentioned before. Where now is Byron's  
"Battle's magnificently stern array?"

Farewell the plumed troop, and the big wars,  
That make ambition virtue! O, farewell!  
Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,  
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife,  
The royal banner, and all quality,  
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war!

Othello's occupation's gone. Is gone too the ideal figure of  
Sir Philip Sydney, and of Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior?"  
Is the world sickened with such draughts of blood as it  
never drank before, done forever with wars and heroic figures  
of the wager of war? Alas, if one could but see as in so  
many facile optimistic novels of 1914-1915, a repentant  
world that had foresworn sack and vowed to live cleanly.  
Rather is one reminded of Byron's description of the French  
Revolution

For France grew drunk on blood to vomit crime.

If after its drunken carouse the whole world is not vomiting  
crime it is at least belching folly. For a prose parallel of  
Brooke with Sassoon, compare Hanky's "Student in Arms"  
with Sir Philip Gibbs' "Now It Can Be Told." Compare  
Arnold Bennett's "Roll Call," with his "Pretty Lady."

Frankly speaking the late war is *demodé*, and the veteran  
is exposed to a deadly fire from new directions, such as the  
cruel enfilade from the machine guns of mockery. The  
eighteenth century declared:

Tom struts a soldier, honest boastful, brave;  
Dick sneaks a scrivener, an exceeding knave.

The twentieth century is giving Dick his inning. Military  
virtues, highly fashionable for a time, are going out again.

What is the conclusion of the whole matter? This much  
at least we may venture to say. The poetry of the war as

it has progressed has in an increasing degree reflected those tendencies of the age which are realistic rather than romantic, individualistic rather than traditional, democratic rather than aristocratic or even national.

Among the early casualties on the Parnassian front was the literary hero, in the mould of Achilles or Aeneas, or Marlborough, or the Duke of Wellington, or General Lee. Can one imagine Foch or Pershing made by an admiring Addison "to ride the whirlwind and direct the storm." And with the warrior the poet has lost war itself as a subject for his poetry.

But to my mind it would be very wrong to think that the poet has lost heroism together with the military hero and war. And that is what the rational pacifists and Mr. Sassoon apparently want. We must find some moral equivalent of war such as the philosopher William James suggested, something, that, like war, can arouse the romantic and the mystical in man and thereby make him when necessary despise the safe and commonplace. We must cure the body politic which bears such hideous sores, but we must not forget that the sores are in themselves merely evidences of a deeper sickness in our civilization. The counsel of Job's wife to curse God and die is at least a more logical one than that of Mr. Sassoon which amounts chiefly to cursing the boils, and cursing the body which bears them at the same time. Let me end with six lines of one from whom I have already made quotation, Cameron Wilson, who, we are told, was killed in action March 23, 1918, by a machine gun bullet, dying almost instantly. The afternoon before he fell he crawled out into No Man's Land and carried back one of his men who was lying on one of the wire entanglements. He was 29 years old when he met his death.

He said that still through chaos  
Works on the ancient plan,  
And two things have altered not  
Since first the world began—  
The beauty of the wild green earth  
And the bravery of man.

## WHEN HOPKINS GEOLOGY WAS IN FLOWER

BY CHARLES KEYES, PH.D., 1892

**G**EOLGY was not a decade old in the Johns Hopkins University when it passed the heyday of its efforts. Despite having so recently cut apron strings from the older halls of Chemistry the department at once sent forth graduates who soon proved to be of exceptional type. Long before the end of their generation most of their names were enrolled near the top of the list of notables among American scientists.

Within that first decade, also, there issued from the geological laboratories contributions to knowledge of earth science which immediately arrested wide attention. There were attained here in Maryland important scientific results which illuminated some of the larger and more perplexing problems of the day, and in which geologists of all countries were intensely interested. Towards some of these investigations the eyes of the geological world were wistfully turned, awaiting further new developments and further novel announcements.

Thus, tip-toe, stood affairs in Baltimore when in the memorable summer of 1891 the Congrès International Géologique convened in fifth triennial conclave in this country. For the nascent department this was the wonderful year in which distinguished geologists from the four corners of the world came visiting. Twenty-four nationalities were represented. Never before were modern languages so expanded at Hopkins. It was truly an international event.

After the literary sessions and social functions aplenty which took place mainly in Washington, the members of the Congress were taken on a month's trip across the continent in special trains in order that they might view at



close range America's scientific wonders, her vast mineral resources, and her scenic splendors. Weeks before the gathering geologists from everywhere wrote to Baltimore asking if, when they should come to the United States, they might be shown the Johns Hopkins laboratories, and become more intimately acquainted with the work that was there being conducted. So soon was it, after the opening of the University and the foundation of the department, that geological science in Baltimore had made its impress global.

Several circumstances at this time served to draw foreign geologists towards our University and Maryland. Principal among these was the fact that the United States Geological Survey had recently proclaimed with great éclat the recognition of an entirely new system of elastic rocks which it regarded as comparable to Murchison's and Sedgwick's notable discoveries of Siluria and Cambria half a century before. It was hoped that some of the crystalline rocks of the Piedmont Plateau, which had always been regarded as among the very oldest parts of the Archean complex, if not actually a section of the primeval crust, might prove to belong here. Under the ægis of the Johns Hopkins University these crystalline schists were under intense study. Some of the results published started wide and warm discussion. It soon developed that here in Maryland the new proposition was to pass its severest test. Maryland work burst provincial bounds and took on world-wide aspect.

It so chanced that at this very time, also, that distinguished pioneer, Professor Johannes Lehmann, of Breslau, having turned the microscope on the crystalline schists of the Erzgebirge, pointed out a way by which the life histories of the highly metamorphosed rocks might be deciphered much in the same manner in which a short time before was only possible in the case of the massive eruptives. On this side of the Atlantic the sole place where this new line of study had been seriously inaugurated was in Baltimore. In the Piedmont Plateau a fertile field of endeavor was

opened up. Already new discoveries followed so rapidly one upon another that universal attention was focused on Maryland rocks.

A third feature of wide interest was the genesis of the granitic masses about Baltimore. Until within a few months previously nearly all Americans and geologists generally throughout the world firmly believed that most of the massive holocrystalline granites represented final stages in the metamorphism of ordinary sedimentary beds. It was here just demonstrated beyond peradventure that instead of belonging to such category these Maryland granites were true eruptives and congealed from Plutonic molten magmas. In a moment, almost, the accumulated results of a century's investigations were swept rudely aside.

The Piedmont Plateau in Maryland is one of the magic spots for rock transformation in America. Always regarded as made up of the most ancient strata of which we have knowledge, it is a region concerning which there was long great geological solicitude. Professor Williams, then recently direct from German tutelage, entered upon his life's work upon these formations fully convinced that the prevailing notion concerning their Archean age was actual fact. All Government maps colored as Archean not only this area but also a broad belt beyond extending so far west as the Catoctin Mountains. From whatever direction they were approached this was the end of all Piedmont problems. It was a view held by all Government experts. It was flagrantly unorthodox to consider any other interpretation. No idea other than the *ex cathedra* doctrine seemed admissible.

These were the complex conditions at the time when I first landed in Baltimore as a student, rather vaguely intent upon taking up some of these very problems, but without knowing very much about the Maryland country. Fresh from western fields where oldest metamorphosed rocks were almost unknown, and rather beyond my years steeped in independent methods of geologic correlation and tectonic

visualization, I was yet almost unaware of what had transpired during the previous quarter of a century among the eastern crystallines. Whether from curious proneness for practical joking or desire to remove fancied conceit from a youthful field stratigrapher, or payment of high tribute to strange talent, Professor Williams had me on the Piedmont Plateau problems within a week after my arrival in Baltimore.

At this early stage, even, the theme of my inaugural dissertation was assigned. The sonorous title of "Origin, Structure, and Age of the Piedmont Plateau" divulged to me then little of the prodigious amount of labor involved. All of which I joyously accepted without slightest sign of hesitancy. Zest and assurance with which I entered upon the task were only exceeded by a profound ignorance of what had gone on before in vain attempts to unravel this most complicated problem on the American continent. In the end this initial unfamiliarity proved to be a distinct advantage. I took up the investigation without tinge of that bias which the deadly influences of local traditions engender.

The real magnitude of the project may be gauged somewhat by the statement that its complete working out took a score of good men and the united efforts of two great governmental bureaus twenty years to finish. Needless to say that dissertation on this subject did not materialize on time. In its place there was offered and accepted a thesis on a theme wrought out and defended before I ever laid eyes on Alma Mater.

Because of the fact of not knowing very much about what had been done in the past it was to me a most inviting and virgin tract in which to browse. Drawing upon stratigraphic experience in the west where new fields had been successively entered, the broad lines of attack in the Maryland campaign were swiftly outlined, the basic problems formulated, and the points noted upon which critical evidences should be especially sought—all this on paper in the laboratories before even a solitary reconnaissance in the open.

Three things before all else seemed to demand attention. These were a search for organic remains in rocks which hitherto had proven barren; the construction of a detailed structural diagram directly across the Plateau; and the determination of the genesis of the holocrystalline bodies which were mingled with the greatly sheared *massiv*. All of these efforts yielded immediate results of great surprise. Although quite at variance with accepted notions the convergent lines of testimony appeared incontrovertible.

In a short, unpretentious article on the "Discovery of Fossils in the Frederick Limestone," the keynote to the geological succession was at once established. In a "Geologic Cross-section of the Piedmont Plateau in Maryland," the clue to the tectonics was found and the stratigraphic sequence and age of the variously recognized terranes were foreshadowed. In "Some Maryland Granites and their Origin," the strictly eruptive nature of the larger granitic masses was conclusively demonstrated. Together these three discoveries, with their associated testimony, made certain almost beyond question that the crystalline belt of Maryland was not composed of the most ancient rocks with which we are acquainted, but that it presented merely highly altered phases of the same relatively recent formations which were exposed unchanged farther west in the mountains. Eastward to the middle of the Piedmont region, at Parr Ridge, the schists and slates were surely Paleozoic in age. Beyond this axis, even so far as Baltimore, all the rocks were also probably Paleozoics, certain granitic gneisses perhaps excepted.

So convincing was the supporting evidences on these three theses that Professor Williams was willing to revise his early views. Although not yet ready to give full adherence to the new turn which things had taken, he was led to accept unqualifiedly the trend of testimony so far east as the Parr axis. At the time he stated before the Geological Society of America that "It seems probable that the boundary of the Paleozoics should be pushed eastward, not merely



past the Frederick limestone, but quite to the limits of the semicrystalline schists, in which case the holocrystalline rocks below them would be assigned to the Algonkian or Archean." It was yet many years before his successor, Professor Mathews, could come out with reasonable assurance and affirm that the rocks around Baltimore were also Paleozoic in age, so slow was the ponderous Federal Bureau to change vantage ground.

Thus at the time of the meeting of the Fifth International Geological Congress in this country the possible extension of the geological time-scale beyond the period represented by the bottom of the Paleozoic section occupied the front of the geological stage throughout the world. Chance shoved Maryland into the lime-light. The Maryland rocks were the one thing in all the Americas that European geologists wished most to see and examine closely; for there were now similar problems reaching sky in every land. Maryland effort had suddenly assumed international proportions.

Finally the world's savants began to arrive. During the fortnight's sessions held in Washington small detachments, composed of those who had previously expressed the desire, were from time to time spirited away to Baltimore. After spending the day at the University another day was devoted to field excursions on the Piedmont Plateau itself. The first party to go over was particularly notable. There were, as I remember, Dr. Theodor Tschernyschew of Petrograd, Professor Gustav Steinmann of Freiburg, Dr. Hans Reusch of Christiana, Professor Karl von Zittel of München, Dr. Emil Tietze of Vienna, Professor Emmanuel de Margerie of Paris, Professor Alexis Pavolow of Moscow, Dr. Fritz Fech of Breslau, Professor Charles Barrois of Lille, Dr. Hermann Credner of Leipzig, and Professor T. McKinney Hughes of Cambridge.

Towards the close of the first day Professor Williams came to me to say that since he had just received word that there was to be another contingent over from the Con-

gress on the morrow guidance would have to be divided, and it would probably devolve upon me to pilot the present party over the field. Although vanity was deeply touched heart sank to the very soles. As a mere student I naturally stood very much in awe of such a formidable array of most celebrated talent. If ever man had opportunity to publicly display his ignorance I felt that the Fates had surely landed upon me. Yet I was also not slow to realize that salvation was possible, and that it rested upon my familiarity with the local ground and the party's want of it. Disconcerting as the outlook was for the moment it was not entirely deterring. There even appeared chances for emerging from the ordeal without dishonor. On succeeding days did I lead four other similar parties over the Piedmont Plain.

A year later when on leaving the oral examinations, Professor Brooks, breaking all precedents, followed me out into the corridor and warmly offered me his congratulations on the strange and seemingly joyous fortitude with which I had borne my hour's severe grilling before the entire faculty of the University, I could only vaguely intimate to him that this had been sort of tame compared with the defense of my other theses that I had put up ten months previously before several bodies of the world's most distinguished university professors and greatest scientists of their time for twelve hours a day and five days in succession!

Taking an early morning train, the party proceeded up the Patapsco River gorge through Relay, Sykesville, Mt. Airy, and Frederick to the Point of Rocks, in order to get preliminary perspective of the structure of the Piedmont region. Leaving the cars at the last mentioned station, the party walked down the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Monocacy River, and then climbed Sugar Loaf Mountain. From the top of that eminence, 1300 feet high, the view was unobstructed for scores of miles in all directions. Three hours were spent in general explanations from this lofty point of vantage. Then the railroad was followed afoot eastward to Rockville,

giving at close range a detailed section across the semi-crystalline belt; then a late train was taken into Washington.

So long as I live I shall never forget the long and lively controversies which took place on Sugar Loaf with the superb panorama spread out before. In after years I met various members of that same first little party, successively on the Girghiz Steppes, in the fiords of Norway, among the volcanic cones of Mexico, and on the glacier-crowned heights of the Selkirks, and each time they remembered and at once went back enthusiastically to the day spent on old Sugar Loaf in Maryland. Twenty years later, on the Transcontinental International Excursion through Canada, occurred a reminding incident, when the venerable Doctor Tschernyschew went to our leader and asked that if it would be agreeable I might be transferred to his car for the rest of the journey, in order that pre-Cambrian orotaxis and eolic erosion might be fully discussed. Several weeks afterwards I received a telegram from the grand old Russian, in spirit as well as in action as young and enthusiastic as a college athlete, inquiring if I would accompany him to the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Being away from home at the time I could not reply in season; and a couple of months later brought the sad news of his sudden demise. Probably never again will there be a reunion of that first little Sugar Loaf company. World War put stop to that.

On successive days in that August of 1891, four other parties were conducted over the same ground. In all there went on the excursions three score persons, many of whom were as distinguished as those already mentioned.

End was not yet. There remained still a brilliant *finale*. President Gilman took a hand in the novel entertainment. Happening to make a flying trip down from his vacation camp on the Maine coast, he quickly saw with keenest pleasure what was going on in summer time in the geological laboratories. It gave him one of those delightfully *saisissant* opportunities which he loved so well to improve.

To all the geologists who had so recently honored Baltimore with their presence invitation was extended to a *soirée internationale* at his new and spacious home, the stately old McCoy mansion on Eutaw Place, then lately acquired by the University. In this vacation time such members of the Johns Hopkins faculty who could be readily communicated with or reached by telegraph were hurriedly assembled. A hundred of the city's bravest and most influential people were gathered in. It was an ideal occasion on which most dramatically to impress upon home-folk the greatness, the genius, and the glory of their University. Never before in its history had Baltimore witnessed at one time so many big lions.

It was one of those especially memorable functions which among his many entertainments one at rare intervals in his lifetime encounters. To me it was one of the most impressive gatherings that I ever attended. For a second time in a single week was personal vanity deeply touched. I found myself one of the half dozen chosen students present. For the first time I began fully to realize what it really meant to be Fellow in the Johns Hopkins University.

Many noteworthy events have transpired in the geological department of the Johns Hopkins; but the outstanding feature of them all has seemed to be the singularly joyous visit of the world's savants.



## YOUNG SAM NORTH, FOREST RANGER

By CHARLES H. SHINN, '84

**N**ORTH, the new ranger, was the last arrival in old San Joaquin Forest, and he felt his insignificance. He had a good education, and more outdoor training than most city-bred men. The books that his people sent him were chiefly religious. He read them just as he had at home, but found no one with whom to talk them over.

To this young man, so well brought up, who had cast off his moorings and started on this voyage in strange seas, everything appeared surprisingly different from what he had expected. He worked hard, listened, and thought, so that after a while things began to drop into place and it looked pretty good to him.

About this time he wrote to his mother: "Everyone here is an honest, solid, clean-minded man who knows what he is about and can do things. They don't seem to mind how hard they work or how many hours."

"I have been wondering," he wrote later, "just what nickname I would acquire down here in this land of nicknames, and now I know. I am no longer S. J. North.

"This is the way it happened. We were making a pasture fence, and wanted more posts. I was told to cut a cedar tree, saw it into lengths, and split some out. Ranger 'Billee' rode past with 'Lucky' and 'Arkansaw.' They saw me working at it with dull axe and blistered hands. Billee sings out: 'See the beaver, gnawin' all around his log.'

"'Hello, Beaver!' called Lucky, laughing. I thought that would stick, and I would be 'Beaver' for keeps. But old Arkansaw must have noted my inner objections; he slapped Lucky on the shoulder and said: 'Good name now, all right, for North. But see him smilin' back an' goin' to make one of the best rangers on San Joaquin. Let's christen him

permanent, right now!' And he threw a handful of manzanita berries in my face and named me 'Cheerful Sam.'"

In due time Sam passed his examination. Then Mr. Black, the supervisor, put him under a district man in a big country where all sorts of things happened. It was in Burford Valley which, as the rangers said, "was never without excitement."

This was before the days of telephones in any Forest, and letters were a long time moving around the country. About the third week, as Sam was riding along a ridge trail, he struck a cattleman, Mal Jones, who said: "Met up with the new assistant supervisor back there—a big black-complected, sassy feller."

"I haven't heard of any assistant being appointed here. But what did he say, Mal? You look upset."

"Am upset, Sam. That man wears a badge all right, and has a new khaki suit. Rode right up ter me and said I seemed ter have some cattle off my range. I told him these mountain cattle always drifted more or less; that I had the neighbors' cattle on my range; it was give and take. Then he said he was sorry but he had very strict orders. But he looked at me and hinted that a little money would fix it up. You boys is all so honest that I reely didn't see anything wrong till after I'd lit out."

"There he comes now," added the cattleman. "No more of him in mine," and he rode off in hot haste.

The stranger came along with an air of official dignity which sat very well on his tall form. He introduced himself at once.

"This is Ranger North, I believe, otherwise 'Cheerful Sam.' I am the new Assistant, Douglas Druce, of Washington. Came out a few days ago; met the supervisor on the stage. Let me see your notebook, and tell me how matters are."

"Really," said Druce, as he handed back the notebook. "You must be more strict with these cattlemen. I came along just in time to reprimand one of them."

Ranger North was alone in the district, the other man having taken his sick wife to a hospital. He thought to himself: "Of course, one must obey orders. But first I want to know more about this man."

"You say you met Supervisor Black," he asked, looking Druce straight in the eyes.

"Of course. I presented my official credentials to the supervisor, Mr. North. They are straight, I assure you."

Instantly Ranger North's intuition leaped straight to the mark. "Did Mr. Black know you were coming here?"

"He sent me to take charge everywhere in the field."

"Please let me look at his letter of introduction."

"What do you mean?" said Druce, in hot indignation.

"I mean, sir, that it's a first-class man who runs this Forest, and he treats his men top-notch! If you saw him several days ago, we would all have been written to. Besides I should have had a letter by your hands. I'll take no orders from you until I see your authority."

Druce touched his badge with a theatrical air. "Do you see this? The Big Chief pinned it on himself, in the tall building at Washington. You'll be dismissed for impudence."

"You stole that badge somewhere!" cried the young ranger, casting his discretion to the four winds. "You'll come to grief. Stop giving orders to rangers, or anyone else. Travel out of this!"

Druce was much the larger man, but he rode off in glowering silence. Sam went down the valley at night to the village where he found everybody talking about the "new official."

"Says his name is Douglas Druce; says he runs on 'special orders;' says there's no discipline up here; says the rules is going to be kept; says old Black is travelling on thin ice." These totals came from limber-tongued Robinson, a youth who had failed at several ranger examinations.

The ranger's love for his Forest flamed up. Should it be fooled by any such cheap confidence operator? He would not waste twenty-four hours in notifying the supervisor by

mail; he would get a fresh horse and hustle at once for headquarters. But how could he leave his district—and Druce?

Under the lamp of the village street, from out the high northeast trail, came a yellow horse bearing the humorous, kindly old ranger Arkansaw, whom Sam and all the rest of the force admired.

"Hello, Sam."

"Hello, Arkansaw; you're a special providence!"

He told Arkansaw all about it. "Where are you going?" he asked.

"Jest home-a-way, to take the old lady flour and bacon. Guess she'll hev ter wait a couple of days," said Arkansaw. "I'll stay right here and follow up this jake, while you hit the trail."

Nearly all night Sam rode and had the supervisor out of bed at two o'clock in the morning.

"Thank you in the name of the Service," said Mr. Black when he had listened to the whole tale. "This makes several things clear. Druce came along about a week ago, wanting work, but not as a guard—said he was a graduate of Nebraska University; he should have something better.

"Next, he somehow got in with Len Livingstone and persuaded Len to go security for him at the local stores. That's how he got the khaki suit and a new pistol. Then he worked Doc. Hamilton to let him take a saddle horse and outfit on trial. He might pick up a badge from a ranger's coat or hat at the hotel."

"A regular daisy!" interjected Sam.

"Personating a Government officer," said the supervisor, "is a serious matter. First we get that badge back; then we run Druce off the Forest and post him somewhere, or we have a United States marshall out here."

They rode over Goat Mountain into the long Burford Valley, and to the village of Burford. There was Arkansaw, on a box in front of the store.



"Expectin' you in about now," he said to the supervisor. "I kep' him. He's down there in the alley-way by the saloon, tryin' to persuade a rancher into lendin' him ten dollars. He's out of cash and credit, an' Ol' Hancock he's talkin' to wouldn't lend four cents to his own father on a twenty-dollar piece. But Hancock likes to hear him put on them soft stops."

"What do you think of Druce, Arkansaw?" asked Mr. Black.

"He's yaller clean through. Lazy, smarty, some crazy, and mainly cheap low-style. But he can tell the most convincin' lies!"

"Get him into the hotel and upstairs to a room," said the supervisor. "Tell him you have been thinking about his troubles. Then I'll come over and we will do the rest."

In a few minutes Arkansaw spoke to the landlady, secured a room, and went upstairs with Druce. A moment later Supervisor Black knocked at the door and entered with Ranger North.

"Jigg's up, Druce!" he said at once. "Telegram from the University of Nebraska says you were never a student there; telegram from San Diego—which place seems to know you pretty well—says you're a cheap skate. Telegram from Washington—here it is—says: 'No such man known here. If necessary, arrest him.'"

Druce sat, half-drunk and somewhat dazed, on the edge of the bed. Arkansaw sat by the door. Mr. Black stood before Druce and bored him through with cold tones and keen eyes. "Take that badge off his coat; boil it in soapsuds before a ranger is asked to wear it. Feel in his pockets and get anything else he has stolen."

Out came numbers of Forest Service blank forms, pencils, and notebooks. "He was alone in the office about ten minutes one day," said Mr. Black.

"Now, Druce," he continued, "you owe about fifty dollars in Burford and around my headquarters. I'll take back Hamilton's horse and outfit without waiting for a

warrant. I'll personally pay your hotel bill here for the sake of future rangers since the badge carried you through. But there'll be a lot of men after you. Better strike out on foot down to the state road. Leave and never come back or try this game again, or you'll do full time in jail. Take him out, Arkansaw, see that he has a feed, and get him started."

Arkansaw and Druce departed. Mr. Black turned to Sam North who was idly fingering the replevined badge. "What are you thinking of, my young ranger?" he said, smiling down on him.

"Well, sir, it's the same pinetree on the badge, but it's been treated badly this deal. Boiling it isn't enough; it can't be a real Forest Service badge again until some extra good ranger does something first class."

The supervisor looked long at the young man whom he loved much. Then he reached over and took from the floor Sam's hat.

"You won your spurs yesterday and last night," he said. "If I had not received any telegram, your action would have been sufficient to use up this cheap rascal. Never mind the boiling, Sam. Your honest ranger hands have redeemed our badge. Pin it on your hat and be proud of it. This Druce business gives you a new rating in our Forest. You now belong to the 'Old Guard' of the Forest Service—the men who die but never surrender."

## PROFESSOR HARMON NORTHROP MORSE

By J. C. W. FRAZER, PH.D., 1901

*Professor of Analytical Chemistry, Johns Hopkins University*

PROFESSOR HARMON NORTHROP MORSE came to the Johns Hopkins University at the age of twenty-eight when the University was first opened, and remained actively engaged in the work of the chemical department until practically the time of his death at the age of seventy-two, having thus spent his whole scientific life at the University. His death came suddenly on the early morning of September 8, while he was at his summer home at Chebeague, Maine. He had gone north from Baltimore as usual about the latter part of May and, to those who saw him at the time, he appeared to be stronger than he had been for a year previously, and the news of his death was a great shock to his associates, former students, and friends, many of whom were assembled at Chicago to attend the meeting of the American Chemical Society. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and a daughter.

Professor Morse was born October 15, 1848, at Cambridge, Vermont, where the early years of his life were spent on his father's farm. His experiences here undoubtedly tended to develop his mechanical ability and the independence of thought so characteristic of his work in later years. He graduated from Amherst College in 1873 and then went to Europe to study. After working two years in Germany, he received the Ph.D. degree in 1875 from Göttingen. At Göttingen he came under the influence of Wöhler, one of the great teachers and investigators of his time, who had trained such men as Kolbe, Limpricht, Hübner, Geuther, Fittig, and Beilstein. Wöhler's instruction was characterized by a thorough training in the facts of descriptive chemistry, a habit which he had acquired while working with Berzelius. This

same careful attention to details was strikingly evident in the teaching of Morse.

When it was announced that the Johns Hopkins University would open in 1876 and that for the first time in America research work was to be the aim of a University, young scientists over the whole country were at once attracted. Morse was among the first and was appointed one of the first Fellows in the University. But before the work of the University began he was made an associate. In 1883 he was promoted to be associate professor and in 1892 was made professor of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry. Professor Morse was acting director of the chemical department after the withdrawal of President Remsen from active participation in the work of the department and in 1908 he was made director, a position he retained until his resignation in 1916.

The scientific career of Professor Morse is unusual because his important contributions came so late in his life. However, recognition of their importance by his fellow-scientists was immediate and he had the satisfaction of receiving distinguished honors before his death. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences; Foreign Member, Utrecht Society of Arts and Sciences; Fellow, American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and Avogadro Medalist of the Turin Academy of Sciences 1916. There is no doubt that had he lived a short while longer this list of honors from his fellow-scientists in appreciation of the importance of his investigations would have lengthened rapidly.

At the time when Morse began his researches he was, like nearly all young chemists of that time, swayed by the powerful influence of organic chemistry. The complex mass of chemical compounds which constitutes this branch of chemistry had only recently been systematized by the labors of Kekulé and others and there was an almost irresistible influence on young chemists to enter this field of feverish activity. And so it is natural that after coming to the Johns Hopkins his first research work was on certain problems of organic



chemistry. But after his arrival in Baltimore his duties required him to give his time and thought to other fields of chemistry and with few exceptions all his subsequent research problems were in the field of either inorganic or analytical chemistry. From 1880 until 1896 practically all of Morse's research work was in analytical chemistry. These investigations included many new methods of quantitative analysis, both gravimetric and volumetric, and a well known standard method for the calibration of volumetric apparatus. Besides researches on methods of analysis there are two pieces of work done during this period which deserve special mention. The first of these on "The Atomic Weight of Zinc as Determined by the Composition of Its Oxide" was done in coöperation with W. M. Burton, and the second, on a similar subject, "A Redetermination of the Atomic Weight of Cadmium," was published with the collaboration of H. C. Jones. Both of these pieces of work were very exacting and required the utmost care and patience. Up to this period of his career Morse's work consisted of isolated researches on a variety of analytical problems in which there was frequently exhibited a high order of skill and ingenuity.

With these qualities and his mechanical ability, he was equipped admirably for his encounter with the experimental difficulties which he and his associates were called upon to overcome later in their researches on the osmotic pressure of solutions.

In 1896 Morse began a series of interesting investigations on permanganic acid and its salts. This was his first large piece of research and was continued for a number of years and never really completed but was dropped for the more important work to which it led. One of the first of this series of articles on permanganic acid appeared in 1896, with A. J. Hopkins and M. S. Walker as joint authors. And a later article on the same subject with C. L. Reese as his collaborator, appeared in 1899. In these investigations it was shown that manganese dioxide acts catalytically on solutions of permanganic acid with the liberation of free oxy-

gen. In the course of the investigations which were later undertaken on this general subject it became necessary to prepare pure permanganic acid. The first method used for this purpose was the treatment of a quantity of potassium permanganate with cold concentrated sulphuric acid. The result of the experiment is best described by the following quotation from an article by Morse and Olsen, "We soon learned, however, that something more than a low temperature is essential to safety in handling the product, for a minute quantity of the anhydride—certainly less than half a drop—which had been separated from the sulphuric acid, exploded with great violence and with disastrous results to one of us. Some idea of the force of the explosion may be gained from the fact that one of the flying fragments of glass passed entirely through a burette which was mounted in the vicinity, leaving holes over half the diameter of the burette, the edges of which were entirely free from cracks. After this we decided to abandon the anhydride as a source of the acid and to work out if practicable an electrolytic method of separating it from its salts." It is characteristic of Morse's method of conducting research that he was the one on the firing line and the one who was injured. In fact he narrowly escaped fatal injury, as a piece of the glass stopcock penetrated his neck, almost reaching the jugular vein.

The electrolytic method of preparing the permanganic acid mentioned in the above quotation proved to be entirely successful and from the acid so prepared a series of its salts was made and studied. Some of these were extremely soluble, dissolving in less than their weight of water, but in spite of this they were obtained in large beautifully shaped crystals.

In the electrolytic method used for the preparation of permanganic acid a porous clay vessel was used to separate the anode from the cathode compartment and during the experiment manganese dioxide was deposited in the interior of the cell wall. It was noticed that when the porous vessel, the walls of which were impregnated in this way with manganese

dioxide, was filled with a solution of permanganic acid and placed in water, the volume of the solution in the vessel increased and a certain amount of hydrostatic pressure was produced. This important observation led to the thought that Traube's artificial semipermeable membranes as used by Pfeffer could be formed electrolytically. This connecting idea was all that was necessary, for the method was so successful that no difficulty was encountered in depositing a membrane of copper ferrocyanide in or on the surface of the porous vessel. A short notice of this method was published by Morse and Horn in 1901.

This marks the beginning of the work on osmotic pressure which occupied Morse's time until his death and with which his name will always be associated.

With so little difficulty encountered in the electrolytic formation of semipermeable membranes it might be thought that the main obstacle in the way of obtaining measurements of this force had been removed, but such was not the case. It proved to be a far more difficult task to prepare the proper kind of porous cell and then to assemble the different parts of the apparatus so that no leak whatever would occur at any of the joints under the high pressures developed and sustained for long periods. The difficulty of forming the semipermeable membrane was overcome at one stroke, but that of producing the proper texture of cell wall was overcome only after long years of continuous effort and was by far the most difficult part of the investigation. Here again success came suddenly and the way was opened for the quantitative measurements that followed.

It was a most fortunate thing that the first lot of cells furnished by a certain pottery contained about twenty-five that proved to be of very good quality and permitted the measurement of the osmotic pressure of sucrose solutions up to thirty atmosphere pressure. These cells were all broken in the course of the first experiments, for it was thought that there would be no difficulty in obtaining from the pottery cells equally as good or better. But such was not the case;

none of the potteries could reproduce cells equal in quality to these first twenty-five. In fact their quality seemed to vary inversely with the efforts of the potter. It was then realized that the method of producing osmotic pressure cells was a laboratory problem to be solved by methods other than those employed by the potter. One thing, however, was accomplished with the cells first made by the potter; they served to show that the possibilities of the direct measurement of osmotic pressure were much greater than was generally held to be the case. For it was not believed before the time of these experiments that cells could be made which would permit the measurement of pressures as high as that of a molar solution. One of the best authorities in theoretical chemistry writing just previous to the experiments of Morse and his co-workers states: "The osmotic pressure reaches considerable amounts even for moderate concentrations; a solution of 1 mol (e.g. 46 grams of alcohol) in a liter gives 22.4 atmospheres at the freezing point, according to the laws of gases. As there is no prospect of making semipermeable partitions capable of standing this or higher pressures we are driven to indirect means of measurement for the osmotic pressure of concentrated solutions." And van't Hoff who was naturally much interested in the possibility of measuring the osmotic pressure of solutions has said that he succeeded in developing only sufficient pressure in his cells to change the form of the mercury meniscus in the manometer.

When it was decided to undertake the production of osmotic cells in the laboratory the first step taken was to make microscopic sections of cells which had in service been shown to be good, bad, and indifferent in quality. In this way was ascertained the desired texture of cell wall. In the effort to reproduce this texture the laboratory became a pottery in which various clays were studied, both with respect to methods of forming the cells and burning them. It was finally found that the desired result could be obtained by compressing the proper clay mixtures into cylinders under high pressure and turning the cells from these on the lathe. One



can judge the magnitude of the task when it is remembered that it was necessary to study a large number of these cells, that about three months had to be spent in "nursing" a-cell along before the nature of the cell could be judged, and that only a few cells could be kept under investigation at any one time.

By the time the problem of cell manufacture had been solved the other mechanical difficulties had also been overcome and the way was open for the quantitative study of osmotic pressure. Several series of measurements on sucrose solutions were made each of which contained some improvement in method of working to increase the accuracy of the work, so that finally there is on record a large amount of very accurate data on the osmotic pressure of sucrose solutions and of a few other substances such as mannite and some of the other sugars. The Carnegie Institution of Washington assisted the work almost from the beginning by liberal grants. This financial assistance assured the success of the investigations. In 1914 the Carnegie Institution published a full account of the work as a memoir, entitled "The Osmotic Pressure of Aqueous Solutions Made in the Chemical Laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University during the years 1899-1913. By H. N. Morse." Here is given a description of the experimental work and complete tabulation of the data accumulated during the course of the investigation, without any attempt at speculation. One has to read this volume to get anything like a clear idea of the magnitude of the difficulties encountered and the skill and ingenuity necessary to overcome them. The quantitative measurements of Morse and his co-workers fill a vacant space that had existed since the time van't Hoff published his epoch-making paper on the nature of solutions, and complete the chain of experimental evidence connecting the colligative properties of solutions.

Morse was naturally quiet and reserved, with few intimate friends among his fellow chemists. His life at home and his work in the laboratory gave him complete satisfaction. Toward the latter part of May each year he and his family

left Baltimore for their summer home at Chebeague, Maine, where his summers were spent with a few friends as his neighbors. He delighted in doing with his own hands many of the tasks that were required about the house. He took pleasure in working in the garden, digging a well, or installing plumbing. In fact, mechanical work of any kind gave him great pleasure and nothing pleased him more than the construction of apparatus. He was equally skillful in the use of both hands and, inclined to be stout as he was, it was surprising how dexterous he was in the use of his hands. In the construction of apparatus he was satisfied only with the nearest possible approach to perfection, as many of his students may still have cause to remember.

During his first years in Baltimore he was accustomed to taking long walks into the country and spent considerable time in collecting and studying mineralogical specimens, his knowledge of crystallography adding interest to pleasure.

At one time he did a good deal of bicycling and a few years before his death the care and use of his automobile added much to the pleasure of his life. Like many investigators Morse was not a good lecturer. But he possessed a profound knowledge of the facts of chemistry. This seemed to be a hindrance to him as a lecturer as it always induced him to go into minute details. But it made his laboratory instruction unusually valuable. Students were always eager to have him stop at their desk on his rounds through the laboratory. He would usually sit down beside the student and begin by a discussion of the student's work at the moment and would always illustrate what he had to say by deliberate drawings of any apparatus involved. Not long ago the writer was told by one of Morse's students that he had carefully preserved all of these notes and sketches, written on filter papers and odd pieces of paper, which had accumulated during Morse's visits at his desk. It was in this way and by his own example that Morse did the best part of his instruction.

Students acquired the habit of going to Morse when in difficulty in their work, for it was rarely the case that his fund of information and keen intuition could not suggest a

way out of the difficulty. The presentation of a portrait of Morse to the University in 1907 gave a welcome opportunity to many of his students to express their appreciation of him as a teacher and friend. Only on one occasion did Morse become engaged in a practical problem, and one of great commercial importance. He and his collaborator solved the problem but delayed publication until they could recover a fraction of a per cent of the product which had escaped them. This enabled someone else to patent the same process and very few today know that Morse worked on the problem at all.

Morse's work on osmotic pressure is an important contribution to theoretical chemistry and especially the important chapter on solutions. His work appears all the more remarkable when one considers that up to this time there were on record only the few measurements of Pfeffer, whereas Morse leaves us a large number of extremely accurate measurements of fundamental importance. This work gained for Morse his most conspicuous honor, that of Avogadro Medalist of the Turin Academy of Sciences in 1916. In 1911 the scientists assembled at Turin to celebrate the announcement of Avogadro's hypothesis decided to award a medal, to be known as the Avogadro Medal, to the one who should be judged to have contributed the best work on the subject of molecular physics during the years 1912-1913-1914, and as stated the award went to Morse. On account of the war the delivery of the medal was delayed and it is probable that Morse never saw it.

It had been Morse's intention for some years to resign from active teaching in order that he might devote his time exclusively to research work. But soon after his resignation in 1916 his health began to fail and with it his self-confidence and eagerness for research, and he was never sufficiently well to get back into the laboratory.

His death came suddenly at his summer home in Maine and he was buried at Amherst where he had lived both as student and teacher and which was endeared to him in so many ways.

## SYLVESTER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

By DAVID S. BLONDHEIM, '06, PH.D., 1910

*Associate Professor of French, Johns Hopkins University*

DOCTOR PHILIP ALEXANDER BRUCE, Centennial Historian of the University of Virginia, has called my attention to the fact that the records of the University of Virginia contain an explanation of the cause of Professor Sylvester's departure from that institution in 1842, which is considerably at variance with that given by Professor George B. Halsted and cited in the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, vol. ix (January, 1921), p. 121. The matter has been discussed at length by Doctor Bruce in his learned and interesting *History of the University of Virginia*, vol. iii (New York, 1921), pp. 73-77. The story as related there is as follows. Some three months after Sylvester's arrival in November, 1841, a student named Ballard read a newspaper in class. When Sylvester's lecture was over, he asked the student to remain and reproved him severely. Ballard became impudent, and Sylvester finally asked him to leave the room. Ballard refused to obey, on the ground that a professor had no right to order him about after class. Sylvester thereupon requested the faculty to expel the student. They declined to do so, but referred the matter to the Board of Visitors. Doctor Bruce considers this action an error, and his readers will doubtless agree with him. Aggrieved at the unwillingness of the faculty to support him, Sylvester resigned on February 24, 1842. In 1843, when Sylvester applied for the Professorship of Mathematics in Columbia College, the faculty of the University of Virginia issued at his request a statement of the circumstances involved in his resignation. This statement is in accord with the preceding account.



I am deeply indebted to Doctor Bruce for his courtesy in informing me of the matters just referred to. It may be worth mentioning that the statement made in the ALUMNI MAGAZINE that Professor Halsted's narrative is correct was intended simply as a confirmation of this account as against a statement that Sylvester had left the University of Virginia on account of his views on slavery. The substance of Professor Halsted's version was vouched for as accurate by a gentleman who attended the University of Virginia not very long after the incident occurred. The story as given by Doctor Bruce, although widely different in detail, is in several essential points in agreement with that of Professor Halsted.

In this connection it should be stated that I have been aided not only by Doctor Bruce but also by a number of other gentlemen. Acknowledgment of their assistance failed to be made in the previous number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE because of an oversight. The article there published was written at the instance of the late President Gilman, who suggested its title. It rests in considerable measure upon materials which he supplied. Other valuable material of one kind or another was furnished by Professor William Hand Browne and John R. Tait, both of whom are now no more, as also by Professor Gildersleeve and Doctor Fabian Franklin.

## THE UNIVERSITY

Professor Ira Remsen is engaged, in collaboration with Professor W. R. Orndorff of Cornell, in rewriting his text book on *Organic Chemistry*. This book has passed through many editions and still retains the extraordinary popularity which it has enjoyed for several decades.

Before leaving for California where he is spending the winter months, Professor Remsen lectured before the department of Chemistry on "What Chemists Were Thinking about Fifty Years Ago." The immediate occasion for the title was that the present year marks the fiftieth anniversary of his receiving the doctorate at Göttingen.

Professor B. F. Lovelace attended the Christmas meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Chicago. As retiring vice-president of the Association and chairman of Section C, he gave an address on "Some Present Aspects of Chemistry in the United States."

The work of Professors Frazer and Lovelace on the vapor pressure of aqueous solutions, interrupted by the war, has been resumed. Two papers on the subject have recently appeared in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*: "A Study of the Vapor Pressure of Aqueous Solutions of Mannite," by Frazer, Lovelace, and Rogers; and "The Lowering of the Vapor Pressure of Water at 20°C. Produced by Dissolved Potassium Chloride," by Lovelace, Frazer, and Sease.

The following papers by Professor Reid and associates have appeared during the past year: "On Estertransposition in the Determination of Saponification Numbers," with A. M. Pardee; "On Butyl Alcohol as Medium for Determination of Saponification Numbers," with A. M. Pardee and R. L. Hasche; "On Identification of Phenols," with J. A. Lyman; "On Phenacyl Esters in the Identification of Acids," with M. L. Judefind; "On Derivatives of Mustard Gas,"

with O. B. Helfrich; and "On a Sulphide Acid or the Butyl Ether of Thioglycolic Acid," with Y. Uyeda.

Professor Patrick with J. McGavaek, Jr., published during the late summer a very important paper on "Adsorption of Gases by Silica Gel."

E. G. Zies, '06, Ph.D., 1909, research chemist in the Carnegie Institution, recently lectured before the Scientific Association of the University on "Volcanic Gases in 'The Valley of a Thousand Smokes.'"

Professor Haupt read the principal paper before the University Philological Association in January on "Asmodeus."

The American Oriental Society will hold its one hundred and thirty-third meeting in Baltimore, March 29-31.

Dr. S. F. Trelease has been appointed assistant secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Professor J. H. Hollander has been elected president of the American Economic Association. Professor Hollander addressed the Industrial Relations Association of America on February 4 on "Trade Unionism."

Dr. S. C. Chew, of Bryn Mawr College, has been giving a series of lectures on "The Tudor-Stuart Drama" before the members of the English Seminary.

Professor G. D. Strayer, of Columbia University, addressed the Johns Hopkins Women's Club on January 17 on "The National Program for Education."

Lieutenant A. W. Williams has been appointed associate professor of Military Science and Tactics.

Professor E. W. Berry has been appointed an editor of the *American Journal of Science* and a member of the advisory committee of the Institute of Tropical Research.

On February 19 Professor Robinson lectured before the Washington Archaeological Society on "The Excavations of Western Asia Minor." On February 23 he gave an address on "Sappho" to the Georgia Alumni Association at Atlanta, Ga. He lectured on "The Seven Biblical Churches of Asia Minor" at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. On February 25 he was the guest of honor of the newly formed Southern

Classical Association at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C., and lectured on "The Classical Sites of Asia Minor."

In the February number of *Art and Archaeology* Professor Robinson published reviews of Beazley's *Attic Red Figured Vases in American Museums* and of Professor Frank's *Economic History of Rome to the End of the Republic*; in the March number reviews of Hambridge's *Dynamic Symmetry. The Greek Vase*; Ferguson's *Outlines of Chinese Art*; and of Richter's *The Metropolitan Museum. Catalogue of Engraved Gems of the Classical Style*.

Professor Dunlap delivered an address before the Philadelphia County Medical Society on January 12 on "The Unconscious in Spirit Communication and Symbolism."

The current number of the *Journal of the American Oriental Society* contains an article by Professor Bloomfield on "Notes on the Divyāvadāna."

Professor J. S. Ames has been elected an editor of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*.

Professor R. W. Wood gave an evening lecture on "Invisible Light" before a crowded audience in connection with the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the University of Chicago in December.

*The American Journal of Philology*, vol. xli, no. 4, contains a review of the late Professor Kirby Flower Smith's *Martial, the Epigrammatist, and Other Essays* by Professor E. K. Rand; a review of Linforth's *Solon the Athenian* by Professor Mustard; and Brief Mention by Professor Gildersleeve.

Professor George Ragland, of Georgetown College, Kentucky, a former student of the Greek department of the University, has returned to the University to complete his work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

At the annual meeting of the American Mathematical Society at New York, December 28-29, Professor Morley delivered his address as retiring president on "Pleasant Questions and Wonderful Effects."



Professor Morley has received a leave of absence from the University for the latter part of this year. He with Mrs. Morley will sail for England about the end of March.

Professor Morley represented the University at the installation of President Atwood of Clark University on February 1.

Dr. Musselman presided at the annual meeting of the Gamma Alpha Graduate Scientific Fraternity held in Chicago, December 30.

#### THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Dr. D. R. Hooker has resigned his position as associate professor of Physiology to engage entirely in research.

Dr. Walter Jones, professor of Physiological Chemistry, has been elected a member of the Council of the American Society of Biological Chemists.

#### THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE

Dr. E. V. McCollum discussed the possibilities of operating a hospital on a meatless diet at the Brownsville and East New York Hospital, Brooklyn, on January 29.

Dr. McCollum has been appointed a special lecturer on the special application of organic chemistry to the industries at Yale University.

Dr. Welch has been elected an honorary member of the Société Belge de Médecine.

Sir Arthur Newsholme delivered the sixth Harvey Society Lecture at the New York Academy of Medicine on January 29. His subject was "National Changes in Health and Longevity."

Dr. R. W. Hegner, of the department of Medical Zoology, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health of Great Britain.

Dr. J. T. Cornelius of Madras, India, who has spent several months at the London School of Tropical Medicine, is now on his way back to India.

Dr. C. E. Lim of Fukien, China, has spent six months in England and France. Three months of this time he devoted to studying tropical diseases at the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, where he was awarded the diploma in tropical medicine. In January Dr. Lin returned to finish his studies here.

Dr. Elizabeth M. McKinney has joined her husband, Major McKinney, who is with the American Forces in Germany, at present stationed at Mayence on the Rhine.

The following lectures have been given by the members of the Society of Hygiene: January 5, Dr. C. G. Bull, "Anti-pneumococcus Protective Substances in Normal Chicken Serum;" Dr. E. A. Park and Dr. P. G. Shipley, "Pathological Changes in the Bones of Animals Fed on Deficient Diet;" February 2, Dr. W. T. Howard, Jr., "The Real Risk-Rate of Mothers from Causes Connected with Childbirth;" Dr. W. W. Ford, "A Consideration of Clark and Lubs Theories Concerning Methyl-red Positive and Methyl-red Negative Organisms."

The following lectures have been delivered recently at the School of Hygiene: January 10, "Some Relations of Engineering to Public Health" by Professor William C. Hoad of the University of Michigan; January 24, "National Changes in Health and Longevity" by Sir Arthur Newsholme of the School of Hygiene; January 31, "Volunteer and Unofficial Agencies in the Public Health Field" by Dr. Livingston Farrand of the American Red Cross; February 7, "The Economic Loss from Disease Due to the War" by Dr. Richard P. Strong of Harvard Medical School; February 14, "The Activities and Opportunities of the Public Health Service" by Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming of the United States Public Health Service.

On Saturday, December 18, at the close of his course of lectures at the Lowell Institute on the Biology of Death, Dr. Raymond Pearl was given an informal reception at the Harvard Club of Boston by the Johns Hopkins University Club of New England.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

Mr. F. H. Elsom, instructor in Mechanical Engineering, resigned in December to accept a position in the Westport power plant of the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore.

Mr. V. L. Doughtie was appointed on January 1 instructor in Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Doughtie is a graduate of the University of Texas and for the past year has been employed with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of Essington, Pa.

Professor A. G. Christie has been taking an active part in the affairs of the National Engineering Societies. He is vice-chairman of the Power Section of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and a member of the Publication Committee of that Society, which is responsible for all their publications. He is chairman of a joint committee of all the National Engineering Societies that is endeavoring to formulate a common code of ethics for all engineers. Professor Christie is also a member of the committee on Relations with Colleges of the American Gas Association.

The J. E. Aldred Lectures on Engineering Practice, which are given on Wednesday afternoons in January, February, and March, and are intended for advanced students in Engineering, have attracted unusual interest outside the University. A number of engineers have attended each of the lectures already given in the series. At this writing lectures have been given as follows: "Electricity Supply Systems in Large Cities" by Mr. Philip Torchio, Chief Electrical Engineer, New York Edison Company, New York City; "Railroad Signalling" by Mr. Azel Ames, Engineer, Kerite Insulated Wire and Cable Company, New York City; "Radio Telephony: Its Principles and Use" by Mr. John V. L. Hogan, Manager, International Radio Telegraph Company, New York City.

Professor Whitehead has been appointed a member of the Advisory Board on Electrical Engineering Research of the National Research Council.

At the request of the Public Service Commission Professor Whitehead has recently served as member of an Examining Board of three for consideration of applicants for the position of electrical engineer of the Commission.

Professor Whitehead attended the convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, New York, February 16-18.

Professor Whitehead has begun an experimental investigation of the dielectric losses in insulation of electric generators for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company.

With the coöperation of the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company Professor Whitehead is extending his investigations of the insulating properties of the air to conditions obtaining in long distance high voltage transmission lines.

Mr. Noboru Inouye, graduate student in Electrical Engineering, is obtaining some interesting results in methods of amplifying small alternating current signals.

Milton Reiner, B.S. in Engineering, 1917, has presented to the Department of Engineering a motor-driven, 500-cycle, alternating current generator which will form a valuable addition to the equipment for radio transmission.

A joint meeting of Junior and Senior Civil Engineering students was held on Tuesday, January 11, in the Civil Engineering Building, for the purpose of discussing the organization of a local student chapter of the American Society of Civil Engineers. The requirements of this Society may limit the membership to Junior and Senior civil engineers. The Society has just recently given permission for the organization of student chapters, and at present there are about twelve chapters organized among the prominent engineering universities.

Professor J. H. Gregory, who was elected to act as temporary chairman, gave a brief explanation of the procedure necessary for organization and a review of the American Society of Civil Engineers as to its purpose and aims. An



organization committee was then appointed by vote of the students, consisting of A. H. Knecht, '22, chairman, T. F. Hubbard, '21, secretary, and E. M. Arndt, '21, to place the petition for a charter before the present Society and to prepare a report for the next meeting tentatively set for January 25.

Written application for the establishment of a student chapter has been forwarded to the Board of Direction of the American Society of Civil Engineers and will be acted upon at their next meeting, March 12, 1921.

If a student chapter is organized, it will place the University as being one of the first of the leading engineering universities of the country to organize such a chapter. The American Society of Civil Engineers has long been a recognized society of the highest standing in the engineering world and the organization of a student chapter is a step toward the affiliation of student engineers with a society of unquestioned national reputation.

Mr. Thomas F. Comber, Jr., instructor in Civil Engineering, was married to Miss Margaret Rita Sheehy in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, February 2.

Professor Gregory and Mr. J. T. Thompson of the Civil Engineering faculty recently attended the annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York, January 19-20.

## UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

BY H. DOUGLAS COTTON, '22

Both the athletic and non-athletic activities were severely hit by the mid-year examinations which are generally conceded to have been the hardest yet sprung on the undergraduate body. It is estimated that about forty men were dropped outright and that over one-fourth of the remainder are "blacklisted."

The Omicron Delta Kappa Society recently decided to give a silver cup as an award to the student "who has done the most for Hopkins during his college course." The conditions of the award have not yet been definitely decided upon, but the object is to recognize and reward the most conspicuous service to the University. It is thought that in this way a greater degree of college spirit may be fostered.

### ATHLETICS

The football schedule for next year includes several new colleges. The University of Virginia will be met again, but Syracuse is not scheduled. There will be no game with the University of Maryland. The schedule is as follows: October 1, Mount St. Mary's; October 8, University of Delaware; October 15, Dickinson College; October 22, University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; October 29, Western Maryland College; November 5, Haverford College; November 12, Swarthmore College, at Swarthmore; November 19, St. John's College; November 24, Washington and Lee.

The basketball team has made up in team work what it lacked in individual stars. In spite of inadequate training facilities (the team has been compelled to practice at odd moments in the Fifth Regiment Armory) it has made a very satisfactory showing.

The swimming team is also performing in a very creditable manner, and the prospects for Hopkins winning the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship are very bright. Swarthmore and Stevens have been defeated while Lehigh and Rutgers are still to be met. It is probable that the individual championships will be held in Baltimore next year. They will be held at Rutgers this spring.

Track practice has been held daily on the board track at Homewood Field in preparation for the annual Hopkins-Fifth Regiment Indoor Meet which will be held at the Armory on February 26. The squad consists of some fifty men and contains some very promising material. The spring schedule follows: April 9, open; April 16, Inter-Class Meet; April 23, Swarthmore; April 30, Penn. Relays, Philadelphia; May 6, Delaware; May 14, M. S. A. A.; May 21, Lafayette (pending); May 28-29, I. C. A. A. A. A., Harvard.

Over sixty men responded to the call for candidates for the lacrosse squad, nearly all of whom have had previous experience with the stick. They have been practicing steadily under the able coaching of Johnny Knipp and other interested alumni. A great deal of excellent material has been developed and a strong team is expected. The following schedule has been arranged: April 16, Alumni; April 23, University of Pennsylvania; April 30, Syracuse; May 7, Stevens, Hoboken; May 14, Navy; May 21, Swarthmore; May 28, Lehigh, Bethlehem; June 4, Mt. Washington; June 11, Toronto; June 18, Crescent Club, New York.

Some fifty men, including six letter men, are out for the baseball team this year. The schedule is arranged in a much better fashion than last year, no games being scheduled too close together. The schedule to date is as follows: March 26, University of Virginia, Charlottesville; March 28, Brown (pending); March 31, University of Pennsylvania; April 2, Dartmouth; April 9, Delaware; April 16, Washington and Lee; April 20, Washington College; April 23, V. M. I.; April 30, University of Virginia; May 7, Navy; May 14, Gallau-

det; May 21, Swarthmore; May 25, Western Maryland; May 30, Haverford (pending); June 4, Waseda University of Tokyo, Japan (pending).

#### PUBLICATIONS

The Senior class has done a great deal of work on the *Hullabaloo* and in all probability it will appear on time. Individual Senior write-ups have been abolished this year and the money and energy thus saved will be devoted to improving the literary content of the rest of the book. The book will contain many cartoons, pictures, and snapshots, and the copy will be most attractively arranged. This will be the last *Hullabaloo* which can be regarded strictly as a Senior annual, as next year the non-athletic fee will go into effect and the book will be supported by the entire student body. The amount of money obtained under these conditions should enable next year's staff to produce a book which will compete with the annuals of the larger colleges.

Three issues of the *Black and Blue Jay*, the humorous magazine started this year, have appeared. Two more numbers will be published this year, a "Wine, Woman, and Song" number on April third, and a graduation number in June. The magazine has been favorably received by the majority of the faculty, the student body, and such alumni as have seen it. It has also been favorably reviewed by the local papers. Back numbers and the coming copies may be obtained by writing to the circulation manager. The subscription price is \$1.00 a year.

#### DEBATING

The annual Freshman-Sophomore debate was won by the Freshmen in January.

The Junior-Senior or Adams debate will be held on March 18, and will be followed by an informal dance.

The triangular intercollegiate debate between Hopkins, North Carolina, and Washington and Lee will take place



on April 30. The subject this year is: Resolved that the United States should adopt a policy of closer restriction of immigration.

The Southern Oratorical League, composed of the seven leading southern universities, will hold its annual contest at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Theodore Gould will represent Hopkins and has chosen for his subject, "The Need of Government Help in Governing Foreign Trade."

The annual Adams and Tocqueville contests in public speaking will probably be staged during the general assembly hour of succeeding weeks. A number of candidates have competed in the preliminary tryouts for each contest.

### CLUBS

The Musical Clubs are having a most successful season. Two concerts, one at Baltimore City College and one at Annapolis, have been given, and four more are scheduled before the annual Homewood concert in May. A joint concert with Goucher College will also be given. The undergraduate orchestra, a new venture, has progressed rapidly. It has furnished music for dances after some of the basketball games and plans to provide entertainment at some of the coming assemblies. It will also furnish music for the dance after the Junior-Senior debate on March 18.

The Dramatic Club will present "Arms and the Man" by Bernard Shaw at the Lyric on March 11. The Lyric is the only available theater in town this winter, and, needless to say, it will require the wholehearted support of the students to enable the Club to finance such a proposition. The fraternities and many of the members of the faculty have taken boxes and many orchestra seats have already been sold. The play is an excellent one and the Dramatic Club is working overtime to insure a successful presentation. From the success of the two one-act plays, written, coached, and presented entirely by the students themselves this fall, it seems likely that they will make a most creditable showing.

The R.O.T.C. has undergone a most thorough reorganization, and is hard at work to maintain its place near the top of the Distinguished List of R.O.T.C. colleges. On account of its proximity to Washington and its past record, the Hopkins unit is regarded as a model and laboratory unit by the War Department and has been supplied with the best of equipment and officered by most capable officers.

The unit has organized a Rifle Club, membership in which is open to the entire undergraduate body. Some ninety-five men have joined up to date. A team, selected each week from the members of the Club, competes in the inter-collegiate contests. These teams have made excellent records considering the newness of the organization.

There are a number of clubs and societies at the University now and many promise to be of lasting duration. Among these are the Literary, Social Science, Mathematical, Oratorical, Scientific, Naturalists' Field, and Chess Clubs, and Zionist Society, all of which are actively engaged in furthering their several interests.

Two new organizations, the Sigma Chi Beta Honorary Fraternity and the Cane Club, have added themselves to the long roll of Hopkins societies. The first of these is made up of men chosen from the various fraternities represented on the campus and such other fraternity men as are deemed worthy of such distinction. Its avowed purpose is the bringing about of better relations between the fraternities. It has at present eighteen members. Seven of the nine fraternities on the Interfraternity Board are represented. The Cane Club is a Junior-Senior society organized for the purpose of furthering college activities and spirit. Neither society plans in any way to interfere with the work of O.D.K.

The Interfraternity Board plans to present a cup annually to the fraternity having the highest average in scholarship during the scholastic year. The cup will be awarded permanently to the fraternity which first wins it three times. It is hoped by this method to interest the fraternities in the

scholastic standing of their men and thus lessen the fatality caused by the black list.

One interfraternity cotillion has been held this year, and was much enjoyed by all present. The next one is scheduled for the first Friday in March. A series of informal dances has also been given in the Armory after the basketball games.

# THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

## A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George W. Knapp, Jr., '99, president, 1901 Light St., Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D., 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Robert Paine Bigelow, Ph.D., 1892, president, Boston, Mass.; Stephen Rushmore, M.D., 1902, secretary-treasurer, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Georgia Alumni Association—M. L. Boyd, M.D., 1907, president, Atlanta, Ga.; J. A. Addison, '03, secretary-treasurer, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—D. S. Freeman, Ph.D., 1908, president, Richmond, Va.; R. E. Loving, Ph.D., 1905, secretary-treasurer, Richmond University, Richmond, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—C. W. Stone, M.D., 1905, president; J. S. Moore, '00, treasurer; W. G. Leutner, Ph.D., 1905, secretary, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—Col. Ned Arden Flood, '90, president, 67 Exchange Place, New York City; N. B. Foster, M.D., 1902, vice-president, 850 Park Ave., New York City; W. H. Brown, M.D., 1907, secretary, Rockefeller Hospital, New York City; Edwin S. Lewis, Ph.D., 1892, treasurer, 258 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D., 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

West Virginia Association—J. E. Hodgson, Ph.D., 1909, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.; Charles B. Cannaday, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

Southern California Association—R. F. Hastreiter, M.D., 1901, president; Laurence M. Riddle, '08, M.A., 1911, secretary, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—E. L. Opie, '93, M.D., 1897, president; B. Brooks, M.D., 1911, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D., 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D., 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, Calif.

Minnesota Association—H. W. Cook, '98, M.D., 1902, president; E. H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D., 1914, vice-president; H. B. Dornblaser, M.D., 1914, secretary and treasurer, Minneapolis.

Washington, D. C., Association—W. T. Thom, Ph.D., 1899, president; W. L. DeVries, '88, Ph.D., 1892, vice-president; J. L. Bost, former student, secretary-treasurer.



## MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, January 4, 1921, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Giffen, Griswold, Knapp, Marbury, Roulston, and Schmeisser; absent, Messrs. Baetjer, Barnett, Burrough, Flack, Gittings, Whitehead, and Wroth. Mr. Gittings informed the secretary of his inability to be present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and after slight changes approved.

The meeting which was brief was devoted to the reports of the nominating and banquet committees. For the former the secretary reported that the ballot of the Alumni Council was not yet complete but that otherwise the details of the coming election, such as the addressing of the envelopes, etc., were progressing rapidly. For the banquet committee Mr. Griswold reported that arrangements had been made as to the place, time, and price of the banquet, but that the speakers had not yet been finally selected. The banquet committee was also announced.

After discussion of the reports the committee adjourned to meet on February 1, 1921.

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, February 1, 1921, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Barnett, Flack, Giffen, Gittings, Griswold, Knapp, Roulston, Schmeisser, and Wroth; absent, Messrs. Baetjer, Burrough, Marbury, and Whitehead. Dr. Whitehead informed the secretary of his inability to be present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The secretary reported that most of the envelopes with the ballots and other enclosures had already been mailed; the last would be mailed on Wednesday, February 2. He also reported that he had communicated with the chairmen of the classes which should this year hold reunions. Up to the present he has heard from but three of these chairmen.

Mr. Griswold reported for the banquet committee that final arrangements had been made, including the choice of speakers.

The treasurer made his monthly report, showing a fair amount in the treasury. For the close of the year, especially after the unprecedented cost of the November number of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, the report was the best that could be expected.

Upon motion of the secretary the committee adopted a resolution of thanks to Messrs. Burrough and Gittings for their long and faithful service to the Association.

Mr. Griswold told of the campaign of propaganda which the Varsity Club deems desirable, especially for the collegiate department of the University. A discussion ensued as to the best methods of carrying this plan out.

The committee then adjourned to meet on March 1, 1921.

## ALUMNI NOTES

R. Howell, '14, Ph.D., 1917, and J. S. L. Yost, '14, have formed a law partnership with W. M. Maloy and G. M. Brady, for the general practice of law, with offices at Suite 1403, Fidelity Building, Baltimore.

E. H. Hume, M.D., 1901, of the Yale Medical College, Changsha, Hunan Province, China, has been spending some time in Baltimore attempting to establish a Johns Hopkins Medical Unit for China.

B. W. Smith, Jr., '19, has sailed for England to take up his Rhodes Scholarship at Oxford.

The following members of the class of 1920 are now studying law at Harvard University: J. R. Bartels, C. D. Benson, Jr., J. M. Berkowitz, J. K. Cullen, Jr., H. W. Dail, W. M. Driver, and J. H. Lewin.

R. S. Lillie, Johnston Scholar, 1906-1907, has resigned the professorship of Biology at Clark University to accept the position of biologist, department of pure science, Nela Research Laboratories, Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. Auer, M.D., 1902, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, has accepted the headship of the recently established department of Pharmacology at the St. Louis University School of Medicine.

H. E. Enders, Ph.D., 1906, and W. M. Blanchard, Ph.D.,

1900, have been elected president and treasurer, respectively, of the Indiana Academy of Sciences.

C. E. Caspari, '96, Ph.D., 1900, has been chosen first vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

H. G. DuBois, '12, has been elected professor of English in the Newark College of Technology. The Boysland Company of Newark has issued a volume of poems by Mr. Du Bois entitled *The Path Across the Prairies*.

G. C. Basset, '11, Ph.D., 1913, is assistant professor of Psychology at Leland Stanford University.

C. S. Palmer, Ph.D., 1886, has left the United Fuel Gas Company of Charleston, W. Va., and is now again in Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. M. Remsen, '99, M.D., 1904, is practicing medicine in New York City.

H. S. Houghton, M.D., 1905, has been appointed director of the Peking Union Medical College at Peking, China.

A. L. Bloomfield, '07, M.D., 1911, announces that his offices are now located at 1107 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, with practice limited to internal medicine.

W. C. Mallalieu, '20, now instructor in English at the University of Missouri, is also doing graduate work there.

F. W. Brune, former student, recently passed the examination

for admission to the Baltimore bar with a perfect mark.

R. Oppenheimer, '17, T. J. Tingley, '16, and C. S. Weech, '15, have recently been admitted to the Baltimore bar.

D. E. Weglein, '97, Ph.D., 1916, has been appointed assistant superintendent of public education in Baltimore.

E. J. Becker, '94, Ph.D., 1898, has been appointed principal of the Western High School of Baltimore.

P. H. Edwards, Ph.D., 1910, has been appointed Johnston Scholar in Psychology.

Ex-President Ira Remsen has accepted an offer of the Standard Oil Company to act as consultant chemist.

C. H. Rawlins, Ph.D., 1916, instructor in Mathematics at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., has been detached to teach in the Graduate School.

M. B. Hopkins, '12, Ph.D., 1915, has resigned as chief of the Food and Dairy Inspection Bureau of the Baltimore Health Department to accept a position with the Standard Oil Company.

J. C. Hemmeter, Ph.D., 1890, has been elected president of the Alumni Association of the Baltimore City College. J. P. Wright, '08, has been elected a member of the scholarship committee, and M. A. Soper, '93, S. S. Janney, '95, and W. C. Schmeisser, '02, members of the athletics committee.

F. H. Getman, Ph.D., 1903, lectured before the Rhode Island State College on November 18, 1920, and before the Rhode Island Section of the American Chemical Society at Providence on November 19, on "The Relation Between Absorption and Spectra and Chemical Constitution."

W. A. Price, Jr., Ph.D., 1913, B. Wade, Ph.D., 1917, W. A. Baker, Jr., '15, R. Leibensperger, '14, and L. B. Kellum, '19, are with the Transcontinental Petroleum Company of Tampico, Mexico.

I. F. Lewis, Ph.D., 1908, professor of Biology at the University of Virginia, made the address at the first public meeting of the newly formed Naturalists Club of the University of Richmond, Va.

J. F. Norris, Ph.D., 1895, has been elected chairman of the committee in charge of the C. M. Warren Fund of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

W. G. Leutner, Ph.D., 1905, dean of Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio, visited the University in December.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Chicago, December 27, Dr. S. Flexner, Fellow, 1891-1892, delivered the address as retiring president on "Twenty-five Years of Bacteriology—A Fragment of Medical Research."

T. Denmead, former student, has been appointed deputy chief



game warden of the biological survey of the Department of Agriculture.

J. H. Russell, M.A., 1912, Ph.D., 1913, is farming at Jonesville, Va.

The body of W. B. Baxley, B.S. in Eng., 1917, who was killed in action in France, has been brought home and buried with military honors in Druid Ridge Cemetery.

T. L. Chisholm, B.E., 1919, has left Schenectady, N. Y., and is now located in the Commercial National Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

O. Melamet, former student, is representing the Fidelity Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore in Syracuse, N. Y.

G. H. C. Schwartz, '08, is head of the personnel department of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore.

W. Melamet, former student, is with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore.

R. Griswold, '05, is now vice-president of the Maryland Trust Company of Baltimore.

J. F. Kauffman, B.S. in Eng., 1918, is teaching in the High School at Juniata, Pa.

R. E. F. Aler, '16, is pastor of the Baptist Church at Westernport, Md.

W. W. Costin, Ph.D., 1908, is now located at Solomons Island, Md.

W. H. Swartz, '18, is sales manager for the Columbia Grafa-

nola Company for the District of Columbia and the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

C. L. Doub, B.E., 1919, has completed his course of training as a graduate student with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and has been assigned to a regular position on railway project work in the Westinghouse General Engineering Department. As a part of his training Mr. Doub spent six months with the Railway and Light Company of Milwaukee in order to secure the viewpoint of the practical operating railway engineer. He will be located in East Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. A. Mitchell, Ph.D., 1898, was chosen chairman of the astronomy section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent Chicago meeting.

W. E. Gates, '86, has gone on a six months expedition of field and linguistic work in British Honduras and Guatemala as research assistant. Mr. Gates was also recently elected president of the Maya Society.

L. F. Schmeckebier, '96, Ph.D., 1899, is now connected with the Institute for Government Research of Washington, D. C.

J. P. Chu, '18, received the degree of Master of Arts from Columbia last June, and is now working for his Ph.D. degree under Professor Thorndike. Mr. Chu has recently been appointed lecturer on Chinese Literature at the Wall Street Division,

New York University, and is also president of the Tsing Hua Alumni Association which has a membership of about four hundred in this country. Tsing Hua College is the largest school in China for preparing Chinese students for study in the United States.

W. C. Coker, Ph.D., 1901, professor of Botany in the University of North Carolina, has been made a professor on the Kenan Foundation.

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, after fourteen years service as professor of Biology in the North Carolina College for Women at Greensboro, has resigned that position. He will be at the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, associated with Dr. Bashford Dean as editor of volume iii of the Bibliography of Fishes.

M. C. Winternitz, '03, M.D., 1907, has been made dean of the Yale Medical School.

W. D. Hoyt, Ph.D., 1909, has been advanced to the professorship of Biology and head of the department at Washington and Lee University.

Grace A. Dunn, Ph.D., 1915, has resigned from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., to take charge of her father's estate, especially of a newspaper owned by her family. Her address is now Princeton, Minn.

G. W. Field, Ph.D., 1892, is no longer connected with the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

D. J. Carver, Ph.D., 1920, is in the importing business at 411 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.

C. D. Cowles, Jr., M.D., 1905, is a major in the Medical Corps, United States Army, and is stationed at the Tripler General Hospital, Honolulu, Hawaii.

J. W. Mauck, former student, president of Hillsdale College, Hillsdale, Mich., since 1902, has resigned and has been made president-emeritus. He expects to spend the next year or two in travel.

W. D. Cecil, B.S. in Eng., 1917, has left Cincinnati, Ohio, to accept a position with the Magnus Metal Company of St. Louis, Mo.

The engagement of R. R. Duncan, '18, to Miss Helen Montgomery Hall of Riderwood, Md., has been announced.

G. M. Hall, '15, has been mustered out of the service and has returned to the University to take up again graduate work in Geology.

J. P. Visscher, M.A., 1920, is connected with the department of Zoology of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.

Bessie Noyes, Ph.D., 1920, is now at Whitworth College, Spokane, Wash.

W. J. Flagg, M.A., 1920, is teaching at the Polytechnic Institute of Baltimore.

C. S. Piggot, Ph.D., 1920, is with the United States Industrial Alcohol Company of Baltimore.

T. C. Whitner, Jr., Ph.D., 1920, is with the Southern Cot-

ton Oil Company of Montclair, N. J.

J. McGavaack, Ph.D., 1920, is with the United States Rubber Company in New York City.

J. C. Boyd, former student, has been reappointed president of the Park Board of Baltimore.

J. H. Owens, '09, is in London in charge of all European publicity for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York City.

F. M. Miller, '08, is assistant manager of the New York office of the Maryland Casualty Company of Baltimore.

E. B. Clary, '11, is president and general manager of the Transatlantic Chemical Corporation of Linden, N. J.

E. H. Wight, former student, and F. C. Lee, '12, Ph.D., 1920, have established offices as consulting chemists in the Electro-Chemical Building of Baltimore.

N. W. Haynes, ex-'12, has recently given the following addresses: "The Value of Commercial Knowledge of Market Conditions" at the Philadelphia meeting of the American Chemical Society, January 20; "The Industrial Importance of the Chemical Industry" before the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, February 2; and "The Tariff and the Key Industries" before the Hamilton Club of Chicago, February 3.

H. C. Gillespie, '02, is now located in New Haven, Conn.

Rev. C. S. Lewis, '98, has resigned as rector of St. Mary's, Burlington, N. J., to become

Director of Religious Education of the Diocese of New Jersey, and Canon of the Cathedral at Trenton, N. J.

A. M. Muckenfuss, Ph.D., 1895, has resigned as professor of Organic and Industrial Chemistry at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga., to become research chemist with the Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Company of Perth Amboy, N. J., Dr. Muckenfuss is residing at Woodbridge, N. J.

H. P. Manning, Ph.D., 1891, and H. S. Uhler, '94, Ph.D., 1905, are associate editors of *The American Mathematical Monthly*, the official journal of the Mathematical Association of America.

H. I. Johnson, Ph.D., 1917, is a professor in Roanoke College, Salem, Va.

P. F. Bloomhardt, Ph.D., 1918, is pastor of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. E. Free, Ph.D., 1917, is now connected with the Coastal Laboratory, Carmel, Calif.

E. N. Rabinowitz, Ph.D., 1917, is connected with the staff of the Hawthorne Reformatory, New York City.

G. Wan, M.A., 1917, is now at Peking University, Peking, China.

C. C. Tansill, Ph.D., 1918, is with the Carnegie Institute for Historical Research of Washington, D. C.

J. E. Snyder, '13, is pastor of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church of Fargo, North Dakota.

A. W. Milden, Ph.D., 1899, has been Dean of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of Mississippi since September, 1920. Dr. Milden still retains the chair of Greek to which he was appointed in 1910.

L. B. Chenoweth, '14, M.D., 1919, has accepted the position of medical adviser in the department of Hygiene of the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.

C. Jacobson, M.D., 1911, has accepted a call to the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn., as associate professor of Surgery.

G. W. Corner, 3rd, '09, M.D., 1913, has resumed his duties as secretary of the class of 1913 of the Medical School, of which he was temporarily relieved during his absence from Baltimore by Dr. L. T. Post of St. Louis, Mo.

J. R. McVay, M.D., 1915, has completed a three year surgical fellowship in Rochester, Minn., and is now practicing in Kansas City, Mo.

H. N. Shaw, M.D., 1913, and F. H. Linthicum, M.D., 1917, are practicing medicine in Los Angeles, Calif.

F. F. Gundrum, M.D., 1908, is vice-president of the State Board of Health, Sacramento, Calif.

H. H. Musser, '11, M.D., 1915, is now practicing surgery in Akron, Ohio.

E. M. Carr, M.D., 1919, has recently accepted the position of assistant resident in Pediatrics in the University of California, San Francisco, Calif.

Elizabeth M. Wilkens, née Reese, M.D., 1919, has succeeded Eleanor B. Wolf, M.D., 1912, whose recent marriage to G. A. Stewart, '07, M.D., 1911, is announced elsewhere in this number, as medical missionary at Guntur, Madras Presidency, India, under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Lutheran Church.

J. M. Slemons, '97, M.D., 1901, has recently resigned from Yale University where he was Gynecologist and Obstetrician-in-Chief, and has moved to Los Angeles, Calif.

J. A. Ward, M.D., 1918, is practicing internal medicine in Birmingham, Ala.

P. E. Brown, M.D., 1920, is an interne at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore.

F. E. B. Foley, M.D., 1918, is now serving as Surgical House Officer in the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston, Mass.

H. M. Bowcock, M.D., 1919, is at present practicing medicine in Atlanta, Ga. During the war Dr. Bowcock served as a hospital corpsman in the transport service on board the U. S. S. *Martha Washington*.

T. W. Hastings, '94, M.D., 1898, is a member of the consulting staffs of St. Bartholomew's Hospital and Clinic and of the Nassau County Hospital, Mineola, Long Island. During the war, Dr. Hastings served as a major in the Medical Corps. He has now returned to New York City where he has resumed his practice.



E. B. Beasley, '02, M.D., 1906, who served as a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps during the war, has resumed his practice in Baltimore.

E. H. Hall, Ph.D., 1880, Rumford professor of Physics in Harvard University, will become professor emeritus on September 1, 1921.

At the recent election of officers of the Washington Academy of Sciences W. J. Humphreys, Ph.D., 1897, was chosen vice-president from the Philosophical Society; E. B. Wilson, Ph.D., 1881, and J. McK. Cattell, Fellow, 1882-1883, non-resident vice-presidents.

Louise Pearce, M.D., 1912, has recently returned from several months' stay in the Belgian Congo, where she went to study the treatment of African sleeping sickness with Tryparsamide. While returning through Brussels she was decorated with the Order of the Crown by the King of Belgium.

S. Flexner, Fellow, 1891-1892, has been made an honorary member of the Société Belge de Médecine of Brussels.

E. K. Marshall, Ph.D., 1911, M.D., 1917, professor of Pharmacology at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has been appointed professor of Physiology at the Johns Hopkins Medical School.

H. N. Holmes, Ph.D., 1907, professor of Chemistry in Oberlin College, has been appointed special lecturer at Yale Univer-

sity in the course on the special application of organic chemistry in the industries.

Helene Connet, Ph.D., 1920, is a graduate student with Professor Bayliss, University College, London, England.

H. Insley, Ph.D., 1919, has been transferred from the United States Geological Survey to the United States Bureau of Mines and is now at the Pittsburgh Experiment Station as research petrographer.

H. F. Bain, former student, has been appointed director of the United States Bureau of Mines.

R. Leibensperger, '14, now in charge of the geological department of the Transcontinental Oil Company in Mexico, visited Baltimore early in January.

W. A. Baker, Jr., '15, spent the Christmas holidays in Baltimore and returned to Tampico, Mexico, in the middle of January. He is on the geological staff of the Transcontinental Oil Company.

G. E. Dorsey, '14, Ph.D., 1918, who is located at Tulsa, Okla., as a consulting oil geologist, was in Baltimore in January.

W. H. Hobbs, Ph.D., 1888, professor of Geology at the University of Michigan, has been granted leave of absence next year to make a tour of the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean in an investigation of tectonic problems and mountain building.

O. B. Hopkins, '09, Ph.D., 1912, who is in charge of the Colombian work of the Imperial Oil Company, returned to the United States in January.

W. H. Emlet, '20, is with the

United States Steel Corporation at Gary, Ind.

The engagement of G. P. Raleigh, '07, to Miss Mildred Stravel Warfield, of Woodbury, N. J., has been announced.

### MARRIAGES

F. W. Brune, former student, and Miss Mary Washington Keyser of Baltimore, Md., on January 22, 1921.

H. W. Doughty, P.A.E., 1893, Ph.D., 1904, and Miss Rebecca Thompson Pue of Pleasant Fields, Md., on December 21, 1920.

E. A. Edgett, '17, and Miss Priscilla Anne Streett of Forest Hill, Md., on January 6, 1921.

Edith S. Michael, M.D., 1918, and Mr. Samuel Buyer of New York City.

C. H. Rawlins, Ph.D., 1916, and Miss Gladys R. Smith of Ridgely, Md., on June 15, 1920.

G. A. Stewart, '07, M.D., 1911, and Miss Eleanor Bittinger Wolf, M.D., 1912, of Baltimore, Md., on January 8, 1921.

J. H. Swartz, '15, and Miss Virginia Markle of Baltimore, Md., on December 28, 1920.

J. Webb, M.D., 1914, and Miss Susie McFarlane of Baltimore, Md., on February 21, 1920.

### DEATHS

E. P. Allen, Fellow, 1886-1888, on February 9, 1921.

H. A. Bumstead, '91, on December 31, 1920.

H. B. Conrad, M.D., 1916, on January 29, 1920.

W. B. Crisp, former student, on January 28, 1921.

J. H. Hyslop, Ph.D., 1887, on June 17, 1920.

A. L. McCobb, Ph.D., 1917, on January 30, 1921.

P. O. Owsley, M.D., 1899, on July 8, 1920.

W. B. Paca, former student, in January, 1921.

A. Pell, Ph.D., 1897, on January 26, 1921.

Dr. J. A. Robb, former student, on January 30, 1921.

W. T. Sedgwick, Ph.D., 1881, on January 25, 1921.

W. F. M. Sowers, M.D., 1900, on December 19, 1920.

### BIRTHS

To A. W. Machen, Jr., '96, and Mrs. Machen, a son, on December 16, 1920.

To T. B. Price, '12, and Mrs. Price, a son, on November 26, 1920.

## BOOK REVIEWS

*The Employment of the Plebiscite in the Determination of Sovereignty.* By JOHANNES MATTERN, Assistant Librarian in the Johns Hopkins University. Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Series xxxviii, No. 3. Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins Press, 1920.

Johannes Mattern, Assistant Librarian in the Johns Hopkins University, is the author of a work entitled *The Employment of the Plebiscite in the Determination of Sovereignty* (pp. 214), which completes series xxxviii of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.

The author traces with care the history of the word Plebiscite and of its meaning from the creation of the office of *tribunus plebis* in B. C. 494, to the action taken under the Treaty of Versailles in the autumn of 1920, and shows a very considerable industry and erudition. He carefully distinguishes the ancient use of the word, as meaning a decree directly issued by the people, from the modern use of the term, to cover a vote of the people upon the form of their government, or as to the country to which the district voting desires to become a part. The French origin of the modern

signification is clearly shown and proven to have occurred in the troublous times of the French Revolution and in connection with movements for the incorporation of certain territories with France, which had previously been under other rule. The Napoleonic use of the plebiscite to justify the attempts of the two Emperors to aggrandize their power in France, led to the encouragement of the use of this practice as a means of transferring various portions of Italy to the kingdom which was being established under the rule of the House of Savoy and of the cession of Nice and Savoy itself to France. The theory of the transfer of territory and people by a plebiscite—which we frequently now speak of as “self-determination,” a term made popular through its use by President Woodrow Wilson in his important utterances—clashed at once with the theory of the inviolability of the territory of a country, and the interplay of these theories is quite interesting. Attention is paid to the popular vote by which some of the Southern States endeavored to accomplish Secession from the Union in 1861 and to the counter movement resulting in a popular vote of West Virginia to request separate Statehood for that

part of Virginia. Naturally, a considerable portion of the monograph is devoted to the plebiscites, directed or proposed in the attempt to end the Great War and to give satisfaction to the people who might desire to be separated from the control of the Central Empires. In some places, it seems that a rather disproportionate space is given to a consideration of the official arguments of Germany and of the Allies as to whether or not a plebiscite should be held in any particular territory. The final chapters are of considerable value, embodying a discussion of the "plebiscite in international and constitutional law" and stating the author's conclusions.

Of course, we have not referred in this hasty review to many of the popular votes, actual or proposed, in regard to the transfer of territory, which Mr. Mattern treats; such as the reannexation of Alexandria to Virginia, and the promises that an opportunity should be given the people of Schleswig by the Prussians and the people of Tacna and Arica by the Chileans to decide where their allegiance should be.

The proof reading of this Study is not as well done as is customary in this series. The writer is not sufficiently uniform in his adherence to any form of spelling a country's name. For example, we find Schlesien and Silesia on the same page.

Mr. Mattern is not very favorable to plebiscites, pointing out

how they have been used to make a *fait accompli* appear to have been acceptable, how there is no need of them in countries where there is any such unanimity of sentiment as in Poland, and how many dangers are involved in allowing a small majority of votes to be sufficient to take such an irrevocable step as a transfer of allegiance.

The final word of the monograph is that the "plebiscite can render effective service, only when and where such binding agreements, free from all force, have been reached in advance by the parties involved, to the effect that a majority of a fixed and agreed proportion shall prevail, and where the plebiscite is employed solely to establish which side of the issue involved can muster this majority and where the resulting minority is assured a fair degree of local autonomy and the enjoyment of its own language and religion."

*Government Control of the Sugar Industry in the United States.* By JOSHUA BERNHARDT. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920, pp. x, 272.

*A Statistical Survey of the Sugar Industry and Trade of the United States.* By JOSHUA BERNHARDT. United States Sugar Equalization Board, pp. xiii, 113.

In these two publications Dr. Bernhardt, who was sugar statistician of the United States Food Administration and Chief



of the statistical department of the United States Sugar Equalization Board, has furnished an authoritative and comprehensive account of one of the most important experiments in government control of industry during the war. Shortly after our entry into the war, Mr. Hoover pointed out the necessity of drastic measures to insure an adequate supply and distribution of sugar at reasonable prices. Testifying before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry on June 19, 1917, he recommended the formation of a special public commission to handle the problem. Congress, however, did not see fit at this time to comply with Mr. Hoover's recommendations, and the United States Food Administration through its Sugar Division was compelled to rely upon the voluntary cooperation of various branches of the sugar industry to effect its control. The inadequacy of the machinery thus set up, however, led in the middle of 1918 to the creation of a commission of the sort that Mr. Hoover had recommended in June, 1917. This was the United States Sugar Equalization Board, incorporated in the state of Delaware on July 18, 1918, by authorization of the President under powers granted by the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of July 1, 1918. The capital of \$5,000,000 was supplied by the President from his special funds.

The text of the study on *Government Control of the Sugar In-*

*dustry in the United States* is divided into two parts of about equal length, the first covering the war period and the second the reconstruction period. In the former Dr. Bernhardt describes the control effected by the Food Administration and the events leading up to the formation of the Sugar Equalization Board together with the operations of the board to the time of the armistice. In the second part are described the beginning of the relinquishment of government control after the armistice followed by the resumption of that control as a the result of an unexpected shortage in the supply of sugar together with a greatly increased demand. An appendix of 131 pages contains exhibits of documents and statistical tables.

Probably over no industry, except transportation and those directly engaged in the manufacture of implements of war, was a greater degree of government control exercised during the war than over the sugar industry, a control that involved the creation of a separate government owned corporation, the strict regulation of the prices charged by beet sugar and cane sugar producers in the United States, the direction of the distribution of the product, the restriction of consumption, and the outright purchase and resale of the huge crop of Cuba.

Dr. Bernhardt's study sets forth the facts concerning this great undertaking. The book,

however, is something more than a mere chronology of events. The author has made a searching analysis of the economic problems involved and has carefully indicated the reasons for the various policies pursued in control. It is to be regretted that a critical attitude is lacking in the study. For this, however, the author is not to be blamed as he was practically precluded from the assumption of such an attitude by reason of the fact that the study is really a semi-official document published under the authorization of the Sugar Equalization Board.

In his *Statistical Survey of the Sugar Industry and Trade of the United States* Dr. Bernhardt has brought together in a compact

and usable form the more important statistics concerning sugar collected by the Food Administration and the Sugar Equalization Board during the period of control. Statistical tables showing stocks, production, and distribution of sugar are supplemented by diagrams and by brief explanatory and interpretative comments.

The war served incidentally as a vast laboratory of economic experiments, the study of which will doubtless engage the attention of economists for years to come. The future student of the economic lessons of the war will find in these two publications invaluable material for the pursuit of his investigations.

## NECROLOGY

HENRY ANDREWS BUMSTEAD  
A.B., 1891

Dr. Henry A. Bumstead, professor of Physics and director of the Sloane Physical Laboratory at Yale University, and for the past half year on leave from the University as chairman of the National Research Council of Washington, D. C., died suddenly on the train on the night of December 31 while returning to Washington from Chicago where he had been in attendance at the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and affiliated societies.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a special meeting of the Interim Committee of the National Research Council held on January 3, 1921:

*Resolved*, That the National Research Council learns of the death of Dr. Henry A. Bumstead, chairman of the Council, with great sorrow and profound sense of loss. Dr. Bumstead in his association with the Council had revealed to its officers and members not only a high capacity for administration, and a most loyal fidelity to the aims and work of the Council, but also a sweetness of disposition and personal attractiveness which had won for

him the devoted and affectionate regard of all of his colleagues in the Council. In his death the Council and the scientific world lose a man of most eminent attainments, highest character, and lovable personality.

The National Research Council extends to the bereaved wife and family its deepest sympathy and condolence and wishes to express to them its full appreciation of the great value of the services which Dr. Bumstead rendered it in the period of his association with it and the great loss which it suffers by his untimely death. But we may all remember that "that life is long, that answers life's great ends."

My<sup>1</sup> personal acquaintance with Henry A. Bumstead dates from a meeting of the British Association in Winnipeg in the summer of 1909. He had studied in Cambridge, England, where his engaging personality, keen intelligence, and unusual *savoir faire* had made him a place in the hearts and homes of English scientists which has been held by few Americans. I was then almost unknown both to him and to them, but I soon learned that if Bumstead was in any gathering I should at once feel at home.

<sup>1</sup> *Science*, January 28, 1921, pp. 84-85.

I was walking with him one day through one of the busy streets of Winnipeg when he asked if I would not step into a shop with him while he bought a little memento for Mrs. Bumstead, a "bad habit" which he said he had formed on trips away from home.

I mention these two trivial incidents because they reveal the soul and heart of the man; and what, after all, is either science or art in comparison?

When in 1917 the important and difficult post of scientific attaché in London was created, Bumstead was the only man considered, for no scientist in this country had his tact, his judgment, his knowledge of England, and his ability to assist in bringing about what was then, and what is now, the most important need of the modern world, namely, the coöperation and mutual understanding of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Bumstead's success in London was extraordinary. The British liked and trusted him. Admiral Sims and our own War Department placed large responsibilities upon him, and his office became the center of a very active and very important service. Young American officers who went abroad on scientific missions found him the center of their contacts and the prime source of their usefulness. They all became his devoted admirers. Not one or two but a dozen or

more of both British and American officers who came to Washington during the war told me that they owed their success in their work in England and the continent primarily to Bumstead, and counted it the most valuable part of their experience that they had had an opportunity to become acquainted with him. One of these officers described him as the most influential American in England.

As chairman of the National Research Council, as member of the National Research Fellowship Board, and as participant in other important groups with which he was associated at the time of his death, Bumstead showed the same broad outlook, the same big human interest, the same sane intelligence and sound judgment which had characterized his work in England.

He spent practically the whole of the holiday week at my home in attendance upon the meetings of the Physical Society and of various committees of which he was a member. He was apparently in the best of health and spirits. Indeed, he spent Friday morning, December 31, going over with me the research work of the Ryerson Laboratory, and as we chatted together before he left about future plans he remarked that since his last operation some four years ago he had been feeling in excellent condition. He left me at about 11.30, intending to take the afternoon train for Washington.



The next morning Dr. Vernon Kellogg, who occupied the berth opposite him, attempted to awaken him and found that he had gone.

He leaves a big gap in the ranks of American physicists. Born just fifty-one years ago in Pekin, Illinois, and educated in the public schools of Decatur, from which he went first to Johns Hopkins and then to Yale, he had done honor to the state which gave to this country Lincoln and Grant. He had been president of the American Physical Society, director of the Sloane Physical Laboratory since 1906, a very influential member of the Yale faculty, a member of the National Academy of Sciences, and a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He had a brilliant analytical mind, profound scholarship, exceptional critical capacity, excellent judgment, an extraordinary winsome personality, the finest culture, and a great heart. His personal scientific contributions were important, though they had been much interfered with by his none too rugged health. His effect upon American physics, however, was not limited to his own scientific papers, but he exerted a powerful influence upon his pupils and upon his fellow physicists.

It is not merely American science, however, which can ill afford to lose him twenty years

before his time. American life in all its aspects is sadly in need of men of Bumstead's type. The cause of sanity, of culture, of Anglo-Saxon solidarity, of scholarship, of science, of world civilization, all suffer irreparably through his death.

R. A. MILLIKAN.

PROFESSOR HARMON NORTHROP  
MORSE<sup>2</sup>

Prof. Harmon Northrop Morse of Baltimore, Md., brother of the late Prof. Anson D. Morse of Amherst, died on Wednesday, September 15, at his summer home at Great Chebeague Island, off the Maine coast. He was born in East Cambridge, Vt., October 15, 1848, son of Harmon and Elizabeth Murray (Buck) Morse, was graduated from Amherst College in the class of '73, studied at Göttingen University, Germany, from which he received the degree of Ph.D. in 1875, Amherst granting him the LL.D. degree in 1918. He was assistant in chemistry at Amherst College, 1875-6; since then professor of inorganic and analytical chemistry and director of the laboratory of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., becoming professor emeritus in 1916. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, foreign member of the Utrecht Society of Arts and Sciences. He has made

<sup>2</sup> *Amherst Graduates' Quarterly*, November, 1920, pp. 45-47.

many original researches in inorganic and physical chemistry. His principal investigations were in the facts of osmotic pressure. He received many honors from the universities and scientific bodies of France and Germany. In February, 1916, he was awarded the Avagadro medal by the Academy of Turin, Italy, in recognition of his original investigations and his brilliant discoveries. He had charge of planning the new chemical laboratory at Johns Hopkins University. During the war the staff of the laboratory under Dr. Morse's guidance performed many patriotic services to our country and the world in manufacturing gases to counteract the poisonous gases invented by the Germans. Dr. Morse built the house on Orchard Street now occupied by Dean Olds, and he and his family lived there for several years. Since his retirement he has continued to make investigations, and was granted special appropriations from the Carnegie Foundation, to enable him to do research work, as a testimonial to him as one of the foremost chemists of our time. He married on December 13, 1876, Caroline A. Brooks of Montpelier, Vt., who died in November, 1887. He married, as his second wife, December 24, 1890, Elizabeth D. Clark of Portland, Me., who survives him, with one daughter, Dr. M. E. Morse of Baltimore, Md., two sons, Robert B. of Hyattsville,

Md., and Capt. Edmond H. Morse of the U. S. Marines in Washington, D. C., and two granddaughters, Katharine, daughter of Robert B. Morse, and Edith Brooks, daughter of his late son, Harmon V. Morse, formerly of Pelham Valley. Funeral services were held on Sunday, September 19, at the Morse home on Northampton Road, Amherst.

Professor Morse has won his place on the honor of Amherst College with such men as President Hitchcock and Professor Adams. His name will stand high in the list of those young men who made Johns Hopkins famous. With Dr. Ira Remsen, now president-emeritus of that university, his remarkable powers of original investigation attracted to the new institution the most promising students of chemistry from all parts of the country, and sent them out to continue his work in all our colleges and universities. He was a great chemist and his work will abide as his adequate memorial.

But the man was more and larger than his best achievements. Some of us well remember his appearance on our college campus fifty years ago: "A goodly, portly man, i' faith, of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye," and red cheeks. He formed a close friendship with a kindred spirit, also a son of Anak, a rare and goodly man, later a professor of classical art and lit-

erature in one of our great universities. They two went down and ruled mightily a band of loyal and like-minded souls in old East College, cave of Adullam, Donnybrook Fair, Valhalla, —call it what you will. Its hospitable doors, when it had any, swung free and wide; the guest entered with caution and courageous anticipation, and was never disappointed. He found there Homeric jokes, jests, and laughter, and titanic wrestle and combat never to be forgotten. They also found ample time for thought, study, and serious discussion; and sometimes must have slept. "*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem.*" But old East College, bare and battered, looked out on the sunrise and the Pelham Hills whence cometh strength and was like fertile Phthia, a mother of heroes. During our Freshman year he was reciting to our professor of Greek, and said with preternatural solemnity "Socrates' last words were 'Crito, we owe a rooster to Aesculapius.' " But the professor, a lover of humor and humanity, answered with a smile: "Morse, that is doubtless just what Socrates would have said if he had had the good fortune to be born in Vermont."

We remember him in the old, stuffy, crowded chemical laboratory, one of us, but far above our hopes of attainment; our adviser whose explanations and encouragement were sought and prized;

and his reproofs, for then also he was leader and ruler, were always accepted with meekness and respect. Chemistry was serious business, and he was our model of patient, exact experiment. His analysis always came out right to the last decimal place, while ours usually did not. He never could endure slipshod methods or approximate results. We hindered him, and he helped us. We called him Gauss, though our knowledge of the life and achievements of that excellent man was very small and vague.

The same spirit possessed him through life. He was the ideal patient, cheerful, self-forgetful, painstaking investigator. He kept repeating to his students: "Time is the cheapest thing we have." It made no difference to him how long he kept up a series of experiments or how many times he repeated them. When he was investigating atomic weights, he did all his weighing after midnight when the rumble and jar of the city streets had ceased to disturb the sensitive balance: and he always sat by the instrument for two hours before beginning to use it lest the heat of his body, suddenly applied, might mar the accuracy of its work.

He sacrificed wealth and fame by refusing to patent or publish approximately complete results. Others might and did exploit them. He did not complain of them or express regret of his de-

lay. It was a matter of honor or religion with him. He could not do otherwise.

The last time I met him he explained to me with quiet enthusiasm a new investigation which promised much for agriculture and manufacturers. His talk

was interspersed with gleams of shrewd native wit, and quizzical humor still lurked in or behind his earnest eyes. His college mates, pupils and friends will not forget him.

JOHN M. TYLER.



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NO. 4

## EDITORIAL NOTES

Although the present issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE goes to press on time, its appearance may be somewhat belated. The printers' union has recently called out its members on strike instead of being considerate enough to wait with such action until after the first of July, when we could have adopted a more philosophic attitude towards such industrial disturbances. We crave therefore the indulgence of our readers, and hope that our record of the past three years, namely of appearing with each issue on time, may not soon again be broken.

Some word of explanation is due to those of our alumni who received their annual election ballots about two weeks after the election was over. All ballots were mailed by February second; all those wishing to vote had therefore, or should have had, ample time to make their choice of candidates known. Unfortunately, one sack of mail was carried from the post office to the library instead of going out with the daily mail. This sack rested in the library until March eighth, when some one (the "buck has been passed" too often to ascertain the responsible party) discovered its contents and in great haste and excitement sent it out without informing the secretary of the delay or of his action. It was, therefore, with some consternation that that official

began to receive some indignant letters from those who justly asked how one might be expected to vote in an election before February nineteenth if he did not receive his ballot until after March eighth. We hope this explanation will free the Alumni Association and its officers from all blame, as we are proud of the fact that the Association is at present an efficient organization and incapable of such gross carelessness as the above incident might seem to prove.

All readers of this issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE are requested to scan the list of alumni on pages 379-381 whose addresses are at present unknown, and to help us to make our files as complete and correct as possible by sending in such addresses as may be known to them. Their coöperation will be most heartily appreciated.

## THE ETHICS OF SOCIALISM

BY JAMES L. SMILEY, '91

HOWEVER men may differ in their attitude toward Socialism, all will agree that it is no longer a mere academic question. A generation ago, theorists could toy with it and discuss it in the abstract; now every thoughtful man views it in the concrete. When Bismarck flourished, it was a little cloud on the European horizon, no larger than a man's hand; today it covers the heavens. Are its advocates right in calling it a purifying storm, the very harbinger of a refreshed and regenerated earth? Or, on the contrary, is it a mighty besom of destruction, threatening to sweep the whole creation back into primeval chaos?

Upon the practical answer to this question depends the future welfare, if not the very existence, of the human race. It has therefore an ethical value raised to the superlative degree.

In the current chapter of United States history, indeed, Socialism appears to be already condemned by the lower courts of American opinion. The politician, the man on the street, the distracted merchant, the pre-occupied professional, the ultra-conservative pulpit, and the politic press, are all one in denouncing Socialism as an undesirable revolution. In this heterogeneous jury there are some who actually compliment the condemned as being "too beautiful for earth," "too ideal for any but a race of angels." But whether complimentary or condemnatory, they unite in one sweeping verdict: "Impracticable."

There remains, therefore, but one hope for the Socialists. They must, if they will, appeal their case to the highest tribunal—the Supreme Court of the Conscience. Without prejudice or passion, without pride or preoccupation, without politics or precipitateness, let the unbiased Conscience

decide calmly and judiciously the simple question: "Is Socialism right or wrong?"

The first requisite is a clear definition. Socialism means "The public ownership of all the means of producing and distributing the necessities of life." The effect of such a system would be two-fold; all workers would be employed by the Government, and the whole profit system would be abolished. Can such a radical change be honestly justified?

For clear presentation, the case may be divided into six counts: Ethical Incentive, Social Justice, True Brotherhood, Practicable Ideals, Good Government, Personal Culture.

#### I. ETHICAL INCENTIVE

At the outstart, Socialism is indicted as the very enemy of energy. Its accusers picture it as the destroyer of ambition, aggressiveness, and enterprise. Under its sway, they affirm, many would refuse to work; assured of a living, they would rest on their oars and halt human progress irretrievably. This charge, evidently, is based upon the creed that the mainspring of human activity is money. Under the present financial régime, money is indeed indispensable to the poor man for his very existence; to the rich, it is the very essence of power. No wonder that money is regarded as the sharpest spur to action. It is a veritable god, as real as Pluto to the Romans or as the Golden Calf to the Israelites.

In the light of this financial religion, Socialism looms up as an iconoclast; it would demolish the Golden Calf and consign Pluto to the night's Plutonian shore. Socialism demands a new social religion, in which selfishness will be sacrificed to the common good, and patriotism will displace capitalism.

That such a revolution is feasible, has been abundantly demonstrated by the Great War. Young men cheerfully left home and business prospects to enter the inferno of the trenches. They laid their one life freely upon the altar of



their country. Appealed to to "save civilization" they ascended the heights of the loftiest idealism and spurned the very thought of money. The mere mention of such an ignoble incentive would have been the veriest sacrilege. The red young blood of millions tingled with the joy of self-forgetfulness.

"Perpetuate that lofty idealism," says Socialism. "Let that unselfish impulse become a fixed habit." The suggestion may at first stagger the imagination. Can man be kept forever on the high plane to which the exigencies of war elevate him? Perhaps he can, provided he is convinced that the exigencies of peace are just as sacred and imperative. We need the insight of Milton to realize that:

Peace hath her victories  
No less renowned than war.

A sustained patriotism can impel men to love their native land and civilization just as devotedly in peace as in war. The problem is simply this—to convert a temporary incentive into a life-long principle; or, in other words, to show that living for one's country is of more permanent value than dying for it.

But is there any hope of reward to fortify this high principle? Can men be kept on a lofty plane by sheer admiration of its beauty? Perhaps not. We must therefore exhibit a reward, and one which is more attractive than the richest prize offered by capitalism. Capitalism's reward is money plus the applause of its worshippers. Socialism's reward is abundant material comfort, mental peace and moral approval, plus the inestimable satisfaction of seeing merit crowned deservedly. The picture which Edward Bellamy portrays in his unanswered book, *Looking Backward*, is by no means overdrawn. It is simply in his own words "the triumph of common sense." He maintains that the secret of true progress lies in sacrificing our selfish individualism to the common good, and in return receiving a superior individuality which Socialism will perpetually protect and cultivate.

## II. SOCIAL JUSTICE

If the mainspring of action under Socialism will be the love of humanity, plus its resultant rewards to the individual, the harvest can be nothing short of universal brotherhood. Social justice will reign supreme. What a contrast to the harvest with which capitalism has covered the earth! Seven years ago the world prided itself upon its superior civilization. Then the storm broke. The thunder of hatred and the fierce lightning of pent-up competition revealed the jagged rocks of consummate selfishness. Not that men individually cherished such feelings. Not at all. But man, victimized by commercialism, could be whipped into a seething mass of murderers and plunderers. We all know the gruesome story—an orgy of four years' brutality and fiendishness such as the most debased mind could hardly have predicted. Hideous as was this Saturnalia of blood, the sequel shows no improvement. While Mars tries to rest, Mammon still reigns. Profiteering grows apace, despite the threats of governments and the bitter cry of millions of men, women, and children perishing for the bare necessities. Whither are we being hurled? Into what abyss of destruction is capitalism plunging us? The situation is so appalling, and the majority so blinded by their very nearness to the lurid flames, that posterity will stand aghast at our unspeakable connivance.

But there is hope. Out of the wreckage we have left some things which spell justice. Take, for example, our Post Office system. With all its alleged faults, it is at least five times better than any corporation-owned institution. See what a two-cent stamp will do for us. We write an important letter, seal and stamp it, and drop it in the letter box with perfect assurance. The Government will carry it, if so directed, half-way around the earth and with absolute safety. For this maximum service we pay a minimum price. Suppose, instead of this Government service, we depended upon three or more corporations to carry our mail,

what would our present two-cent stamp cost? Figuring the enormous outlay for duplications of facilities and agencies, plus extensive competitive advertising, plus fat dividends, we would be lucky to get our letters carried at ten cents an ounce. Let us rejoice that capitalism is prohibited almost entirely from this avenue of social necessity.

By the same ratio, we can easily figure the approximate cost of living under Socialism. The Government, if democratically administered, could easily furnish us with all the necessities of life at one-fifth the present cost. Here is a sample price-list, the ethical and economic value of which every housekeeper can appreciate: Flour, best grade, \$3.00 per bbl.; Fresh Meats and Poultry, 8 cents per lb.; Eggs, direct from farm, 10 cents per dozen; Butter, 15 cents per lb.; Milk, 5 cents per quart; Fruits, domestic, 15 cents per peck; Fruits, foreign, 10 cents per dozen; Sugar, 4 cents per lb.; Shoes, \$1.25 per pair.

These figures are given for the best quality in every instance, and they would be officially quoted for all parts of the United States, applying to every citizen as impartially as the postage rates. This is sheer justice, and in contrast to our present profiteering system is as sunshine to darkest night.

So much for justice to the consumer. But what about fair play to producers and distributors? As these will practically all be Government employees we shall discuss this phase of the question later, under the head of "Good Government."

### III. TRUE BROTHERHOOD

The best religions believe in world-wide brotherhood. To propagate this belief and its benefits, Christians systematically spend their resources in men and money, proportionate to the zeal of each generation. Their noblest aim is to "take up the white man's burden" and uplift their heathen brothers. One splendid embodiment of this noble ambition was David Livingstone. His very name was a

prophecy of his life's work, and it will ever remain a living stone in the Church's building. But alas, since his heroic enterprise, commercialism has rushed in with Christianity and unmercifully exploited the defenseless children of the jungle. All the colonizing countries have been proven guilty of the most shameful atrocities. The sickening cruelties which have been revealed from time to time, justify the beliefs that the World War was a veritable Nemesis following upon the heels of these widespread and systematic outrages. Instead of following Rudyard Kipling's idealistic poem, commercialism has stooped to the most savage exploitation. Let two parodies on Kipling's verses tell the real truth, for poetry can picture it more concisely than prose. The first is taken from *Truth* (London):

#### THE BROWN MAN'S BURDEN

Pile on the brown man's burden  
To gratify your greed;  
Go clear away the "niggers"  
Who progress would impede;  
Be very stern, for truly  
'Tis useless to be mild  
With new-caught, sullen peoples,  
Half devil and half child.

Pile on the brown man's burden;  
And if ye rouse his hate,  
Meet his old-fashioned reasons  
With Maxims up to date.  
With shells and dumdum bullets  
A hundred times made plain  
The brown man's loss must ever  
Imply the white man's gain.

Pile on the brown man's burden,  
Compel him to be free;  
Let all your manifestoes  
Reek with philanthropy.  
And if with heathen folly  
He dares your will dispute  
Then in the name of freedom  
Don't hesitate to shoot.



Pile on the brown man's burden,  
And if his cry be sore,  
That surely need not irk you—  
Ye've driven slaves before.  
Seize on his ports and pastures,  
The fields his people tread;  
Go make from them your living,  
And mark them with his dead.

Pile on the brown man's burden,  
Nor do not deem it hard  
If you should earn the rancor  
Of these you yearn to guard,  
The screaming of your eagle  
Will drown the victim's sob—  
Go on through fire and slaughter,  
There's dollars in the job.

Pile on the brown man's burden,  
And through the world proclaim  
That ye are freedom's agent—  
There's no more paying game!  
And should your own past history  
Straight in your teeth be thrown,  
Retort that independence  
Is good for whites alone.

Pile on the brown man's burden,  
With equity have done;  
Weak, antiquated scruples  
Their squeamish course have run,  
And though 'tis freedom's banner  
You're waving in the van,  
Reserve for home consumption  
The sacred "rights of man!"

And if by chance ye falter,  
Or lag along the course,  
If, as the blood flows freely,  
Ye feel some slight remorse,  
Hie ye to Rudyard Kipling,  
Imperialism's prop,  
And bid him, for your comfort,  
Turn on his jingo stop.

This second parody appeared in the *New York Times*, from the pen of Mr. Ernest H. Crosby:

THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

Take up the White Man's burden;  
Send forth your sturdy sons,  
And load them down with whisky  
And Testaments and guns.  
Throw in a few diseases  
To spread in tropic climes,  
For there the healthy niggers  
Are quite behind the times.

And don't forget the factories.  
On those benighted shores  
They have no cheerful iron-mills  
Nor eke department stores.  
They never work twelve hours a day,  
And live in strange content,  
Although they never have to pay  
A single cent of rent.

Take up the White Man's burden,  
And teach the Philippines  
What interest and taxes are,  
And what a mortgage means.  
Give them electrocution chairs,  
And prisons, too, galore,  
And if they seem inclined to kick,  
Then spill their heathen gore.

They need our labor question, too,  
And politics and fraud,  
We've made a pretty mess at home,  
Let's make a mess abroad.  
And let us ever humbly pray  
The Lord of Hosts may deign  
To stir our feeble memories,  
Lest we forget—the *Maine*.

Take up the White Man's burden;  
To you who thus succeed  
In civilizing savage hordes  
They owe a debt, indeed;

Concessions, pensions, salaries,  
And privilege and right,  
With outstretched hands you raise to bless  
Grab everything in sight.

Take up the White Man's burden,  
And if you write in verse,  
Flatter your Nation's vices  
And strive to make them worse.  
Then learn that if with pious words  
You ornament each phrase,  
In a world of canting hypocrites  
This kind of business pays.

These two pictures, undeniably true, are sufficient to prove conclusively the utter incompatibility of capitalistic commercialism with genuine brotherhood. And let us not forget that capitalism is virtually the same everywhere, whether hyphenated with "American" or "Junker." If we wish to be 100 per cent American we must recognize this fact in the interest of our national salvation. For instance, turning our eyes away from Africa and the Philippines and looking close at home, we behold our own disgraceful treatment of the American Indians. The shameful story is too well known to require rehearsal. George III's tyranny toward our Revolutionary forefathers was but a bagatelle in comparison. And now the Eskimos of Alaska are tasting and testing our "civilization." An illuminating case in point is now pending. The natives all along the Yukon country are threatened with starvation because an enterprising (!) corporation is operating a salmon cannery at the mouth of the river and thereby monopolizing the fish. Upon these fish the Eskimos and their dogs depend for their very existence, as Egypt depends upon the Nile. To save the situation, our last Congress has been petitioned, but with most unsatisfactory results. The petition has been held up awaiting developments. This is but another instance of money versus humanity, in which conflict our legislators move with snail-like rapidity and "execute justice" in the most tragic manner.

Is the human race so debased? Is there no gleam of hope for the establishment of brotherhood? In answer the advocate of capitalism becomes pessimist and replies somewhat sadly: "All this injustice proves 'man's inhumanity to man.' We must therefore convert men individually to brotherhood before we can expect a new world." "You are wrong," answers the Socialist. "Be more optimistic and know that man personally is not so debased. Inwardly he warmly approves brotherhood, but outwardly he is the victim of a vicious system, whether he be oppressor or oppressed. The trouble is, there is a worm at the root of our whole social system."

And what is this worm? Some persist in calling it "selfishness." Hence the average Christian minister imagines himself at the very pinnacle of eloquence when he shouts "We must have the spirit of Christ." Apparently a beautiful utterance, in effect it amounts to a mere platitude. It ends in nothing, while the Church languishes and wonders why. The Socialist makes a deeper diagnosis of the situation; he tells the Church: "You must apply the *principles* of Christ. This demand is the other hemisphere of your gospel message and without it your preaching is vain." These principles of Christ, unfortunately, have been abrogated by modern life. Millions of Christians, for instance, are ignorant of the fact that the Bible uniformly prohibits interest on money. The early Christian Church consistently preached against the vicious practice. It remained for the modern Church to bow to capitalism and say with the politic Caiaphas: "It is expedient that one moral principle should die, and that the whole capitalist system perish not." For indeed capitalism must surely perish when interest is utterly abolished. And so the Christians and Jews have their choice between the Bible and capitalism, between God and mammon. For convenience of reference we will give the texts dealing with this subject, in every one of which usury and interest are interchangeable terms: Exodus, xxii: 25; Leviticus, xxv: 36-37; Deuteronomy,



xxiii: 19; Psalm, xv: 5; Proverbs, xxviii: 8; Jeremiah, xv: 10; Ezekiel, xviii: 8, 13, 17; xxii: 12; Nehemiah, v: 7, 10, 11.

Indeed the odium of usury is actually stereotyped in the Hebrew language, which employs for "usury" a term derived from the verb meaning "to bite as a serpent." The usurer was literally a biter, a serpent. Hence we can grasp the deep significance of the language addressed to the covetous by both John the Baptist and Jesus: "Ye *serpents*, ye generation of *vipers*." Convinced of the unassailable position that usury was always classed among crimes in the Old Testament, we turn to the New.

The only person to mention usury there is the greatest authority of all, the Lord Jesus. His attitude toward the Law and the Prophets was one of fulfillment, not of destruction: "I came not to destroy but to fulfill." Therefore, every moral principle enunciated in the Old Testament is confirmed by Him. That principle of brotherly coöperation and lending without usury, pronounced and protected by God's prophets for more than a thousand years, is one of the most sacred. Jesus, with all pious Jews, regarded usury as the practice of Gentile extortioners. It was the bite of a poisonous serpent.

The subject comes up in Jesus' teaching incidentally, and in but one recorded parable, that of the "Talents."

We read it in the Gospel according to St. Matthew, twenty-fifth chapter, verses 14 to 30. When the "unprofitable" servant who hid his lord's money in the earth, was called to account, he pleaded his lord's avaricious character as the excuse for his own inactivity. "Then," said his lord, "I will judge you out of your own mouth. You knew me to be as a Gentile extortioner, reaping where I have not sown . . . therefore you should have put my money into bank, that upon my return I might have received *mine own* plus usury." The definition of usury is thus taken from the mouth of the servant and employed by his lord. It is the unjust gain of one who reaps where he has not sown. And Jesus, speaking from the standpoint of the

Law and the Prophets, likewise defines usury. The practice of usury, therefore, is emphatically anti-Bible.

We have, then, two hostile camps: the Bible on the one side and capitalism on the other. The Church can no more choose both than a horseman can ride two horses running in opposite directions. Consequently we can discern the Church's whole trouble in a nutshell; it preaches brotherhood on Sunday and dismisses its congregation into an economic world founded on the anti-brotherhood system of interest; for six days they unlearn practically everything fraternal, and lose both their purity and their faith. As well expect men to retain pure brotherhood under capitalism as expect snow flakes to retain their purity when they fall into an open sewer.

#### IV. PRACTICABLE IDEALS

All *human* men love ideals. All wish to realize them some day. But how few will sacrifice their idols to their ideals! It takes a hero to do this. For when an ideal seems to threaten self-interests, most men halt at admiration and exclaim "Beautiful but impracticable!" And so they continue in their mediocre course and accomplish nothing worthy. Not so the successful engineer. He sees the ideal of a wonderful railroad. He also sees what ordinary men would call insurmountable obstacles: rivers, valleys, mountains. Instead of turning aside to easier employment, he proceeds to tunnel the rockribbed hills and to bridge the torrents and the deep valleys. His ideal becomes a reality, to the great convenience of millions.

Today the world stands in sore need of social engineers who fear no obstacles; men who can sacrifice every idol to their ideals. The nucleus of such a class is found in the despised Socialists. They mount a soap-box and shout their gospel in the noisy streets; they go down to overwhelming defeat at the next election. On the morrow everybody dismisses politics but the Socialist. There he is

again, soap-box, literature, and stentorian voice, and the work of "educating the workers" goes on. Like the little coral insect, these indefatigable propagandists build incessantly and die without realizing their hopes. But with a zeal similar to that of the early Christian martyrs, they face all opposition with a triumphant smile, knowing that justice will ultimately win. This unquenchable faith readily accounts for the steady growth of Socialist sentiment in the face of ridicule, misrepresentation, and fierce persecution.

And why do not all Christians recognize their kinship to these modern martyrs? Why is the Church generally deaf to the Socialists' appeal for the practical application of Bible principles? For various reasons. The hierarchy never likes revolutions for they unseat the unworthy and overturn the tables of the money-changers. What a terrible shake-up of Church investments would follow upon the abolition of usury! Hence most churchmen have persuaded themselves into believing in the sincerity of their pet objection to Socialism. It runs something like this: "We must first make men individually good and then they will collectively function for social justice and brotherhood." This answer betrays another lamentable ignorance of the Bible. Jehovah did not work on that principle. He did not wait on individual righteousness but gave the Ten Commandments to a race of sensual slaves (just newly emancipated) and demanded outward obedience at the start. The enactments of the Mosaic law were designed to lift men up. So the Apostle Paul recognizes the whole import of the Jewish law when he declares: "The law was our school-master to lead us to Christ." In a similar strain and with equal force of logic, the Socialist declares: "Socialism is our school-master to lead us to ideal brotherhood." Ideals are always practicable when men are willing to throw away their idols and work shoulder to shoulder for the common good. Idealism and reality are bound to become identical with all men

who have an honest purpose, a brave heart, and an unquenchable faith.

#### V. GOOD GOVERNMENT

The ultra-conservative, always reluctant to surrender his idols, again becomes pessimist when Socialists promise a clean administration of government. His common retort is: "You Socialists will be just as corrupt in office as the old politicians."

"Impossible," reply the Socialists, "for we couldn't if we would." And then, if the objector will listen, he hears a lucid explanation of the Socialist advocacy of the Initiative, the Referendum, and the Recall. By the Initiative the people themselves can inaugurate legislative measures which the legislature must take up and pass upon. By the Referendum all legislation can be referred back to the people for ratification. By the Recall every public official is liable to be removed from office if a majority of his constituents adjudge him unfit or un-representative of their will. By this method "the sword of Damocles" hangs over the head of every official and keeps him vigilant to duty. It can be readily seen that the people would be wide-awake to the purity of government under Socialism, for the people would own everything of social value. The lands, mines, mills, railroads, etc., being public property, would naturally be under the eagle eye of the public, and the administration would be compelled openly and always to give account of its stewardship.

Again, Socialism would insure justice to all the producers and distributors. These being government employees, would receive just compensation for their services, with the ever-present opportunity of rising to greater responsibility on the score of merit. This also being under public surveillance would have the constant scrutiny of the people. And by practice, coupled with the teachings of a regenerated Church, the public would learn more and more how to be merciful and just.



## VI. PERSONAL CULTURE

When Socialists declare the self-evident truth that six hours steady work daily by every able-bodied man will abundantly supply the world's needs, the opponent can summon but one reply. He knows that modern machinery has removed all excuse for long work-days and deadly sweat shops, and so he essays a challenge on the ethical plane: "Too much leisure will demoralize men." This indeed is a cynical estimate of humanity. It assumes that men must be chained long hours to machines to keep them out of mischief. On this score we should continually lengthen the working day. But evolution itself forbids such reaction. Improved machinery is making more and more for man's release from drudgery and is presenting us with an enforced leisure with which we must reckon. To the cynic, this ever-expanding leisure seems a necessary evil; to the Socialist, it unfolds a golden opportunity.

In the past the great majority of men have been slaves—to circumstances. In the near future all will be masters. "The life is more than meat and the body more than raiment." Therefore self-culture and social-culture become the paramount duty. Given a greater leisure and a vision of more personal culture, we can make a perfect fit. Let us then do some calculating. We have twenty-four hours each day. These may be divided as follows: six hours for social service (incidentally giving us our income); three hours for meals; eight hours for sleep; and seven hours for home and society. In these last seven hours men who are now practically strangers to their children, can really cultivate their acquaintance. The boy, and indeed the girl too, can learn so much from the father if he is willing to play the rôle of "big brother." How to improve the home inside, how to use the library, will be a delightful school for the whole family group. Outside and around the house father can show the best methods of cultivating flowers and vegetables for home consumption. Many of the mother's cares

will be considerably lightened by father's practical coöperation. Indeed, the home should be every father's "place of business," while the office or work-shop should be but the annex.

Outside and beyond the home the father will find abundant opportunities of social culture, in public entertainments, in libraries, and art galleries. A thousand and one avenues of parental usefulness will open up, when the man is converted from the animal conception of "food-provider" to the great truth that he is joint custodian with his wife of the family's highest interests and developments.

Whatever his vocational employment then, each one will be a *human* man, with head erect, shoulders straight, and heart in the right place. Of him a paraphrase of "the virtuous wife" may then be sung—

Strength and dignity are his clothing,  
And he laugheth at the time to come.  
He openeth his mouth with wisdom,  
And the law of kindness is on his tongue.  
He looketh well to the ways of his household,  
And he eateth not the bread of idleness.  
His children rise up and call him blessed,  
His wife also, and she praiseth him.

Such a prospect awaits all, including the capitalist. His anxiety concerning the money market will have vanished. The great financial questions of the world will rest, where they properly belong, upon the broad shoulders of Uncle Sam. Frenzied finance and nervous fluctuations in price currents will exist only in the memory, as a frightful nightmare. The capitalist himself will have become a producer and an asset in human society, serving his country and humanity according to his best natural gifts. Then there will be no sharp class distinctions, for all men will be brothers.

A Utopian dream? So is Christianity. "Your sons and your daughters shall prophesy. Your young men shall see visions. Your old men shall dream dreams." It is

only "dreamers" who wake up to action. Only those who see visions know how to lead their fellows to new conquests.

We rest the case here, convinced that every judicial mind, sitting in the Supreme Court of Conscience, will render an unbiased opinion. He will recognize Socialism as the purest type of Social Justice that the world has ever conceived; the veritable handmaid of religion—the economic expression of religion at its best.

With this decision handed down and accepted, capitalists will gladly break their golden shackles, volunteer as producers, and unite in the grand universal chorus: "Workers of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains. You have a world to gain!"

## COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY

By HERBERT P. HOUGHTON, PH.D., 1907

A FEW years ago the prediction was made that the future of the college would be largely determined by its relation to the university, and by the coöperation of several colleges combined. Should there be an educational trust, monopoly, or corporation, was a query often raised. While such apprehensions were groundless, there was a tendency on the part of the smaller colleges to articulate more closely with the state universities, and a disposition on the side of the university to paternalize the smaller institutions. This was especially the case in the matter of scholastic standards. The merging of two colleges of uncertain future was sometimes successful in establishing a new strong school—a plan which has not yet outworn its usefulness. A state university could reasonably control and direct the public school system, with its ramifications, representing agricultural, normal, and high school departments; the university could in no way other than by standardizing methods govern the privately endowed college.

A distinction should here be made between the colleges and the universities. The colleges, as found in our country, are usually the descendants of small privately endowed academies established before the days of the free high school. They pride themselves on a degree of antiquity and aristocracy which, while not approaching, still resemble that of the great schools of England. And in fact they were modeled after the British institutions. While from some of these early academies there have descended real universities,—the results of the essential growth and development of the “college” to meet demands,—still a majority of the academy-descended schools have retained the work and distinction of the college proper. This is true especially



of the Eastern colleges and, to a large extent, of the colleges of the South.

Education for general culture, and education for service, were merged in the curriculum of the college. Eagerly grasping principles laid down by Emerson in the Phi Beta Kappa address of 1837, "The American Scholar," the authorities of the schools of the Eastern states shaped the courses of study to guide the student toward scholarship as the goal. So great an impetus had this endeavor received by 1870, that universities embracing schools or departments to which were admitted only college graduates of high rank, and for the purpose of encouraging original investigation in various fields of scholarship, were established in several important centers. Far different in some instances were the aims of the state universities. Founded for the purpose of enlarging and ministering to the practical knowledge of recent settlers in newly acquired lands, these state schools were naturally to devote the greater part of their teaching to agriculture, engineering, and mechanical arts. The development of our universities as a group has been somewhat chiasitic—if this rhetorical figure might be used as a diagram. For we find on the one side purely scholastic universities acquiring eventually tardy but accessory agricultural and mechanical departments, with state universities on the other branching out in the course of a decade or two into schools of research in economics, philosophy, the classics, and pure mathematics. The general tendency to a precipitate from both reagents, though beginning far apart, is readily seen. The university in the United States of America may then be defined as the highest school of learning in our educational system, offering to advanced students possessing the college degree,—or to students desiring and ready to follow mechanical and agricultural arts,—courses of study and opportunities for investigation in the most approved and thoroughly equipped surroundings. There were schools of law, medicine, and theology allied with the earlier American universities; these schools too have a rightful position in the articulation of a university.

But just as privately endowed and state universities tended to become one and the same in purpose and offerings, as each gained what the other had and neither lost by the "crossing-over" acquisition, so the college and the university have been drawing together. At first as far apart as the poles of the magnet, they stood—the college for culture and service, the university for specialization and the "professions."

What has been developing? A steady move in the direction of similarity is apparent; the college is becoming a university and the university has remained a college, or has later acquired a college as a school of arts and sciences. Statistics show that the great swelling numbers of those attending our ten or twelve largest universities is due to the tendency and desire of high school graduates to become enrolled in the college of a "university." So it may be said, in numbers at least, the university is the college.

But what of the tendency of a college to become a small university? There are examples of this in nearly all parts of our land. A college which has been successful in its offerings of cultural and humanistic studies, suddenly acquires an agricultural department, an engineering school, a normal course, a night school, a course in "business administration," and perhaps mechanical arts and technical courses. The "country college" which was intended to be only a college may be led to emulate her city sister by such a sprawling expansion for the sake of numbers. And we have become a nation that worships numbers—if not the gigantism of antebellum Prussia. Colleges must be large to be great; our schools must have big enrollments, if they are to appear to be doing great things, in the eyes of the public.

Nothing could be more needless in college circles today than this numbers-madness and enrollment rivalry. What difference does it make to the average college whether it has 200 students or 225? Why should the authorities of a college be perturbed because a neighboring college in the same state has an excessive enrollment? Certain colleges of Oxford and Cambridge pride themselves on being "smaller

colleges." A graduate of one of the universities of Southern Germany remarked almost boastfully that his university, though one of the *smallest*, was famous for the universal acclaim of its teachers and for the quality of its scholarly output. In our own country the Johns Hopkins University, which was established primarily as a postgraduate institution, has been content with a "select few," determined to excel in research and discovery and to add to the sum of human knowledge. Colleges in America vie with each other for students; they advertise for students; they solicit students as one who thinks "his state needs him to save it" solicits, begs, and petitions for voters to back him at the polls. Managers of football teams bargain with prospective athletes. A case is known in which a high school graduate was offered free tuition, lodging, board, and books by a college needing him for halfback; he eventually entered a nearby college which offered, in addition to these emoluments, free laundry. Such methods make for numbers, boost the team, and the college, and rouse an ephemeral enthusiasm in the hearts of transient side-liners. But the college takes a risk in sanctioning these methods of advertising for the purpose of increased numbers; and in gaining increased numbers and football prowess for the sake of advertising. It is not scholarship that governs such an institution; it is self-exaltation.

What is true of the college in this connection is true also, and on a proportionately larger scale, of the university. In fact, the colleges learned these ways of increasing their clientele and enlarging their sphere of influence from the larger universities.

Multiplicity of courses, mere massing of numbers of students, percentage of enrollment and endowment increase—these are matters which seem to claim the interest of the public in our colleges and universities. But the heart of the college, as of the university, should be the intellectual and scholastic, not the sensational and athletic.

In what way can college and university be differentiated? Principally by the university abolishing its non-essential

department; this is especially true in the state universities. It is safe to say that a student attending for four years a standard "small" college, will be fully if not better prepared for postgraduate or professional study than if he had attended a liberal arts school affiliated with the university. In the liberal arts school the state university places its herds of freshmen under less experienced instructors and in crowded divisions; in the college the freshman comes under the direct influence and classroom leadership of full professors and of the president of the college—men and women of wide range and long experience. His class is large enough to fill a lecture room comfortably, not too large so that there is necessity for numerous "divisions" under various types of instruction. Again, in the college there is some thought of the student as a personality, not as a cog in a big machine. If the student is in difficulty he is treated as a human being—invited into the president's office, talked with man to man, finds the head of the school approachable, not an absentee deity. In a college some thought is given to the life of the student; he is not simply recorded on the books as possessing so many credits and admitted to such and such a class; he counts for something in the life of the school. Universities have begun to learn from the college the necessity for some personal contact for the welfare of students, instead of permitting them to deal only with a corps of office employees. How often it is discovered that the best-known and most popular college officials in the mind of the student are the janitors and office clerks. Not long ago a group of students, who had become inured to our American system, were heard discussing the president of the college. Their opinions were divided as to his efficacy because he was not stiff, formal, and doctrinaire "as a college president ought to be." Or, in other words, they were so used to dealing indirectly and through the more familiar office media that they could not comprehend a college president who dealt directly with the student. It is the old story of



making a slave-driver out of our school-master. Many a good man is driven out of the teaching profession by a lack of appreciation of his desire to be the students' friend. A teacher is expected to be the pupils' boss.

The small college cares for the soul, even in these days when some churchmen do not mention that apparently doubtful possession. The small college dares to mention God as a divine person in daily required prayer services of a religious nature; whereas a state university may be part of a school system in a commonwealth where the public reading of the Bible in school is forbidden by law. A small college may care to enlarge the vision of the student to such an extent that religion may also be descried; a university professor may be permitted to decry Christianity as an outworn faith, and "get away with it."

A true college of the truly American type sets itself four tasks: to cultivate the mind; to enlarge the spirit; to strengthen the body; to enlighten the soul. It does not aim to prepare a man or woman for a single, specific, or special task. It does not set out to prepare its students to make money, or to be successful in business. It has no call to so enhance its curriculum that technical, mechanical, and agricultural sciences be included. It has no need to lament its slight decrease in enrollment, or to boast of its appreciable per cent increase. It has no business to purchase athletes; it has no need to advertise or to catch the public eye by expensive athletic teams or sensational newspaper stories. It has need of the support of the best and biggest men of the land; it deserves as teachers better and stronger men even than the universities, since it deals with a more plastic material. The small college should stand and face the world unashamed, unafraid, for it is the college. The university is not the college. The university is quite another matter. Each should find its place, direct its course thither, and having arrived remain there. For an American university to pose as a real university when it is only a big

unwieldy college, is as unseemly and as unnecessary as for the true college to strive to emulate the university, and expand into a loose-jointed, sprawling affair, catering to the whims of an uninterested public or, as sometimes occurs, an indifferent board of trustees. Let each do its own work faithfully and well. There is a place for a great state university of postgraduate, professional, agricultural, and technical studies in every state in the Union. These universities do not need their appended college of liberal arts and sciences. There is need, in every state, of from a half-dozen to a score of fine, high standard, modestly but sufficiently equipped colleges of the true college type, patronized by earnest eager students, who are really trying to be students and are not made ashamed to try; manned by real men as teachers and real teachers as professors, who are bigger than their books and are not afraid to be themselves; who dare to give of themselves to their students in and out of the classroom; who are willing and satisfied to be missionaries of the gospel of culture and scholarship. And let there be in the college the wholesome atmosphere of a democracy of the heart—for your true scholar is a gentleman. These colleges shall be feeders to the state university, not its smaller, easily crushed rivals, changing their curricula at the great giant's nod. Let them stand on their own feet, for they have the right. Let them organize as a friendly group of associated colleges for the welfare of each and for the betterment of all—protestant and catholic and non-sectarian alike,—and let them meet for council through their respective presidents and trustees at frequent intervals. There might be also a central office,—a clearing house for the colleges,—in a metropolis, where visitors and inquiries would be welcome and appreciated. A group of such colleges working together,—not against each other, would make richer the educational values of any state. Their work would become known beyond the borders of the commonwealth; their united purpose to battle against the foes who would tear

down our civilization would be founded on the teachings of the accepted faith of our fathers, the Christian religion and its underlying universal principle of the Moral Law.

Such then is the college; it is the school of our future; it is the armory of Youth; it is the officers' training camp for the leaders of Twentieth Century America.

## OENONE TO PARIS. OVID, HEROIDES V

By CAROL WIGHT, '19 (ex-'00)

*Mournful Oenone wandering forlorn  
Of Paris once her playmate on the hills.*

—TENNYSON.

Read, or does then another wife prevent?  
Read, for no Spartan hand this letter sent.  
A nymph in Phrygia's forest famed I moan,  
So wronged by thee, forgive me, by mine own.  
What god made void our vows? What crime of mine  
Forbid Oenone should be always thine?  
Lightly the ills we merit may be borne,  
Afflictions we deserve not make us mourn.  
Child of a mighty stream, content to mate  
With you, my husband, not as yet grown great,  
Who, now a prince,—let reverence yield to truth,—  
Were then a slave, the slave I wed forsooth!  
Oft mid our sheep we rested in the shade,  
Of leaves and grass our bridal bed we made.  
Oft on the straw or lying deep in hay,  
Our lowly cot the hoar-frost kept away.  
Who showed you glades in hunting rich and rocks  
Where crouched above their young the wolf and fox?  
How oft I stretched the spotted nets with you!  
How o'er the hills with eager hounds I flew!  
The beech-trees carved by you preserved my fame,  
Cut by your knife we read Oenone's name.  
So grew my name as grew the trunks in size,  
Grow on and duly in my honor rise!  
Pray, poplar, flourish by yon river's side,  
Long in your rugged bark this verse abide:  
"Should Paris living from Oenone go,  
Back to their source will Xanthus' waters flow,"  
Back, Xanthus, hasten, back, ye waters, glide!  
For Paris lives, who left Oenone's side.  
That day decreed my doom. Now fraught with woe  
The bitter blast of fickle love I know,  
When Venus and Juno for thy judgment sued,  
And, comelier clad in arms, Minerva nude.



My stricken bosom throbbed and shivering cold  
Pierced my numbed bones as you my fate retold.  
Nor rashly sage and sorceress I sought,—  
I feared, all felt, what sacrilege you wrought.  
The trees were hewn to planks, the fleet equipped,  
Through the blue wave your well-caulked galley slipped.  
Weeping you left, deny it not, for you  
Should blush less at your old love than this new!  
You wept and saw my eyes with weeping red,  
Our tears commingled each in sorrow shed.  
Nor ever vine to elmtree closer clung  
Than round my neck your clasping arms you flung.  
How oft you blamed the breeze that held you back,  
While laughed your friends,—of wind there was no lack!  
How oft, how oft you kissed me, doomed to dwell  
In loneliness, scarce sobbing: "Love, farewell!"  
Then foamed your plowing oars, the rigid mast  
Shook out the canvas to the rising blast.  
My tears bedewed the sand to see your sail  
Receding o'er the far horizon fail.  
"Swift speed his voyage, I pray, ye sea-nymphs green,  
Though it perchance my swift destruction mean!"  
Saved by my prayers to your new love you fled,—  
Ah me, for that dire courtesan I pled!  
O'er the vast deep my native mountains face  
And buffet back the billows from their base.  
Thence first I saw your vessel sail in view  
And through the ocean longed to rush to you.  
I saw your lofty prow with purple shine  
And lingered fearful,—'t was no robe of thine!  
It nears, to land the swift breeze bears the bark.  
With trembling heart a woman's face I mark.  
Not yet convinced why madly did I stay?  
Clasped in your arms your shameless mistress lay!  
Ah! then I rent my robes and beat my breast,  
Through tear-stained cheeks my rigid nails I pressed,  
While sacred Ida answered groan for groan,  
Then to my rocks I fled to weep alone!  
May Helen thus by Paris left deplore  
And feel what anguish first on me she bore.  
Now such as seek you o'er the sea afford  
Most pleasure, such as leave a lawful lord.  
When a poor man you led a shepherd's life,  
Oenone then was but a poor man's wife.

Your wealth I scorn nor for your kingdom care,  
One more mid Priam's countless daughters there!  
Sire to a nymph might Priam gladly be,  
Nor Hecube need blush because of me!  
A throne I seek, a monarch's wife my place!  
Such hands are mine as might a sceptre grace.  
Scorn not though beechtrees o'er our nuptials spread,  
The royal purple were my fitter bed!  
A love all peace was mine, no wars arose,—  
O'er my calm sea no vengeful galley goes.  
Armed Greece demands your fugitive, that dower  
The proud one brought to deck your bridal bower.  
Ask Hector,—“Must I give her back?” Nay more,  
Deiphobus, Polydamus implore.  
What Priam counsels, what Antenor sage,  
—Ponder! long years have taught their riper age.  
Rape wrecked your country, basely you began!  
Foul was the cause, fair fight befits a man!  
'T is wisdom's part such Spartan faith to shun.  
She clasps your bosom all too lightly won!  
As injured by your love of alien race  
Mourned Menelaus his bed's so foul disgrace,  
Thou too shalt mourn. No art can e'er recall  
Marred chastity. 'T is ruined once for all!  
Happy Andromache a true man to win,—  
Worthy that brother I a wife had been!  
Lighter than leaves art thou when parched and dry  
Born on the flippant winds they float and fly.  
Less weight than corn-silk thine when crisp and sere,  
Scorched by incessant suns. Ah, now I hear  
Cassandra sing prophetic, o'er her brow  
Wild wave her locks. “Oenone, what dost thou?  
Why plow the barren shore? the sand why sow?  
A Grecian heifer comes to overthrow  
Your house, yourself, your country,—all its homes,  
Forbid it, God! a Grecian heifer comes!”  
Caught by her maids full on her mad career  
She ceased, my golden hair arose in fear.  
Too true my doom your prophecy revealed,  
The Grecian heifer riots o'er my field.  
Fair be her face, beguiled by thee no less  
Love's god she scorned, the false adulteress!  
Some Theseus first, I may mistake the name,  
Bore her from home. Would she return the same,

A virgin, nor her young lover's passion prove?  
Whence know I this so well, you ask? I love.  
Force call it, fling some name her frailty o'er;  
So oft disgraced, she tempts disgrace the more.  
Chaste bides Oenone through your crime bereaved,  
By your own precepts you may be deceived.  
Me the swift satyres sought, where hid from view,  
In leaves I lurked and shunned the wanton crew.  
Faunus, whose horns sharp pine leaves interweave,  
Pursued where Ida's peaks to heaven heave.  
Troy's ever faithful warden sought my hand,—  
Apollo placed his skill at my command.  
Yet wretched,—ah, what herb can heal the heart?—  
Skilled in all arts I failed in my own art.  
What aid earth gave not, fertile though she be,  
Nor god, that aid you could have borne to me.  
—You could and 't was my due. O pity show  
The girl for whom no Greeks to slaughter go.  
Thine am I, thine I was in childhood's day,  
And thine to be while life remains I pray.

## OSLER MEMORIAL MEETING<sup>1</sup>

ON THE twenty-second of March, nineteen hundred and twenty, a meeting was held at the Johns Hopkins University in memory of Osler. In the audience were gathered friends, associates, and patients among whom Osler had worked and taught during his Baltimore years.

There were three addresses, the first by a friend who spoke of the man, the second by the dearest and most distinguished of his associates, the third by one of his patients who spoke of the physician.

### THE PERSONALITY IN THE PROFESSION

HENRY VAN DYKE

To divide and distinguish a man from the profession in which he is engaged,—to make the measure of his success depend merely on his technical proficiency and reckon his fame only by the discoveries and inventions which he has made,—seems to me foolish. There may be some professions in which this is possible; for example, engineering, where one has to deal chiefly with the tenacity of certain minerals; or astronomy, where one observes the motions and calculates the constitution of distant stars; or chemistry, in which the supposed elements of imagined matter are tested by experiment and recombined by hypothesis. But in the more personal professions, such as teaching and medicine, where the unexplained mystery of our human nature is part of the material to be dealt with, no professor can be truly excellent or memorable unless he has within him the qualities which belong to the make-up of a really great man. Such a man was Sir William Osler, world-renowned physician.

<sup>1</sup> Owing to unavoidable circumstances the publication of these addresses has been unfortunately delayed.



Of his achievements in medicine and surgery, Dr. Welch and other honored colleagues have written and spoken with authority which is indisputable. I speak only of the personality in the profession, the man William Osler, who was a famous doctor, and had the healing gift.

It was in Baltimore that I first met him, when he was Professor of Medicine at Johns Hopkins University. He had behind his name a score of degrees and decorations from various universities all over the world,—honors fairly won by his work. But this was not the main thing about the man. He bore his honors, to use the American phrase, “not so that you could notice it.” He was like the friend whom Tennyson describes in *In Memoriam*:

“wearing all that weight of learning lightly like a flower.”

He was the simplest, most modest, and most charming of the companions whom I met at hospitable dinner-tables of Baltimore.

Do you remember his topaz eyes, never inquisitive but always searching and comprehending; his mouth with no set smile fixed on it, but always quick to respond in sympathy; the tranquil, friendly, understanding expression of his beautiful, dark, oval face?

I was never fortunate enough to be his patient, but I could have trusted him to “the crack o’ doom.” I should have felt that he would do for me all that a man can do.

Two friends of mine I ventured to commend to his care in England. One was a poor governess. The other was an English official of high rank. To both of them he gave an equal care and interest. Both of them are living now, but, alas, the friend who helped them through their hard time is gone.

The next time that I saw Doctor Osler intimately was in Paris, in the winter of 1908–1909. As always, the meeting with him was delightful. But far more illuminative and instructive were the reports that came from my son, who was then a scholar at Magdalen College in Oxford. He

wrote me that Sir William and Lady Osler were like father and mother to the American students there.

At an evening party, Doctor Osler would put his hand on the shoulder of a shy boy and say: "You don't care for dancing. Come into the library with me." And then he would show the boy wonderful treasures among the old books.

The last thing that Doctor Osler gave me was his monograph on the bookworm,—*anobium paniceum*—against which he had a justifiable human hatred, but which, none the less, he was careful to study scientifically and to depict accurately in a fine plate of which he was proud. His attitude towards this noxious beast was very much like that which he held towards the Prussian *Kultur*, and other deadly microbes.

Looking through his writings I find a thousand things which interest me. His most characteristic volume *Æquanimitas* recommends that steady tranquillity of demeanor which is essential to the practical work of a physician; but underneath that counsel I find the distinctly Christian words of patience, charity, and hopefulness. I should like to add to the title of the book "Magnanimitas."

In an address which he delivered to the medical students at Toronto, he said the "Master Word of Medicine is Work." From this he went on to teach the three great lessons of life. "First, learn to consume your own smoke. Second, we are not here to get all we can for ourselves, but to make the lives of others happier. (This he supports by the authority of Christ.) Third, the law of the higher life is only fulfilled *by love, i.e., charity.*"

His writings and addresses are saturated with the Bible. But he quotes also from other sources.

In one brief address, called *Man's Redemption of Man*, made to the students of Edinburgh in 1910, I have noted the following quotations and references: Isaiah, Christ, Confucius, Cardinal Newman, Euripides, Edwin Markham, Deuteronomy, John Bunyan, Sir Thomas Browne, Sir Henry Maine, Plato, Sir Gilbert Murray, Robert Browning,

Pythagoras, Hippocrates, Galen, Copernicus, Charles Darwin, Aristotle, Galileo, Milton, Stevenson, Rudyard Kipling, Weir Mitchell, Poe, Prodicus, and Shelley,—with whose verse the address closes. Quotation on this scale would swamp an ordinary man. But Osler was not an ordinary man. He was a true scholar, who read much and assimilated all that he read.

The breadth of his knowledge was an inspiration to his practice as a physician. It was not only medicine that he understood, but life. He gave his patients confidence and serenity, and thereby helped them to get the benefit of such other medicines as he prescribed.

In nothing was he an extremist: certainly not a pessimist; hardly an optimist, because he knew too much; distinctly a meliorist, because he believed that the advance of medical science would bring great good to mankind. Yet I am sure he felt that life meant more than mere living on earth. This, I think, is the conclusion of his lectures on *Science and Immortality* delivered at Harvard University in 1904.

The last time that I saw him, gracious and vital as ever, was in Oxford in the spring of 1917, when America had just awakened after long slumber, and taken her right place in the world-war. Osler's only child, Revere, was on the front-line, fighting for justice and freedom. That was where his father and mother wanted him to be. Anxiety for their boy, so young, so bright, so rare and delicate in promise, was in their hearts day and night. Yet it only made them kinder, more thoughtful and generous in ministering to others.

I had just come out of hospital in London after slow recovery from a slight injury received in the trenches at Verdun. Doctor Osler had known of it and had sent me wise counsel and help. Now he took me with him through the wonderful war-hospitals of Oxford, knowing that it would humble and strengthen my heart to see the men who were bearing and suffering a thousandfold more than I,

for the good cause. As we passed through the long wards of the Schools Building, and among the tents where the out-door patients were sheltered in the lovely New College Gardens, faces brightened, eyes lit up with affection and hope in the presence of the beloved physician. There was something healing, calming, stimulating in the soul of the man, shining through his outward form. He pretended nothing. He knew all that there was to be known. He never faltered nor flinched from the facts. His keen and evident sensibility never interfered with his steadiness of hand or coolness of nerve. His very look seemed to say, "Be brave, be patient, remember the other fellows, do your best to get well and I will help you; for the rest we must all put our trust in God."

Osler's sense of humour was native, unconquerable, and always full of human sympathy.

He upheld and illustrated the ancient Hippocratic standards in the practice of medicine: "learning, sagacity, humanity, probity." No one could have laughed more heartily than he at the refutation which his own life gave to his jocose confession, in his farewell address at Johns Hopkins in 1905, of two harmless obsessions, "namely, that men above forty are comparatively useless, and men above sixty are cumberers of the ground." This was a jest so fine that the so-called "reading-public" in America could not possibly understand it. Nor could they be expected to note that the suggestion in regard to the use of chloroform to get rid of people over sixty was a quotation from Anthony Trollope, to which Osler distinctly declined to give his approval, because as he said, "my own time is getting so short."

Yet, after all, thank God it was not so very short: fourteen years were left to him, and he filled them to the brim with noble work and happy play. Never was he more alive, more useful, more helpful and healing to his fellow-men than in those years,

"Serene and bright,  
And lovely as a Lapland night,"



which he passed at Oxford. The final test that came to him, the news that his boy had made the supreme sacrifice on the field of honour, in Flanders, he bore with that equanimity which is the crown of a sensitive and unselfish soul,—a soul that lives in God for man, and therefore can never be lost in sorrow nor die in death.

After his own custom, I have been considering what wise and ancient words may best express his personality.

Most of all he would have liked, I am sure, the words of Christ which he quoted to the students of Yale University in 1913: "Ye must be born of the Spirit." That spiritual birth was the secret of the extraordinary power with which Osler used his rare intellectual gifts and scientific attainments.

But next to that quotation from his favorite book, the Bible, I think he would have liked these words written by Tacitus about his father-in-law, the noble Roman Agricola.

"The end of his life brought mourning to us, melancholy to his friends, solicitude even to the bystander and those who knew him not. The great public itself, and this busy, preoccupied city, talked of him in public gatherings and private circles. No one, hearing of his death, was happy or soon forgetful. . . . Should posterity desire to know what he looked like, he was well-proportioned rather than imposing; there was no impatience in his face; its dominant expression was benign. You could easily believe him good, and gladly recognize him great. Though snatched away in his prime, he lived to a ripe old age, measured by renown. He fulfilled the true blessings of life which lie in character. . . . If there be a habitation for the spirits of the just; if, as wise men are happy to believe, the soul that is great perishes not with the body, may you rest in peace, and summon us from weak repinings and womanish tears to the contemplation of those virtues which it were impiety to lament or mourn. Let reverence, and unending thankfulness, and faithful imitation, if our strength permit, be our tribute to your memory. This is true honor; this is the piety of every kindred soul."

REMARKS OF WILLIAM H. WELCH<sup>2</sup>

At the time of his death Osler was probably the greatest figure in the medical world. He was the best known, the most influential, the most beloved. This was evident before, but was abundantly demonstrated at the time of the celebration of his seventieth birthday last July and also since his death, by the number, the sort and the source of the tributes that have been brought to him. It is interesting in reading these tributes to find what one must have anticipated, that there were more Oslers than one, and he who takes up one side of his life and work is likely to think that his dominant position in medicine is due to that aspect. Some would tell us that his great reputation is due to his personal qualities. These were of the most engaging and vivid character. Others, that his professional and scientific work is the foundation of his reputation. Others again, that it is based on his remarkable literary qualities, that it is Osler the author, the writer who is the world's figure. Then some newspapers, a part of the press that gave him the very unwelcome notoriety in 1905, at the time of his farewell address at the Johns Hopkins University, appear to feel that his reputation is largely due to that episode. No small part of the writing since his death has been a renewal of the discussion of that mere incidental remark, almost a parenthesis, in his Valedictory to the Johns Hopkins University. I shall not pause to discuss that other than to say that it is more often misquoted than correctly quoted, that the idea that he presented at that time, when correctly interpreted, embodied a very important and useful lesson for young men.

It is really, however, no one of these qualities and achievements by themselves to which his reputation and his great

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Welch's remarks were *ex tempore*. They were, however, carefully recorded stenographically. To those of us whose good fortune it was to hear them, they seemed beautifully simple and true and appropriate. Dr. Welch has permitted us to publish them exactly as they were recorded, without revision or change by himself.

commanding influence is due. It is the combination, the remarkable, I think one may say almost unique way that these qualities and characters are combined, personal qualities, professional and scientific accomplishments, unusual literary gifts and remarkable wit. It is a combination of all these which made Osler the great figure and influence. That, at least, is the case for us today. And I venture to say, although it is impossible to assert absolutely, but I venture to say that to posterity it will be this combination that will be his most enduring title to fame.

The sixteen years that Osler passed in Baltimore, from 1889 to 1905, was the period in which these qualities that I have spoken of, this remarkable combination of accomplishments and characteristics, were most fully exemplified. During the ten years that he served as Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in McGill University, at Montreal, he was laying the foundation. This foundation, as in the case of so many other physicians, was based largely upon the study of pathological anatomy. He belonged to that great lineage whose early studies lay in this field, who made the study of morbid anatomy the basis for their work in medicine. To this class belonged Laennec and Louis in France, and most of the great physicians of the English speaking world.

During the five years succeeding the Montreal period, in Philadelphia, Osler was gaining a very valuable experience in clinical medicine. He came to us in his fortieth year, with the seeds not only planted but already germinating. That, indeed, is what he really meant in his valedictory; that if a young man at forty has not planted the seed and the seeds have not begun to germinate, there is not much hope for him. He came at a very interesting period in the history of medicine and the development of medical education in this country. I knew that he would come when we sought him. I had had the opportunity of speaking with him, I recall, in the spring of 1888, and I knew that he would be receptive to an offer. I think he realized that here was an exceptional opportunity.

Osler, during this preliminary period, had fitted himself for the work of a great clinician. The opportunities that he found in Baltimore, which he himself has repeatedly spoken of as the most important opportunities of his life for clinical work, consisted in the first place, of the circumstance that here was about to be opened a great hospital which was to be an integral part of the medical school of the University; that here were traditions of the University, most important to bring to bear on the development of medicine, and an entirely free hand in the development of the medical school. He has himself expressed something of this. Last July, when the Memorial volumes were presented to him in London, he said:

Loving our profession and believing ardently in its future, I have been content to live in it and for it. A moving ambition to become a good teacher and sound clinician were fostered by opportunities of an exceptional character, and any success I may have obtained must be attributed in large part to the unceasing kindness of colleagues and to a long series of devoted pupils whose success in life is my special pride.

A sentiment which he has more than once expressed—his indebtedness to the opportunities presented to him, to the aid of his colleagues, and his joy in the successes of his students.

In a way, the hospital was not ready to be opened at an earlier period. I was called to the University at the same time that Osler was called to Philadelphia. The Chair of Physiology was already filled and the Chair of Pharmacology was also filled, by one who afterward became a very distinguished pharmacologist. If the hospital had been ready to open at that time I hope that Osler would have been chosen, but I do happen to know that there were two European physicians who were in the mind of Dr. Billings at that time, and it is perfectly possible that the choice in 1884 might not have been Osler. He was pre-eminently the choice in 1888, when he had established his reputation in Philadelphia as a great clinical teacher.



His contributions to medical education, to hospital organization and the development of scientific medicine will perhaps be recognized as his most important work. To him we owe the particular kind of organization of the Johns Hopkins Hospital—of the professional side, the most important feature being the creation of the upper resident staff. That provided for the appointment of young physicians for a period of indefinite tenure; these might, and often did remain until they had really established their reputations. No such opportunities existed in this country at that time. That is, I think, a very important contribution by Osler. As one recalls the list of resident physicians during Osler's tenure of the Professorship of Medicine, and finds such names as those of Lafleur, Thayer, Fletcher, McCrae and Cole, it is evident that there were great merits in the plan. Again Osler created a medical clinic of a new order, at least for this country. He brought the senior students into the wards of the hospital not simply to look on at demonstrations, not simply to accompany the physician on his rounds in the wards, but as a part of the actual machinery of the hospital. He also created, in connection with the clinic, the clinical laboratory. Every one of these particular contributions existed in other countries, but not in combination. He was familiar with the organization of medical clinics in Germany, France and England; he took the best, and I think he established a type of organization which marked a great advance in medical education. I speak of these contributions of Osler because I fancy the future historian will recognize them as among the permanent accomplishments, and as marking an important departure and reform in medical education in this country. This conception and the carrying out of this plan we owe to Osler.

Osler also introduced new methods of medical teaching. He did not attempt to impart the entire context of the subject. That is an impossibility. He selected certain diseases for thorough and minute study, especially tuber-

culosis, typhoid fever, and pneumonia, and the students were drilled, and drilled thoroughly in these subjects, and drilled by the very best methods. The result was that he placed the student in a position by which he commanded the methods and instruments of study and enabled him to begin that life-long self education which is the best result of medical teaching; To place a young doctor in a position and an attitude of mind which enables him to go on a student for the rest of his life that Osler did.

As a student of disease Osler manifested what I venture to call the attitude of mind of a naturalist, rather than of one who approaches the question from a study of the physiological functions of the body. He had the very attractive type of mind that belongs to the naturalist. He was interested in the natural history of disease. His earliest publications were in the field of natural history. He belongs, therefore, to the same class of physician as Sydenham, although Sydenham did not command a like knowledge of pathological anatomy. He was a remarkably good observer, and had an extraordinary faculty for clear, orderly, terse, and always very vivid description.

No attempt has been made in all the tributes brought to Osler, and for obvious reasons, to form an estimate in any summary or critical way of the value of his scientific contributions to medicine. Miss Blogg at the Johns Hopkins Hospital has brought together not less than 730 titles of articles and books by Osler. It would be no easy task to determine the precise value of these. It would, I believe, be found that they are of great importance; precisely how great it is impossible to say. Here is a field for work for the future biographer of Osler, who will have a considerable task in attempting to estimate with any degree of fullness and accuracy the exact value of Osler's scientific contributions to medicine. These articles cover a vast field; they are often brief. It is not always easy to determine their relation to what has gone before. I venture to predict that this will be found a difficult but very rewarding field for investigation.

Osler's reputation, while it is founded, I think, on his scientific work, does not rest solely or in the highest measure upon that work. He was a clinical teacher of the most inspiring and stimulating character. I doubt whether the history of medicine records a man who had greater influence upon the students that came under his teaching. He inspired them with a remarkable devotion and loyalty and affection. He was their example. His life embodied his precepts and his students cherished his words. Cultivate peace of mind, serenity, the philosophy of Marcus Aurelius. Think not too much of tomorrow, but of the work of today, the work which is immediately before you.

Above all, while I have spoken of Osler as possessed of the naturalist's type of mind, like many other naturalists he was also a humanist. This he exemplified in his teaching, in his work, in his life to an eminent degree. He never imparted knowledge to students as though it had always existed. He interested the student in how the knowledge that we now possess came to be, what were the great epochs, who were the men who contributed. This method of teaching was illustrated by Osler as by scarcely another teacher in the history of medicine. And it is just such a stimulus as this that imparts broad interests to the work of the student and to his life's activities as a physician. It is such interests as these that make his work a profession, a learned profession and not merely a trade. Osler was the humanist, then, as well as the naturalist in his attitude toward disease. His life was centered in the work of the hospital and in the work of the Medical School. He was the moving spirit always, not only of the students but of his colleagues.

Osler was also a citizen, a public spirited citizen. He was fully alive to the increasing social implications of medicine, what medicine meant to the community. That side of his work has been very well presented by Dr. Jacobs. Many who are here will recall the occasions when Osler with his reputation and his command of language, spoke at pub-

lic meetings. It might be on tuberculosis, or typhoid fever, or ridding the community of mosquitoes, or on better health conditions in general. These were appeals which went really to the heart of the man, which stirred not only the medical profession but the community, the city. He would go occasionally to the Legislature at Annapolis. In other words he accomplished for Baltimore a very important service in improving the working conditions and in the control of disease in this city.

Osler was, as every physician here knows, a man who was content to live in the medical profession and for it, and how much he did for the profession and for this city in raising standards, in building up our State Medical Society, the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, above all in developing the library, in stimulating a healthy spirit among his colleagues, in standing for the highest ideals of the profession! That which he had was devoted not only to the school and to the hospital, but to the welfare of the community and the elevation of the standards of medicine. The several medical societies which he established at the hospital still exist. These activities are indications of the great variety of his work.

Osler, as I say, found here great opportunities to establish his reputation as a consultant, as a clinical teacher and as an author. His text book on Practice, published in 1892, is probably the most successful text-book ever written on medicine, certainly the most widely used today. It has been translated into many languages, including Chinese.

While in Baltimore Osler received many calls, including one to the University of Edinburgh, but he was not tempted. When the call to Oxford University came, we were of course distressed at the prospect of losing him, but it had become apparent that he could not carry on the whole work which had fallen upon his shoulders. He never neglected the hospital, but gradually there grew up a very large consulting practice, no small part of which consisted of consultations in cases of physicians themselves who came to



him from all over the country, so that together with the conduct of the clinic, the care of the patients in the hospital, the teaching of the students, and on the other hand a burdensome practice, the weight became too heavy. Physically, in justice to himself, he could not continue. In a sense, then, his acceptance of the call to Oxford was a kind of retirement from this very active clinical work. He told me at the time he left that we had only lost a few years, that he was quite determined to carry out the idea of which he spoke in his valedictory, the relinquishment at sixty of the active professional position.

I shall not attempt to follow him to Oxford. There he found, of course, a delightful atmosphere, the most delightful imaginable. He found men who were equally familiar with the writings of antiquity, men whose tastes and attitude of mind were his own, and he fitted perfectly into the life of the University. He exercised a great influence on the profession in England. If anything, his interest in community problems, in public health and the control of preventable diseases, in certain professional questions and in medicine itself, was increased, but he had no longer in Oxford a very heavy responsibility as a clinical teacher, nor a very burdensome consulting practice.

I shall not attempt to follow him in his English life. I should, however, like and perhaps I may be permitted to speak of my last two visits to Osler in Oxford. One was in September, 1916, when I had the opportunity of spending two or three days with him. It happened that his son Revere had just completed his training for the artillery, and was about to go to the front. It gave me a happy opportunity to become acquainted with that fine young man, a most winning character, who rejoiced his father's heart by developing a very keen appreciation of books. He had collected a valuable library, particularly of the classics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

And then it was by a particular piece of good fortune that I chanced to be in Oxford May 15 and 16 last. It was on May 16, 1919, that Osler gave his final address before

the British Classical Association. Nothing surprised him more or pleased him more than his selection as President of the British Classical Association. That is an unusual fortune to come to a medical man. But one other before him, Linacre, was qualified. As president Osler succeeded Gilbert Murray. It was a most interesting occasion, especially to an American. I never shall forget the morning that he took me to the Bodleian Library which was his joy. The address was to come at noon, and he spent an hour showing me a remarkable collection of books and apparatus, that he had brought together to interest the members of the Association. There he had his private collection, every book marking a vital point in the development of medicine, and a collection of medical instruments, of the deepest interest, with extraordinary historical connections.

It was then that Osler spoke to me of the plan for giving Revere's collection of books, together with certain volumes from his own library, to the Johns Hopkins University, with a fund for the maintenance of the Tudor and Stuart Club, to be similar to the Elizabethan Club at Yale for post-graduates. It is clear from several of his letters, and I know from the conversation at that time, what was then in his mind—the desire to cultivate in undergraduate students a love of good literature and reading.

This was my last opportunity to see him, to see him under circumstances of which I think with almost as much pride as could he. It stands forth vividly in my mind's eye—the whole occasion, the beautiful May day, the setting and the ceremonies so full of charm and interest; the robes; Osler on the rostrum at one side of the room, one of the most beautiful rooms in the University; and that remarkable address, on which he said he had spent more time than on any that he had ever written.

I have spoken of the Hopkins Hospital as furnishing a great opportunity for Osler, but how much more he gave to us than we could ever give to him! He gave all he had, and that was the very best. The Johns Hopkins University and the Medical School and the Hospital and the

City of Baltimore are inexpressively his debtors. His name and his memory will always be our cherished possessions. And the spirit of the man, his life and his work will remain as an enduring and moving influence and example, and a loving presence with us. And while we mourn his loss we rejoice in all that he was, and all that he meant to us.

DR. THAYER: How much he gave us, how much we loved him, we who were his disciples and his colleagues, needs no repetition. We look back on it all longingly, regretfully, gratefully. But bitter though the loss may be, its very acuteness brings more vividly before us the beauty of that which we possess.

Learn the mystery of progression duly,  
Do not call each glorious change decay  
But learn we only hold our treasures truly,  
When it seems as if they passed away.

\* \* \* \* \*

A few weeks ago one who loved him dearly handed me a charming picture of the man. Her light and graceful fancy has ever been a key which freed the struggling thought that we, less favored, sought in vain to loose. This picture, which she who was his patient, has drawn, belongs to us all.

### A GIVER OF LIFE

EDITH REID

To have been a patient of Sir William Osler's in your youth was to have obtained an almost impossible ideal of what a physician could be. What made him what he was? What put him so apart? What in the midst of all the things he shared with others was the thing that was his alone? Sargent has painted the on-rushing spirit, the spirit that knew the freedom of the immortal peaks; and from those heights Sir William Osler has brought to thousands a quickening breath.

As he passed about, gallant and debonair, with a whimsical wit that left the air sweet and gay, with an epigram here and a paradox there, tickling the ribs of his colleagues, none felt him frivolous: there was a point to his rapier for all he played with the button on. The deep, sad eyes of his soul watched a little cynically the light humor of his mind.

It was not necessary for him to be sensitive to a social atmosphere because he made always his own atmosphere. In a room full of discordant elements he entered and saw only his patient and only his patient's greatest need, and instantly the atmosphere was charged with kindly vitality, everyone felt the situation was under control, and all were attention. No circumlocution, no meandering. The moment Sir William gave you was yours. It was hardly ever more than a moment, but there was curiously no abrupt beginning or end to it. With the easy sweep of a great artist's line, beginning in your necessity and ending in your necessity, the precious moment was yours, becoming wholly and entirely a part of the fabric of your life. He made you respect his time, but he also respected yours. If he said, "I will come at two," and the hands of the clock pointed to ten minutes after, you knew that he could not come. And if that rare thing happened—a broken appointment—he never failed to send a few lines of explanation. He safeguarded his patient from all annoyance. To be sure, you could not luxuriate into floating reminiscences in his company; your expansions about your family and friends and temperament were not for him—that the nurse had to bear. I think he was always a little sorry for the nurse. One other thing he safeguarded, and that was your purse. If a conscientious secretary sent a bill, it had to be a very moderate affair.

With his patients he recognized at once the thing or characteristic that concerned him and them; and for the rest, whatever was uncongenial or unattractive he put from his mind and prevented any expression of it. A pose or an attempt at a serious chatter about unessentials was



intolerable to him. But he was as merciful as he was masterful, and from the very poor, or genuinely afflicted, he would even have borne being bored.

Such telling love, such perfect confidence were given him that he could do what he liked without causing offense. Three times in my life I have seen him, when in consultation, smash the attending physician's diagnosis and turn the entire sick-room the other way about; but he left the room with his arm about the corrected physician's neck, and they seemed to be having a delightful time. The reason for this was perfectly evident; every physician felt himself safe in Sir William's hands; he knew that he could, by no possibility, have a better friend in the profession; that if, with the tip of his finger, Sir William gaily knocked down his house of cards, he would see to it that the foundation was left solid; and no one would contribute so many bricks to the new edifice.

No one who knew Sir William need want a voice from the dead to show them how to live. One thing surely his life makes clear to us: that we must whistle along the high-road lest our sometime miasma bring despair to those not strong enough to sing under the wheel. Just before the end of his life Sir William's heart broke; but though all knew that behind the dry eyes tears were scalding, that the gentle heart of this master of men was bleeding, those who saw him said he spoke just as cheerily as ever. He was one of those who, having great possessions, gave all that he had. For myself, I may say that every moment he gave me shines out, illuminating the long years of my life.

Subtle in temperament, direct in character, the brilliant mind and soaring spirit were held very simply in check, because, under the surface of the gay man of the world, lived the Saint.

It is when a man touches other people's lives that you know whether he brings life or death or nothing. Where that swift spirit has gone I do not know; but I know that to those he cared for on earth he brought life. They will look back and remember, and will thank God and take courage.

## MORSE MEMORIAL MEETING

ON THE afternoon of Sunday, April twenty-fourth, a meeting in memory of the late Professor Harmon Northrup Morse was held in the auditorium of the Civil Engineering Building of the University. President Frank J. Goodnow presided at the meeting. Addresses were made by former President Remsen, for many years a colleague and friend of Professor Morse; President Woodward, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.; Professor J. W. C. Frazer, of the Department of Chemistry; and Dr. W. H. Howell, of the School of Hygiene and Public Health. As Professor Remsen spoke without manuscript, we are unfortunately unable to give our readers and the friends of Professor Morse his address as delivered.

### PRESIDENT WOODWARD'S ADDRESS

When a man of distinction in science closes his terrestrial career and passes over to one of the older planets, or possibly to one of the hotter stars, of the universe, his demise gives rise, in general, to few reflections and to few regrets. The best that the public can say of him is that he left none of the memories of mischief which constitute what Dr. Johnson called "no desirable fame." But this is because the world at large, learned and unlearned, does not understand him rather than by reason of any disposition to underrate his motives or his achievements. In proportion as his work has been advanced or recondite, it will be difficult to understand, and in about the same proportion the rewards he receives will be mostly posthumous. The unlearned of his contemporaries will call him a "high-brow," while the majority of the learned, in our day, at any rate, will call him a "narrow specialist," and let him go at that.

It thus happens that the discoveries and the advances of any age, are, as a rule, adequately understood and utilized

only by succeeding ages, and that the originators of such discoveries and advances are oftenest unknown and hence unappreciated except by a very limited number of fellow-specialists working in the same or in adjacent fields of research. Not infrequently the pioneer work of these originators is either overlooked, forgotten, or attributed to others. Hence we have patent-laws and patent-offices to determine priorities and rights in cases of inventions, and medals and prizes and a "Hall of Fame" to bestow belated honors on our more eminent contemporaries and predecessors.

But while these *ex post facto* devices have the merit of providing means for inductions based on all evidence available, they generally fail to afford the public any adequate recognition either of the nature of the work commended or of the methods by which it was accomplished. Such pioneer achievements are still, even in this enlightened age, commonly attributed not to foresight, industry, persistence, and the utilization of a long line of mistakes and successes of our predecessors, but to the vague discontinuities of super-men and of miraculous conditions. In respect to the real place in civilization to be assigned to constructive thinkers and in respect to the need of such for progress, we have still almost everything to learn. The truth of this apparently dogmatic assertion is well illustrated by the ease with which the populace is now led to entertain the notion that Euclidean geometry and Newtonian dynamics may be displaced summarily by a highly praiseworthy "Theory of Relativity" whose author makes no pretensions to such revolutionary sentiments.

It is specially fitting at this time, therefore, that your University should hold a conference in commemoration of the life, the character, and the accomplishments of one of her most devoted and most productive investigators. His career exemplifies well the singleness of purpose and the arduous labors essential to progress in the realm of learning in general and in the domain of physical science in particular.

He was a typical man of science. His interests, like those of the German chemist, Beccher, of the seventeenth century, lay among the "flames and the fumes," and if need be, among the "poisons and the poverty" of the laboratory. Beccher lived in an age when chemistry was slowly emerging out of alchemy, but what he said of himself was doubtless often thought, if not said, by Morse and by many of our contemporaries. In his *Physica Subterranea* Beccher says, "My kingdom is not of this world," referring, of course, to those who would in his day, as in ours, measure everything by the gold standard. And of the alchemists, whose prototypes are still to be reckoned with, he says, "Pseudo-chemists seek gold, but the true philosophers, science, which is more precious than any gold."

Such undoubtedly were the ideals that animated Morse in his career as a chemist, as a teacher, and as an investigator; but he was not a man who would render his ideals or his activities obtrusive in comparison with, or in competition with, the interests of men in other fields of learning. He possessed in high degree that sort of modesty and that sort of reserve which are born of a knowledge of men and things, including especially among the latter the obstinate but constant and determinate properties of matter, with which the chemist and the physicist have more particularly to deal.

Of his vocations as a chemist, as a teacher, and as an investigator, others, who knew him more intimately, are better qualified to speak. My impressions of him were formed, unfortunately for me, during the last fifteen years of his life and then only in the capacity of a distant administrator. What impressed me most from the inception of acquaintance with him was his tenacity of purpose. He had a problem to solve and he was willing to go to any extent of time and effort to reach an effective solution. This attitude, it may be remarked, affords one of the surest tests of the productive investigator. He who wanders, or vacillates, or lacks capacity to concentrate attention on a limited range of phenomena, is almost certain to become lost in a maze of futilities.



The impression gained of him as a teacher was that he would probably "neglect" his students. But if this was the case, it must have been, as with Rowland and with Mall, a great privilege for the students. To be permitted to "stand around" in the presence of evolving knowledge is the highest opportunity a university can offer and the greatest favor a worthy student may seek. The best teachers are not those who think most for their students, but those who make the students do their own thinking. In the higher work of a university, at any rate, it is essential that the novitiates learn early to use their own heads.

The special work of Morse with which it was my good fortune to become somewhat acquainted was his research on the osmotic pressures, carried on by aid of grants made to him by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. What is called osmose, or osmosis, is a subject beset by technicalities, but its elementary essentials are easily apprehended. When two liquids or gases are separated by a common membrane there is manifested a tendency to transference from one side to the other through the membrane; and if the liquid or gas to which the transfer takes place is confined, an increase of pressure will result, and this under some circumstances may be not merely appreciable but very great. A homely illustration of osmose and osmotic pressure is afforded in the preparation of cranberry sauce. If osmose is permitted to act, the result will be good sauce; if osmose is prevented the result will be bad sauce. Osmose follows slowly if the berries are immersed in a hot solution of sugar; osmotic pressure will presently burst the berries, while in the meantime the skins will partake of the general dissolution and become edible with the rest of the gelatinous mass. On the other hand, if the berries are boiled and stirred violently, the well-known inedible product follows.

Briefly stated the research to which Morse made a capital contribution in this field, was that of determining what for a given membrane and for a determinate range of solutions and of attending temperatures, are the pressures generated.

To this research he brought a degree of patience, persistence, and continuity worthy of the highest praise, and by its prosecution to definite conclusions he won for himself a place among the masters in experimental physics. Just as we look with admiration, for example, on the early work in optics of the Arabian physicist and mathematician, Alhazen, so the world will regard with admiration the man who first measured with precision the far more difficult data leading to definite knowledge of osmotic pressures.

All researches best worth while in physical science are beset by obstacles which try the souls of investigators. Most of their time and effort are required, usually, in surmounting these obstacles. This was the case with Morse. He needed a uniform, stable membrane, capable of withstanding repeated pressures of many atmospheres. He was led to use a porous, earthenware cup as a matrix for the electrolytic deposition of metallic salts which furnished the required uniformity of porosity. But it turned out that the potters could not make a cup of sufficiently uniform texture and of sufficient strength to stand the pressures developed. Hence Morse had to apply his science to the art of pottery and learn how to select, to sift, to compress, and to burn clay. This was a task that consumed the greater part of his time for about a decade. But while this was the greatest of his difficulties it was only one of them. This may suffice here, however, to indicate that the tenacity of purpose already referred to was an indispensable requirement to the success of his project. Baffling and discouraging as was his early experience in this work, Morse never rested until he completed a well-rounded and definite chapter which must be considered the first great classic on the experimental side in the field of osmotics.

It is interesting and instructive to reflect that this field is only one of numerous fields in the domain of the doctrine of atomism. This doctrine was foreshadowed about two thousand years ago by the philosophers Leucippus and Democritus and by the poet Lucretius. It has grown astonish-

ingly along with the developments of modern physical science especially since the advent of the atomic theory of Dalton and the advent of the electro-chemical theories of Davy and Faraday. It has now reached the very advanced stage of a complete overthrow of the doctrine of continuous media, a doctrine much alive also twenty centuries ago, and finding its modern Anaxagoras, in this University, in no less a personage than Lord Kelvin, who, as some of you will remember, maintained the continuity of that something we call the ether in his famous "Baltimore Lectures" of the year 1884. The structure of matter now seems to have been proved to be plinthoid, and attention is at present concentrated on the individual bricks, the numbers of them per unit volume, and the arrangement of the corpuscles, or sub-bricks, in them. The contribution of Morse was immediately recognized as a part and parcel of the grand aggregate of evidence in favor of the doctrine of atomism; and it was not a matter of surprise to those acquainted with the subject that the Turin Academy of Sciences awarded him the Avagadro Prize on the occasion of the celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the promulgation of what has since been known as Avogadro's Hypothesis, namely, that equal volumes of different gases, subject to the same pressures and temperatures, contain the same numbers of molecules.

The dignified directness, simplicity, and sincerity of Professor Morse were agreeably manifested in the correspondence had with him in reference to his work and its support. He had always a just sense of realities. His enthusiasm and his optimism were always tempered by a recognition of existing conditions and limitations. Although not a professional mathematician he understood well the meaning, and the rigor, of the much neglected rules of arithmetic. His characteristics as man among men are clearly indicated by himself in the following self-explanatory letter, written in his own plain hand, as were most of his communications—it is dated February 29, 1916:

I have just received from the *Accademia Delle Scienze di Torino* the announcement that the medal provided for at the centennial celebration of the promulgation of Avogadro's Hypothesis, for the best work in molecular physics which should appear in the three following years, i.e., during 1912, 1913 and 1914, has been awarded to my report to the Carnegie Institution on investigations in osmotic pressure.

I hasten to inform you, because I am glad to have justified the confidence you have shown in the work and the liberal support you have given it, without which it would have been impossible for me to have succeeded.

But it should be understood that Morse was not working for medals, or for prizes, or for the approval of learned societies. That the first chapter of his enterprise was completed in time for consideration by the Turin Academy was only a happy coincidence. His zeal and industry were founded in the more enduring sentiments derived from contemplative studies of the properties of matter. He sought to add, and did add, to that sort of knowledge which is verifiable and hence permanently useful to our race. His position in science is therefore secure, for it is written in with the history of the demonstrated constancy of the material phenomena he helped to penetrate, and these phenomena are more enduring than the works of men.

#### PROFESSOR FRAZER'S ADDRESS

My remarks this afternoon are dictated by the intimate association I enjoyed with Professor Morse extending over a long period of years and covering the time of his greatest scientific productivity. I came to know him as teacher, patient and painstaking, as friend, staunch and self-forgetful; and, lastly, as investigator, resolute and resourceful.

In these circumstances I may be permitted to speak more particularly of the work which has placed the name of Morse so high among the scientists of his time, the work with which his name will always be associated.



Although Professor Morse was primarily an investigator, he devoted long years of his life to routine instruction. His extensive knowledge of the facts of chemistry and his habit of careful individual instruction made the work in his laboratory extremely valuable. The personal contact which he always established with his students, together with his genial disposition and sympathetic attitude at once established a spirit of friendly coöperation on the part of the student. Most of his students undoubtedly look back on these daily visits in the laboratory as among their most pleasant and profitable experiences while at the University.

When the work on osmotic pressure began Professor Morse was engaged in an extensive investigation on permanganic acid. In the electrolytic method which he devised for the preparation of this substance a solution of potassium permanganate was electrolyzed between electrodes separated by a porous clay vessel. At times the pores of this vessel became filled with finely divided manganese dioxide which was formed by the decomposition of the permanganic acid. When in this condition the cells frequently showed slight osmotic activity. This accidental formation of an osmotic cell furnished the idea that the artificial, semipermeable membrane of Traube as used by Pfeffer could be deposited electrically and advantage taken of the great driving force of the electric current to build up a strong, continuous, semipermeable membrane. Little difficulty was encountered in putting this idea into practice and in 1901 a brief account of this ingenious method was published.

Subsequent work showed that even such a perfect method for the formation of the membrane could not give a perfect osmotic cell unless the porous clay vessel used for its support was of the required texture. At first it was not believed that the matter of the porous wall would be a difficult part of the problem of making an osmotic cell; it was thought that the production of a suitable porous vessel could be left to the potter with such instruction as seemed necessary as to what was desired. After an experience of more than a

year spent in testing the products of several potteries it was realized that if solved at all the problem must be taken into the laboratory and a careful scientific study made of the conditions influencing the texture of the product. The efforts of the potter were not, however, complete failures; a few of the first lot of cells submitted, while not perfect, were quite good and served a most valuable purpose, as I shall point out. Up to this time the direct measurement of osmotic pressure of any magnitude was considered an experimental impossibility; but with the best of these cells of the potter a number of measurements were made of the osmotic pressure of sucrose solutions, thus demonstrating the possibilities of direct measurement. Unfortunately all of these cells were broken in attempting to extend the work beyond the strength of the cells to withstand pressure. These first cells of the potter served a second purpose also. By a microscopic study of sections of these cells the desired texture was ascertained and this information was of considerable aid in directing the course of the experiments when the production of a suitable osmotic cell was made a laboratory problem.

About two years were spent in continuous efforts to produce suitable osmotic cells. At the end of that time it seemed that every possible precaution had been taken to secure success, but failure was the result. But, with the knowledge that the potter had on one occasion succeeded quite well, efforts were continued until encouraging results were obtained; the first stone was loosened and the wall was then easily breached. I shall not attempt to give any of the details of these difficulties. What was constantly in mind during these disappointing years was a perfect osmotic cell; this vision of perfection guided and sustained the efforts in the laboratory until as in the case of the potter of old all that was foreseen was either found or created.

After having perfected a method for the deposition of the membrane and worked out in detail the method for the production of a suitable cell, the remaining difficulties, which

were largely of a mechanical nature connected with assembling the various parts of the cell, were rather easily overcome. And so, step by step, the obstacles were removed until after a period of about two years two good cells were finally produced in the laboratory and served to make the first quantitative measurements and the accumulation of data began. This brief statement will give some idea of the difficult nature of the work. At the present time it requires about three months to get an osmotic cell into measuring condition and even then it must be given a considerable period of rest between experiments as it is disastrous to attempt to use a cell too frequently.

Before the work of Professor Morse began the importance of osmotic pressure had been very generally recognized. Not only in chemistry, where it is of fundamental significance, but also in allied sciences such as botany and physiology the importance of osmosis in connection with the motion of the fluids in living tissues was clearly recognized. In fact, its importance in these connections was recognized before its importance to chemistry, and we owe a great deal of the early experimental work on osmotic pressure to investigators working in these fields; but their results were either indirect or covered a very limited range and had little claim to accuracy. So, for years, science had stood before this closed door of knowledge waiting for some one skillful and resourceful enough to gain entrance. This situation left no room to doubt that the one who could succeed in overcoming the experimental difficulties in the way of further progress would perform a valuable service to many branches of science. For this reason one may, at the present time, appraise the scientific contribution of Professor Morse at its true value without any of the uncertainty that so frequently attends the consideration of work so soon after its completion. I shall limit further reference to the importance of this work to chemistry alone since this was the field of Professor Morse's labors.

The importance of osmotic pressure to chemistry and physics was first pointed out by Van't Hoff in 1885. Van't Hoff showed the quantitative relation that exists between any of the colligative properties of solutions and these relations and the closely connected theory of electrolytic dissociation of Arrhenius form our present theory of solutions and to a large extent modern theoretical chemistry as well. The introduction of these theories has so completely changed the character of chemical instruction and has been so fruitful in the field of research that it may truly be said that for a large part of the intervening time chemistry has lived upon these ideas. Although the theory of Van't Hoff is based on thermodynamic reasoning, the almost complete lack of experimental evidence on the subject of osmotic pressure so weakened his chain connecting these fundamental properties that many chemists of the older school hesitated to trust it. Briefly, the work of Professor Morse on osmotic pressure was to forge the last link of this chain of experimental evidence and by so doing perform a valuable contribution to theoretical chemistry.

The scientific career of Professor Morse is unusual in that his most important contributions came so late in his life. At the time when others seek to lay aside their burdens and rest he was striking his most telling blows, and not until his day was far spent and its shadows lengthening did he succeed in completing his chapter of science to his own satisfaction.

This work on osmotic pressure is a model of experimentation which in American research has in some respects a counterpart in the work of Morley on the densities of oxygen and hydrogen. Both are large pieces of experimental research of a fundamental nature extending over many years, both involved overcoming numerous experimental difficulties and both resulted in giving to the world data of an unexpected excellence.

The work of Professor Morse on osmotic pressure must, therefore, remain one of the brilliant contributions to American chemistry, a precious heritage of our University,



an inspiration to those who follow, and a perpetual monument to his memory.

#### DR. HOWELL'S ADDRESS

I had the good fortune to know Dr. Morse with increasing intimacy through many years; from the time that I was a student in his classes in 1880 until his death last summer. My acquaintance with him during this time passed through several stages; the relation of teacher and student, of a friend and colleague, and finally that of a near neighbor for some twenty years during the long pleasant summer vacations—each of these periods gave me a new point of view in regard to his personal qualities, and while I am not qualified to speak as a specialist in reference to his scientific work it is a pleasure and a privilege to express in a few words my great respect and admiration for him as a man, and my appreciation of the important part that he took in establishing the reputation of this University as a center of scientific research.

My student impressions of him were quickly formed and gauged accurately, I believe, some of them characteristics which made him so eminently successful in his scientific work. The impressions of that period are still very vivid in my memory. I entered one of his classes in quantitative chemical analysis. An enthusiastic young student I was eager to push ahead as rapidly as possible. When I had repeated a certain method of analysis two or three times I felt that I had got about all there was of value in the procedure and proposed to go on to something new but my eyes were soon opened to the error of my ways. The big kindly soft-spoken man to whom I reported my work gave me to understand very gently but very firmly that approximate results did not suffice—I was to do the work over and over again until exact and consistent findings were obtained. I recall that upon one occasion after spending my entire Christmas vacation in a futile attempt to ascertain the composition of a given mineral, all of my tests turning out completely negative, Professor

Remsen in one of his daily walks through the laboratory was kind enough or indiscreet enough to drop a hint about certain of the rarer metals which finally put me upon the right track. After several experiences of this kind I felt that my position was much the same as that of Peter when he asked how often he should forgive his brother, mentioning seven times as a sort of outside limit. He got the reply, you will remember, that if necessary he must forgive seventy times seven. That was about the kind of admonition that I received from Professor Morse. Then and later I found that accuracy and thoroughness were the underlying principles of his nature and the principles which he most sought to inculcate in his students. Neither trouble nor time weighed much in the balance against these virtues and certainly he did not spare himself or his pupils in his effort to obtain the greatest possible perfection in methods and in results. Difficulties did not discourage him, in fact it seemed to me that they attracted rather than repelled him, for gentle as he was in mood and in manner there was nothing soft or yielding in his character. Determination and inflexibility of purpose were among his conspicuous qualities and his colleagues know well how greatly these characteristics served him in the difficult problems that he undertook to solve. It is probable that as a teacher he was not especially well suited to the average student. He did not possess or had not cultivated that specious art of beguiling the careless or indifferent student into a love for his subject. His methods were sober and serious, and for those who were in earnest and had a definite end in view he was a great teacher. They got from him the kind of training that leaves a permanent impression throughout life. This is the testimony that I have heard from not a few of his students who have since achieved distinction as scientific workers. He was a teacher for the few, not for the many, and those of his pupils who afterwards became investigators themselves will always cherish a grateful remembrance of the benefits they derived from his example and his instruction.

When I came to know Dr. Morse as a colleague I had frequent opportunities to discuss with him general scientific questions and educational policies, especially as they affected this University. The dominant impression that I recall from these conversations is his high ideals in regard to scientific research. In many ways he was a very practical man. He had much of the common sense and practical ingenuity which we are accustomed to consider as inherent in the New England stock. But long and close association with university life had developed a sincere appreciation of the value of fundamental work in science. He had absorbed and to an important extent had helped to create that fine spirit of research which was the chief glory and distinction of the University. It is not easy to describe this spirit in words. All research that is sincere and well-planned is good and useful, whether its purpose is to discover new truths or to devise methods of applying knowledge to the benefit of mankind. But there is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and every one must admit, I believe, that in this matter of research the greater glory belongs to him who pursues knowledge for knowledge's sake. Unless this spirit is in a man he is not fitted for the higher and more difficult tasks of discovery. And just because research of this kind is not valued by the majority it is important that the few who realize its worth shall be steadfast in its support. This was Dr. Morse's attitude. He did not of course undervalue utilitarian investigations—on the contrary he placed a great value upon them as any sensible person must do, but his point of view was that the more fundamental research which serves to advance our theoretical knowledge is the kind that should be especially fostered in a university.

Toward the end of his life he showed some signs of discouragement with existing conditions in the universities. So much so, in fact, that he was inclined to advise his young men to seek positions in the industrial laboratories rather than in the universities. I am not sure that I understood fully his reasons for taking this somewhat paradoxical atti-

tude. Possibly it was of the nature of a protest against what he considered the inadequate opportunities and compensation offered to young men in the universities; possibly he felt with some others, that the industrial and special laboratories, in some subjects at least, are offering the best opportunities in theoretical as well as practical research, and that young men of ambition and promise may look to them with more confidence for that substantial support and encouragement which work of this kind must have to ensure its proper development.

The good chance that made me his neighbor for many years on an island on the coast of Maine during the summer vacations gave me abundant opportunities to discover and to appreciate his many sterling and lovable personal characteristics. I found that beneath his quiet and somewhat stern exterior there was a warm heart, an active emotional nature, and a great love of humour. Those whose acquaintance with Dr. Morse was only incidental or official must have gained the impression that he was an extremely reserved man. In a general gathering he had little to say as a rule. The rapid fire exchange of question and comment did not suit his deliberate temperament and he was likely under such conditions to remain in the background as a quiet listener. But in a small company of intimates he could be a most delightful companion, both entertaining and instructive. On suitable occasions he had many good stories to tell dealing mostly with the human frailties of the older natives of the island. The point of the story was always brought out with a reminiscent chuckle or a good hearty laugh which showed his own enjoyment in the recollection, and expressed also perhaps his sympathetic realization of those touches of nature that make us humans all akin. When the conversation turned upon more serious topics he displayed a remarkable fund of accurate information gathered from his wide experience and extensive reading. When others guessed or spoke vaguely and uncertainly he was sure to have some precise and authentic knowledge.



His interest in matters pertaining to the progress and welfare of the country, especially in political and social affairs, was real and warm. They were not for him simply matters of reason and judgment, they penetrated deep into his emotional nature. While his manner and mode of expression were judicial and conveyed the impression of a coldly rational temperament, experience led me to realize that beneath the surface there was that kind of emotional heat that makes a loyal partisan. He was a man who took sides on important questions and once he had made up his mind he could maintain his position with a granite-like firmness against which arguments had little effect. In our estimates of men and affairs we differed sometimes *toto caelo* and in the discussions that ensued I rarely or never had the satisfaction of seeing any of my chance arguments penetrate the joints of his armor. But it is a pleasure to remember that our discussions never became heated or bitter, for he knew how to differ in opinion in a courteous and considerate manner. It was in fact a great pleasure and inspiration to talk matters over with him, whether we agreed or disagreed, because of the fine and sturdy patriotism he exhibited under all circumstances. His scientific interests did not prevent him from following minutely all the movements and tendencies of the times, and I was often surprised to find in place of the ultra-conservatism that one might have expected to encounter in a man of his type, a marked degree of modernism. So far as his country and his science were concerned he was always on the side of expansion and progress.

Outside his reading his main occupation and recreation in summer was the care of his garden. Into this work and play, for it was both to him, he carried the same spirit of unusual thoroughness that was so characteristic of his scientific experiments. His materials and tools must be of the best quality and all the processes of levelling, weeding, planting, and transplanting were carried out with a degree of perfection that excited general comment in our small neighborhood. It was well understood in that locality that

any one who did work for him was expected to measure up to a very high standard of performance. No matter how small the undertaking it was planned with a singular degree of completeness, for he cordially disliked anything of the nature of a makeshift or a temporary expedient. Nature was not always kind to his agricultural experiments. Between the vigors of the climate and unexpected acts of Providence they encountered many serious set-backs, but in this case as in his scientific work opposition and misfortune served simply to stimulate him to renewed effort. If one scheme failed he devised another more complete, and usually, so it seemed to me, more difficult of performance. Temporary failures seemed to act as challenges to his resourcefulness and determination and I am confident that he experienced a real joy in those contests with nature.

Science needs for its continued progress talents of many kinds, insight and inventiveness, enthusiasm, wide knowledge, a high degree of experimental skill, and many other of the best qualities, but perhaps no gifts are more essential than exactness and thoroughness. Through them advancement is made certain; few backward steps must be taken. It was in these qualities that Dr. Morse was preeminent. The work that he did was exceedingly well done, so that other men might build upon it with confidence. By the exercise of these talents he was able to contribute to the science of chemistry knowledge of lasting value, and it is pleasant to remember that for this work he received the highest reward that a scientist can hope to obtain—I mean the sincere gratitude and applause of his fellow specialists.

## COMMEMORATION DAY

THE forty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the University was observed in the Lyric Theater on the morning of Tuesday, February 22.

The invocation was pronounced by Rabbi William Rose-nau, Ph. D., 1900.

The Johns Hopkins Orchestra made its second appearance at the Commemoration Day exercises and rendered an interesting program in a very creditable manner.

The following degrees were conferred: Bachelor of Arts upon John Milton Rossing and Bartus Trew, both of Maryland; Bachelor of Engineering upon Eli Baker, of Maryland; Doctor of Philosophy upon Joshua Bernhardt, of New York; David Charles Jones, of England; John Fitch King, of Ohio; Simon Klosky, of Maryland; Florence Powdermaker, of Maryland; and Louis Bryant Tuckerman, of the District of Columbia; Doctor of Medicine upon Albert Adgate Bailey, of Virginia; Percy Bernard Davidson, of Massachusetts; Carl Hartley Greene, of Missouri; Harry Humphrey Haggart, of North Dakota; Phillip Bird Hopkins, of Maryland; and Robert Wesley Parr, of Ohio; Doctor of Public Health upon Regino Padua y Gaerlan, of the Philippine Islands; and Ralph Welty Nauss, of Ohio.

Since last Commencement the following degrees have been conferred: Bachelor of Arts upon Philip Charles Craft, of Maryland; James Kimmey Cullen, Jr., of Maryland; Winfield Henry Emlet, of Pennsylvania; James Pollard Wharton, of Maryland; Doctor of Philosophy upon William Lloyd Linton, of West Virginia; Bachelor of Science upon Anna Christiana Albert and Lucille Louise Schamberger, both of Maryland.

The Commemoration Day address was delivered by Dr. Livingston Farrand, of the American Red Cross.

## DR. FARRAND'S ADDRESS

*Mr. President, Members of the University, Ladies and Gentlemen:*

I have been given entire freedom in range of choice as to the subject about which I am to speak to you this morning. It seems to me that there is only one subject today which any one can choose, and especially for discussion upon an occasion such as this. I believe that unless there is full realization in those circles of responsibility, such as your own, to which we in this country must look for leadership of public opinion, of the conditions which now confront the civilized world, disaster awaits.

I shall be forced to speak to you very informally, and, I am afraid, very haltingly, certainly very briefly. My thesis is perfectly simple and clear. It is that European civilization today is engaged in a struggle for its very existence; that this fact is not clearly recognized, either here or abroad, and that every opportunity must be seized in order that attention may be called to the critical aspect of the present world situation and what is an unavoidable corollary—the fact of American responsibility in that situation.

One may analyse these world conditions from different points of view, but after all, there are not many factors, broadly speaking, that need to be considered.

One may discuss the present world situation from the political aspect and dwell upon the significance of new national boundaries and newly awakened national and racial aspirations, or one may dwell upon the economic aspect of the problem with all its ramifications, or one may choose those less measurable but even more fundamental and important considerations—the factors of human vitality and folk psychology which underlie and effect all the activities of individual or national life. Disorder in any one of these great fields is serious. In no one of them—and this is a point I wish to emphasize—in no one of these factors would confusion or shattering be necessarily fatal. Viewed in



relation to the present European chaos, if the effects of the war were confined to any one of the fields mentioned, recovery would be, conceivably, relatively easy, and possibly relatively prompt. It is, however, the coincidence of disorder in all of them which renders the present situation so critical and makes general disaster inevitable unless the public opinion of the world is completely awakened and responsibility is frankly and promptly accepted.

We have never seen a better demonstration than in these last few years of the delicacy of the mechanism of civilization. We are accustomed in our individual thinking to lay particular stress upon the importance of those aspects of civilization to which our individual experience has directed our attention. We have also become accustomed to think of civilization as having taken deep root, as having become, to change the simile, a fabric that could not be shattered or destroyed. And yet we have seen before our eyes that this vast structure which seemed so firmly founded could be shattered in a night and result in world confusion and chaos. There is no advantage in closing our eyes to the situation; and I chose my words advisedly when I said a moment ago that the Europe of today is engaged in a struggle for the survival of its civilization and that we in America are inevitably involved in that struggle.

I shall not take your time to discuss what I have heard suggested more than once in these last months,—namely, the question as to whether European civilization is worth saving. At least it represents in its broader aspects the best we have; at least it expresses at its best those ideals of liberty, of individual opportunity, and of justice which we are accustomed to group under our American ideal of democracy.

If we take up this situation from the political point of view, I would like to call your attention first to the inevitable confusion created by the carving up of Central Europe by the Peace Conference. It is not my part to discuss the wisdom of that action. It is not my part to suggest changes which might have been made, or actions which might have

been taken otherwise. It is simply my function to call attention to the fact that out of countries and nations of centuries of standing and habits, there was in a day outlined a number of small new and independent republics. It is not difficult to picture the situation so created. Take, for example, the so-called Baltic Provinces. Suddenly we have there established three new countries, Esthonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, each one small, say a million and a half of population, no laws, no currency, no national habits, yet each imbued, of course, with patriotic aspirations. Each was called upon to take its place in the family of nations upon a moment's notice, and was faced with the stupendous problem of establishing, out of hand, the entire machinery of national operation, and that while still struggling against all the material hardships which had been created by years of war.

Similarly, on a larger scale, picture, if you will, the situation in Poland where there were suddenly brought together three populations; Poles to be sure, but Poles who had lived for generations under three different dominations—Russian, German, and Austrian. During long years, while retaining the fervor of Polish tradition, there had, nevertheless, developed through generations, the diverse national habits and customs that went with the particular domination under which each group had lived.

It is extraordinary that as much unity was available as has been the case. In Poland even more than in the Northern Provinces, the economic situation was desperate, for there was destruction on every hand; military operations were still active and the establishment of economic and politic stability seemed under the circumstances an impossibility.

I cannot help, at this point, calling attention to an incidental aspect of the situation which impresses every observer who has worked in Eastern Europe during these last two years, an aspect which is of great significance to ourselves; that is, the pathetic trust with which each of these new republics looks to America. It is from the United States

that each one draws its inspiration,—vaguely, to be sure, on the part of most, but with understanding on the part of certain leaders, and always with the idea that the transplantation of American democratic ideals will somehow or other save the day. The economic aspect of the European problem, is of course, infinite in its complexity, and yet certain of its more important phases need only be mentioned to be appreciated. The necessity of re-establishing production in order to replace the wide-spread destruction of war is obvious. The obstacles to such re-establishment are many. Of these perhaps the chief and most important at the moment is the practically total breakdown of transportation. A survey of the railroad map of Europe as it existed before the war shows a system covering all parts of the continent from France to Russia, completely articulated and organized and operating with efficiency and freedom. Now by simple fiat, the establishment of eight to ten independent nations has suddenly divided the existing railroad system into independent blocks, and international transportation has broken down. This, added to the destruction of road beds and rolling stock, has completely demoralized what is in our modern day a first essential of economic existence. Where formerly one could travel from the Baltic to the Adriatic crossing but one frontier, one now crosses six. Rolling stock which crosses one national border may be lost to the country it leaves for an indefinite period. Even with the beginning re-establishment of food production, the failure of transportation renders indescribably difficult the supply of centers of population, and it is this, perhaps, more than any other factor, which has brought about the critical food situation in the large cities of Eastern Europe of which we have heard so much during the last twelve months, and for the relief of which pathetic appeals are at this moment being sent to all our people.

Another disturbing factor easy to grasp is the confusion which exists in money and exchange. Lacking raw materials, the fall in the value of money has made it impossible

for these countries to purchase, and as a consequence we see a growing hopelessness as to the re-establishment of production and industry, which is breeding despair on every hand.

Complicating every situation is the great problem of displaced population. Each country of Europe is struggling with the problem of the refugee.

I have been particularly concerned during these last few weeks with the desperate plight of the refugees from Russia. Picture, if you will, the confusion caused by two million Russian refugees thrust out of their home country and scattered through other countries and populations already overburdened with their own personal and national problems.

With the recent debacle in the Crimea, 140,000 individuals were suddenly thrust upon ships and brought to Constantinople, without food, without money, without resources of any kind, with no one responsible and no nation ready to accept responsibility. France temporarily stepped into the breach but now serves notice that she can no longer act. We see no solution, and there is no solution except one to be brought about by international action. Certainly the burden cannot be carried by private philanthropy.

I seize this opportunity to impress upon you again, if I can, the absolute necessity of the recognition of international responsibility in the situation.

Perhaps the most pathetic plight of all is that of Austria. Most of the productive parts of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire were suddenly cut off. We find now a country with a population of approximately six millions. More than two million of the population is in the city of Vienna. What is now Austria has few natural resources and was never able, under normal circumstances, to produce more than about one-quarter of her food supply. Unable now to produce materials for export, we find a starving people. Vienna, a city of two millions, developed as the capital of a great empire, is now left without a reason for existence. A huge salaried class lives without call or use for its services. What can be



the solution? So far as Vienna is concerned, nothing that I can see but its depopulation.

The results are exactly those to have been expected. With material resources gone, with her currency debased, with a population idle, starvation and malnutrition stalk every where. And yet there is a ray of hope, for high intelligence is struggling with some promise of success if the economic solution can be produced. The economic situation in Poland is perhaps equally serious. National confidence still exists and determination has not been lost. With more in the way of natural resources than has Austria, we must remember that Poland has been subject to the devastation of war for six years. Recent figures which have come to me would indicate that in the one province of Galicia up to 1919, 438,000 dwellings had been destroyed and that in a population of only eight millions. 326,000 dwellings and homes had been destroyed in Congress Poland up to 1919 before the last Bolshevik advance, and that in a population of some twelve million.

I cannot find words to describe adequately the desperate economic situation which exists throughout that vast strip of Eastern Europe from the Baltic to the Adriatic. That group of countries had been accustomed to look both to the East and to the West for their commercial development. But to the East lies Russia in a state of complete economic and social disorder. To the West lies Germany, slowly re-establishing herself. Her material equipment was practically unimpaired, but she lacks raw materials and coal. What is equally serious from the German point of view is the fact that before the war and under normal conditions, nearly one-half of Germany's commerce was towards the East. That market is now entirely shut off. She must look to the west and to the Americas for her immediate field of activity, and in the present confused situation, the difficulties which lie in the path of her re-establishment are obvious.

We must, however, do Germany the justice to say that even now her well-recognized characteristic of industry is reasserting itself, and she is making real progress toward economic rehabilitation.

In Western Europe, the situation is certainly brighter. France is rapidly rehabilitating herself and is safe, provided complete collapse does not occur in the East and overwhelm her. With all her difficulties, with all the shattering of her vitality, with all the loss of her material values, she is slowly but persistently and inevitably coming back. The same is true of Belgium. In Italy the situation is more confused, but even there it is fair to take an optimistic view.

If any one of these countries were the only one concerned or if in all of them the economic consideration were the only one in question, I should regard pessimistic predictions or warnings as being out of place because recovery would be certain. It is, as I said a few moments ago, the combination of factors which creates the appalling gravity of the situation, and there is one factor upon which I have not yet dwelt which is to my mind the most serious of all, and that is the factor of human vitality.

The sooner we realize that human vitality in Europe has been completely undermined by the experiences of these last six years, the sooner we shall be able to devise and participate in possible steps for the re-establishment of world energy.

Recall, if you will, the eight million lives wiped out in battle or as the direct result of military operations. Appalling as that blow was, it was as nothing compared to the infiltration of disease and the results of malnutrition throughout the civilian populations which followed in the wake of war. Remember too that the birth rate was cut in half, and there was a death rate which increased to an alarming degree.

The result of all this is that even where the re-establishment of production might be materially possible, it is inevitably checked by the lack of human vitality with which to

operate. There is no aspect of the whole war problem to my mind so fundamentally serious as this particular one, and it is this, I repeat, which underlying all other factors and added to them makes the situation appallingly critical.

Even here our later reports are showing for the first time a few rays of hope. I choose again for illustration, the two countries of Poland and Austria as being typical of the problem.

In Poland, as elsewhere, we have to deal with two great groups of devitalizing forces and diseases; the epidemic diseases of which typhus is perhaps the most fatal and widespread, and then that group of slower development but which are much more difficult to handle and which are associated with malnutrition and lowered standards of living. Of these of course tuberculosis is the best example.

In Poland, recent reports would indicate that there were 22,000 deaths from typhus registered in 1919. According to the best estimates available, this registration is about fifty per cent too low, the discrepancy due naturally to the widespread confusion which exists. This would indicate in the region named a mortality from typhus of 160 per one hundred thousand population.

Complicating as typhus and cholera may be, too much stress should not be laid upon them as factors of ultimate importance in re-establishment. They are relatively easily controlled. I am tempted to turn aside to discuss for a moment the incipient panic of which one sees indications in our daily press of the possible invasion of this country by typhus. Certainly every precaution should be taken to see that it does not gain entrance, but it is both unwise and unfair to arouse the American people to a sense of panic or to a fear of widespread epidemic, for there is perhaps no disease more easily handled or more quickly stamped out if the proper measures are taken.

Even under conditions such as exist in the Baltic States, it was shown a year and a half ago that a serious typhus epidemic could be stamped out within a relatively few

weeks. It is too long a story to tell in detail, but in Esthonia, where the outbreak occurred, the national machinery and authority was placed at the disposal of the Red Cross Commission, and with the establishment of strict regulations and vigorous sanitary measures, an epidemic which would otherwise have devastated the country, was well in hand within six weeks.

It is not, however, the problem of epidemics which presents the serious menace, but as indicated a moment ago, it is the problem of those undermining diseases associated with prolonged malnutrition which give most serious concern. To cite Poland again, accurate statistics are, of course, not available, yet from the reports of city populations of Poland, it is clear that there exists a mortality from tuberculosis in excess of 600 per hundred thousand inhabitants. This is a situation which is simply appalling. It is a mortality at least six times what it should be taking the more favored countries of Western Europe and America as standard.

What has been said of Poland is true to a heightened degree in Austria. Here too with all appreciation of the critical seriousness of the situation, it is only fair to indicate signs which justify a shade of optimism. While unquestionably in the worst plight in Europe, Austria shows a certain sense of vigor.

We find, for example, that in 1918, there were 662 deaths from typhoid fever. In 1919, there were 536, and in the first nine months of 1920, the mortality from typhoid was reduced to 216. In other words, it has been cut to one-third in a country starving and with no industries. It is a brilliant example of the possibility of applying medical and sanitary knowledge along proven lines.

Similarly, in the case of dysentery, a devastating disease during the war through Eastern Europe, we find in Austria that there were 2829 deaths in 1918, and in 1919 that it had been reduced to 1719, and during the first ten months in 1920, but 764 deaths were reported from this disease.



All this shows progress, but the other side of the vitality picture is much blacker. The tuberculosis mortality in Vienna has increased from 286 per one hundred thousand population in 1914, to 490 per one hundred thousand in 1919. This increase is particularly marked in children above one year of age. The tuberculosis mortality rate in Vienna for children under five years reached 665 per hundred thousand in 1919 as compared with 84 in England and Wales, which we may take for comparative purposes.

In Hungary, the situation is similar, although the economic conditions are more promising.

It would be fruitless to take up in succession the various countries similarly effected. The conditions cited in Poland and Austria are typical of Eastern Europe,—more striking perhaps in the countries named but nevertheless illustrative of general conditions.

It is still conceivable that this vitality problem can be solved, but it is one to be solved by united action, and help is needed and that speedily. The re-establishment of economic stability will, of course, go far to rectify the conditions which are signalized by malnutrition and to which much of the appalling devitalization can be laid. There still remains a problem the solution of which we do not see. It is the problem of the European child. He has been subjected now for six years to prolonged malnutrition. We deal in figures which the human mind can hardly comprehend. A rough estimate, and estimate it must necessarily be, but one as careful as the material in our hands will warrant, makes it evident that we have in Europe today no less than eleven million war orphans, meaning by that children of whom at least one parent has been lost directly as a result of the war. There are still more who are not orphans but who have been subjected to an equal degree of distress and lack of care as a result of hostilities. What we find, therefore, is a child population no longer developing normally, but one that now shows all the defects, deformities and abnormalities which necessarily accompany prolonged undernourishment and

illness. Lack of development, both physical and mental, lack of training and care inevitable under the circumstances, is producing a generation to which we must look forward in the next twenty years as that upon whose shoulders the civilization of Europe must rest, and the prospect offered is not re-assuring. It is the recognition of this fact which has caused all American philanthropic energy now expressing itself in Europe to be concentrated upon the child problem to the exclusion of all else.

It is not my part to suggest a solution. I am not able to point out the way but this I know, that unless the situation is clearly recognized and responsibility accepted, no solution is possible.

It is, I repeat, no one consideration, but the combination of factors now existing which makes the situation critical, and it is literally true that unless the situation is cleared, and that speedily, the civilization of Europe cannot stand.

To recur to my opening words, Mr. President, I make no apology for seizing this academic occasion to emphasize here, where we seek trained leadership of public opinion, the gravity of the problems now facing us. As a nation, we cannot stand aside, and unless we accept responsibility and fully and freely do our part, disaster is inevitable.

President Goodnow then read his usual annual address with announcements.

#### PRESIDENT GOODNOW'S ADDRESS

In times of extraordinary difficulty it is, I am afraid, somewhat customary to assert that we are in the midst of a crisis. Perhaps it would ordinarily be more nearly correct to say that the problems with which we are confronted can be solved only with a difficulty which is rather greater than usual.

But however we may choose to describe the situation, I think that few who have had the occasion to think seriously about the matter will deny that education and particularly

higher education is at the present moment in such a situation. The conditions under which our educational life must be carried on have in the last few years caused much anxious thought for those whom fortune has placed in positions of responsibility.

We all know from what we read and from what we hear that our own perplexities are, notwithstanding the extent to which they bulk in our own vision, not individual or peculiar. Institution after institution has brought to the attention of the public its own peculiar needs. Privately endowed universities have one after the other appealed, and appealed successfully, to their own constituencies and to the general public for assistance. State supported institutions have applied, in many cases with notably beneficial results, for budget increases. And apparently the end is not yet.

Not only have the financial conditions of higher educational institutions been the cause of perplexity to those in charge of their management. Problems of educational policy have likewise demanded for their solution many hours of deliberation.

These problems, financial and educational, will probably never be satisfactorily solved. We shall in likelihood for many years to come go on thinking of our universities in terms both of dollars and cents and of subjects and methods of instruction. Those of us who have been connected with these institutions for a long period can certainly not look back to a time when surpluses were present which were applicable for all the things it was desired to do or when changes of curriculum were not in process of consideration.

There were of course times which did not have so many of the characteristics of a crisis as those in which we are now living. But I question whether any of us can recall the day when change was not in order. From one point of view this willingness to worship at the shrines of new and strange intellectual deities is somewhat disturbing. But it is well to remember that the processes of life are either development or decay. No living thing—and a university is a living

thing—can be insured against decay after it has attained its full development. If we were not willing to change to suit changed conditions I fear we should be compelled to anticipate a sure if slow diminution of our influence, followed finally by extinction. Changes in university conditions should not therefore be regarded as evidence of indecision or vacillation upon the part of those in control.

Perhaps no part of the community is less sympathetic to intellectual change than are alumni. They come back to their *alma mater* on such occasions as these, and when they find that things are not done as they were done in their educational novitiate; when they notice that the same emphasis is not laid on the things that in the good old days were regarded as essential; when they find, for example, that subjects which they were obliged to study are no longer a part of the fixed curriculum, they are, I am afraid, prone to detect a distinct departure from former ideals; to consider that the process of decay to which allusion has been made has already begun to set in.

It is partly for the benefit of those of our alumni who have done us the honor to be present today that I am going to take advantage of the opportunity which the President of the University has at this time to make "comments," to say a few words as to the way in which the present educational crisis, if such it may be called, affects this University in whose fortunes we are naturally particularly interested.

I rather imagine you are thinking you are going to hear one of those perennial statements of university needs followed by an appeal for assistance. If that is your thought, you are in error. No such statement is to be given. No such appeal is to be made. The lack of such a statement, the absence of such an appeal should not of course be regarded as indicating that we do not have needs for the satisfaction of which appeals are necessary. For that would give you an incorrect impression of our situation. We have needs. We require assistance. That has always been our situation. I hope that we shall never attain unto that



state of complacent satisfaction when needs are not perceived or assistance is not acceptable. If we should reach such a state we should, I am afraid, have already permitted our steps to have been taken on that downward path whose descent is so easy.

Furthermore, you must not think that making both ends meet has not been difficult, will not be increasingly difficult, if there is not a marked change for the better in the immediately coming years. But thanks to our friends we have been able to close the past four years without a deficit. We have no deficit, notwithstanding the fact that we have never covered so wide a field as last year, never had so many students, and as a result never had so large a budget as last year. In the year that closed on June 30 last we taught 3137 students, we granted 255 degrees, we spent \$1,227,000. I mention these figures not because they really give an adequate idea of our merits. They are the easiest, most tangible, comprehensible standards of measurement. They do not further connate any deterioration in quality. It is of course possible to grow without becoming flabby. One can be good although one is small. One does not necessarily become bad because one is big.

In connection with the material side of our institutional life I am glad to be able to announce that the anonymous donor of the \$5000 annual gift which has for the past few years been given for the department of Art as applied to Medicine has informed us that the gift will be continued until further notice.

A former student of the University, Mr. William Bennett Paca, who died a few weeks ago, has made us the residuary legatee under his will and has requested that we apply the money which he so generously gives us to the building fund for college buildings at Homewood.

Mr. George L. Radcliffe, the chairman of the Alumni Memorial Dormitory Building Fund, has informed the Board of Trustees that the fund has now reached the considerable sum of \$215,000. The Trustees at their last meeting

accepted this gift and resolved to apply out of any funds available the moneys necessary to construct the dormitory and to proceed to its construction as soon as practicable. It is hoped to begin work before July 1. So much for the more material side of our work.

When we come to consider the quality rather than the quantity of our work, it is somewhat difficult to recount our achievements. There has been a great deal of good work done in the University during the past year. Much of it has not been put to any of those practical applications which always make such a popular appeal. Much of it will probably for many years not be put to such an application. That it has not had its practical applications is not to be regarded as proving it has not been worth while. On the other hand work that has had its successful practical application must not be considered as less desirable than what is often spoken of as pure science or research.

There has, however, been one branch of work which was begun at another institution but which has been carried on here for some years and is now receiving its practical applications. These applications are so important and will have such beneficial influence on the welfare of mankind if the gospel with regard to them is preached as it should be preached, that I cannot refrain from giving it particular mention. This is the work on nutrition which is being carried on by Dr. E. V. McCollum of the Faculty of the School of Hygiene and Public Health, the most recently organized department of the University. Dr. McCollum worked out by experiments on animals, particularly rats—we have a numerous family of these rodents, over 1000 in number, who are still living in the service of humanity—a theory with regard to diet which is now being applied with spectacularly successful results to the children in the public schools of this city.

Just about ten years ago the authorities of the University announced that it was their desire to establish, in case the funds were provided, a School of Preventive Medicine. This

had long been the dream of Dr. Welch. Four years ago Dr. Welch had the opportunity of announcing that the Rockefeller Foundation wished in partnership with the University to realize that dream. Two years ago we received a large bequest from the late Joseph R. De Lamar "to provide for the study and teaching of the origin of human disease and the prevention thereof and for the study and teaching of dietetics and of the effects of different foods and diets on the human system and how to ensure health by proper food and diet."

One of the results of the new School for which provision has in these ways been made is this remarkable work of Dr. McCollum. Already the foresight of Dr. Welch, the Rockefeller Foundation, and Mr. De Lamar has been justified.

So you see that while we have grown in size, we are not sacrificing our quality. But one of the things which cause the present university situation to assume some of the characteristics of a crisis, is the amount of work the university is called upon to undertake. The increase in the number of those desiring a higher education in this country is characteristic of almost every institution and is to be noticed in all parts of the country. It is getting to be so formidable that institution after institution is either closing its doors or looking forward to doing so after a number determined upon has crossed the threshold. That this is a proper policy can hardly be doubted. The reasons for it in a privately endowed institution are twofold. In the first place a student is from a financial point of view a liability and not an asset. Tuition fees have long since ceased to be anything more than an item on the receipt side of a university budget. It may fairly be said that in a first class college with reasonably equipped laboratories and a teaching staff paid according to approximately proper standards a student costs per year not less than \$500. In graduate work the cost is from twice to three times that sum. In a professional school which devotes a good deal of attention to science, and particularly in a medical school with which is connected a teaching hospital, the

cost rises still a good deal higher. In return for the opportunities afforded the student the tuition charge is seldom more than \$300 and in most cases considerably less.

Under such conditions much less than half, in some cases not more than a fifth or sixth, of the expense of teaching can be looked for from tuition fees. The rest must be borne by increase from endowment or from state or other aid. Where sufficient income from these sources is not forthcoming we should admit only that number of students which the income of the institution permits it effectively to teach.

But there is another and equally as important a reason why the number of students should be limited. A point is sometimes reached where the number of students becomes so great that they can not be advantageously taught, and the institution becomes so large that it becomes unwieldy and its administration inefficient. Additional instructors may up to a certain point alleviate conditions, but departments of instruction may become so large that their administration becomes well nigh impossible.

Limitation of students becomes therefore absolutely necessary unless greater funds are available than are now in sight and unless some new form of university administration is devised.

How now shall the number of students be limited? The easiest and from a financial point of view the most satisfactory method is by the increase of tuition fees. But while it is quite proper to raise fees to such a point that those who can afford it should pay a larger proportion of the expense of their education than they have paid in the past, it would be highly inexpedient to raise fees so high as to deprive those who cannot afford to pay of the opportunity to secure a higher education. There ought to be an aristocracy of education. But that aristocracy should be based on merit and not on money.

Where it is necessary that the number of students should be limited, the limitation should be based on merit; the merit as determined by examination, by intelligence tests as soon



as these may be so developed that we can with confidence rely upon them, and by record of performance. Above all we should not retain a student as to whom, in the light of such tests as we can safely use, we feel certain that he cannot make good. Democracy in education may perhaps have its place in the lower schools. Perhaps it is true that those schools should be made to fit the student, though of that there would appear to be some doubt. Higher education, however, is organized to prepare for professions, the qualifications of which are absolutely fixed. Here there is no room, particularly in the crowded conditions we now face, for the student who either does not have the ability to justify the necessary expenditure of money and effort which his training involves, or who is not willing to make his education the serious purpose of his life. I fear that we who have been in control of this branch of education have been too prone to carry into our fields of work the idea that it is our duty to supply ability or to urge on the trifier. Some of us may have felt that as many as possible should have the opportunity of higher education regardless of their ability or seriousness of purpose. Perhaps some of us have been influenced by the desire to see our institution big, forgetting that it is easy to be big without being great.

But whatever may have been our motives in the past, we have now the opportunity to select those who are really fit. Should we not grasp it and resolve that we will not waste time and money in the attempt to educate those who can not or will not reward our effort? Too much has been done in the past for intellectual mediocrity. Much too little has been done in the discovery and encouragement of the elect few.

I have lately been much impressed by the remarks of a foreign observer of our institutions. He is a professor in an Australian university and has been studying our universities with the purpose of discovering what has been done in this country which is worthy of imitation in his own land. While he finds much that is good, what seems to strike him

most forcibly about our methods is that, particularly in our undergraduate colleges, they are apparently not intended to throw upon the student any very great responsibility for his intellectual development. We have, it is true, almost abandoned any attempt to keep our students in leading strings from the point of view of their morals. But we have never relaxed our control over their intellectual life. For his moral character the American college and university student is almost completely responsible. But for his education we hold ourselves responsible and force him to the lectures, and if he absents himself we penalize him. We quiz him; we examine him; we make him work so many hours in the laboratory; and we tell him what he must read and test him to see if he has read what has been prescribed. If he falls below a certain mark during the term we warn him and refuse him permission to participate in extra-curricular activities.

Of course we all must recognize that such methods of treating students do not cultivate in them a sense of personal responsibility. We think we are forced to adopt these methods, I imagine, because we feel (unfortunately, I am inclined to believe) that it is our duty in somewhat the same way as it is perhaps the duty of the school teacher to assist the backward and to urge the unwilling student. That may be (I am not sure that it is); it may be necessary in a public school system in a democratic community. But as I have already indicated, it does not seem to me to be either necessary or expedient in a higher educational institution. Colleges and universities have never been, never can be democratic in this sense. They are founded for the intellectual elect and so far as they adopt the methods of the schools, which are, in this country at any rate, expressly for the many, they will not satisfactorily perform their duties to the elect who must necessarily be few. It is the leaders that we must attempt to educate. For a nation without intelligent leadership cannot continue to endure.

This seems to me to be the crisis in higher education at the present time. We are in danger of being overwhelmed by a flood of mediocrity which, if we do not take care, will drown the elect. Is it not possible for us to take such measures as will enable us to confine our ministrations to the elect few and so arrange our methods as to encourage in them that sense of intellectual responsibility without which intelligent leadership is well nigh impossible?

## THE UNIVERSITY

Professor W. W. Willoughby was granted leave of absence during the last term and left for a six months trip to Australia, the Dutch East Indies, and Siam. He will return in September in time to take up his work at the University at the beginning of the next academic year. During his absence Baron S. A. Korff, formerly of the University of Hel-singfors, lectured in the Department of Political Science, his subject being "Parliamentary Government in Europe."

Professor W. P. Mustard attended the Centennial Celebration of the University of Virginia, June 1-3, as a representative of the University of Toronto. On June 9 he attended a special convocation of the University of Toronto, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

Professor Mustard read a paper before the Classical Club of Princeton University, March 4, on Petrarch's *Africa*. This paper is printed in the current number of the *American Journal of Philology*. On March 11 he spoke before the University Club of Baltimore on "A Water Commissioner of Ancient Rome."

Professor T. Frank addressed the Baltimore Classical Club, May 21, on "Vergil at Naples."

On March 9 Professor D. S. Blondheim delivered an address at Dropsie College, Philadelphia, entitled "Latin and its Daughter Languages in the Synagogue and the Church."

Professor G. Chinard delivered an address on "Louis Bertrand" at Brown University in January, and one on "Le Voyage de Chateaubriand sur les Bords de l'Ohio" before the Twentieth Century Club of Pittsburgh in March.

Professor H. C. Lancaster has recently published at Champion's, Paris, a book entitled "Le Mémoire de Mabelot, Laurent et d'autres Décorateurs de l'Hôtel de Bourgogne et de la Comédie-Française."



Professor D. M. Robinson has published "A Cylix in the Style of Duris" in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, xxv, pp. 1-17; and "Etruscan and Later Terra-cotta Antefixes at the Johns Hopkins University," *ibid.*, p. 79; also reviews of Miss Richter's *Catalogue of Engraved Gems in the Metropolitan Museum in Art and Archaeology*, xi, p.123f.; Vaughan's *Madness in Greek Thought and Custom* in *The Classical Weekly*, xiv, pp. 150-151; Marshall's *Discovery in Greek Lands*, *ibid.*, pp. 166-167; McClees' *A Study of Women in Attic Inscriptions*, *ibid.*, pp. 197-199.

At the annual meeting of the College Art Association, held in Washington, March 24-26, Professor Robinson was elected president for 1921-1922.

F. P. Johnson, who takes his Ph.D. degree in Archaeology in June, has been appointed Fellow of the Archaeological Institute of America. Mr. Johnson will spend next year at Athens.

There are two candidates for the M.A. degree in Archaeology this year: Grace Hadsley Beardsley who has written on "The Negro Type in Greek and Roman Art," and Elizabeth Persons whose subject is "Caryatids and the Use of the Human Figure in Art."

On March 21, Professor Robinson was elected a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

Professor Robinson presided as president at the annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States in New York, April 22-23, and made a short address. On March 31 he lectured on the "Classical Antiquities at the Johns Hopkins University" to the students of the Western High School, and on April 11 on "Art" to the School Arts League.

Professor Robinson will spend the summer in Toronto at the Royal Ontario Museum making a catalogue of the new collection of Greek vases there.

Professor D. M. Robinson has been elected president of the Johns Hopkins Philological Association, Professor C. W. E.

Miller, vice-president, and Professor W. Kurrelmeyer, secretary.

F. D. Brooks has been appointed associate in Education. Mr. Brooks is now connected with the State Normal School at Mankato, Minn. He will specialize in Educational Psychology and its Derivatives.

### THE MEDICAL SCHOOL

Dr. E. K. Marshall, Jr., now professor of Pharmacology at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has accepted a call to Johns Hopkins as professor of Physiology.

Dr. W. S. Thayer, professor of Medicine and Physician-in-chief to the Hospital, recently resigned his position to resume private practice.

Dr. A. J. Lomas, assistant superintendent of the Hospital and director of the Dispensary, has accepted an appointment as director of the University of Iowa Hospital. He will leave Johns Hopkins on August first.

Beginning October 1922, three years preparation in Chemistry will be required, including at least 240 hours of class work and 500 hours of laboratory work, for admission to the Medical School. The former must include sixty hours in organic chemistry and a short course in physical chemistry; while the latter must include one year's work in quantitative analysis and 120 hours in organic chemistry.

Students who have completed in this University 110 of the 125 points required for the Bachelor's degree, including the required work in biology, chemistry, and physics, and in French and German, may be admitted to the Medical School and will receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts when they have satisfactorily completed one year of work therein. This privilege, however, will be granted only when the student's college standing averages 85 or more.

The following hospital appointments for the year 1921-1922 have been won by the members of the graduating class: F. H. Allen, E. C. Andrus, W. D. Andrus, C. S. Bick, D.

Brannan, Katharine Dodd, W. M. Firor, G. H. Gardner, T. B. Gay, Jr., J. D. Hart, C. H. Hitchcock, I. L. Houghton, A. L. Jacobson, I. Kellers, L. S. Kubie, R. S. Lyman, C. C. Mason, P. B. MacCready, J. P. Molloy, Jr., I. G. Olch, J. C. Potter, W. H. Resnik, W. P. Sadler, E. C. Shaw, H. M. Tiebout, Helen Vincent, G. E. Ward, A. A. Weech, and M. M. Zinninger, Johns Hopkins Hospital; E. C. Albritton, R. Dresser, and J. A. McKay, Bayview Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; E. Edlavitch, M. Gellman, and D. H. Ruben, Hebrew Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; R. E. Freeman, St. Luke's Hospital, New York City; H. D. Abell, Jefferson Hospital, Roanoke, Va.; Elizabeth Arthurs, G. F. Goff, S. H. Hinton, L. E. Myatt, and D. M. Stiefel, Hospital for Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md.; Imogen Baldwin, R. D. Bergen, and K. M. Day, St. Francis Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. A. Abell, St. Vincent Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio; Edith Boyd, St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.; Helen Bruckman, Albany Hospital, Albany, N. Y.; M. Criscitiello, Jr., H. U. Harper, J. E. Kemp, E. A. Kitlowski, and W. W. Scott, St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; M. Douglas, Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; Elisabeth Emerson, Children's Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.; C. M. Fitch and C. Fry, Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio; J. B. Hibbitts, Jr., P. B. Price, G. S. Seagrave, and P. W. Sutton, Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Md.; D. T. Hyatt and C. Panettiere, Church Home and Infirmary, Baltimore, Md.; M. L. Ilsley, School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University; Edith B. Jackson, University Hospital, Iowa City, Iowa; I. McQuarrie, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; M. C. Putnam, New Haven Hospital, New Haven, Conn.; E. Reichenbach, Syracuse Memorial Hospital, Syracuse, N. Y.; Alice E. Rockwell, Memorial Hospital, Worcester, Mass.; W. H. Rosenau, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; C. P. M. Sheffey, Norfolk Protestant Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; K. E. Smiley, Lane Hospital, San Francisco, Calif.; Mary D. Walsh, Bellevue Hospital, New York City; C. L. Woodbridge, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W. D. Booker, clinical professor emeritus of Pediatrics, died at his home in Baltimore on March 15. Dr. Booker had been connected with the Hospital and Dispensary since their foundation.

The twelfth course of lectures on the Herter Foundation was given this year by Dr. Frederick G. Hopkins, Professor of Bio-Chemistry and Director of the Bio-Chemical Laboratory, Cambridge University, England. His topics were: "Oxidation and Reduction Mechanisms in Living Tissues;" "The Function of Oxygen in Muscular Activity;" and "The Outlook in Nutritional Studies: An Appraisalment."

#### THE SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Dr. Raymond Pearl has been elected one of the vice-presidents of the Second International Congress of Eugenics, to be held in New York City, September 22-28, 1921.

Sir Arthur Newsholme, who has spent the past two years at the School of Hygiene, returned to his home in England in April

The Department of Medical Zoology has recently arranged to send an expedition to Porto Rico during the summer of 1921, for the purpose of studying the malaria problem and other problems involving disease-producing protozoa and their vectors. Dr. R. W. Hegner will devote his time especially to the study of malarial organisms and other blood-inhabiting protozoa and to the intestinal protozoa. Dr. F. M. Root, who will accompany him, will make a survey of the mosquitoes, fleas, and other distributors of pathogenic microorganisms.

Dr. W. H. Taliaferro has been invited by Dr. Simon Flexner to spend the months of May and June at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research for the purpose of carrying on experiments on the organisms known as Trypanosomes, which are responsible for the causation of sleep sickness, Chagas' disease, and other diseases of man and animals. This work has been in progress in the Department of Medical



Zoology for the past two years and now has reached a point where results of considerable interest are ready for the press.

Dr. G. H. Robinson left on April 4 for New York to study for a month with Dr. Noguchi on yellow fever. He will then go to Vera Cruz, Mexico, to make investigations in yellow fever with the International Health Board. He will probably remain there all summer, returning in the fall to resume his duties here.

Dr. E. J. Caulfield, instructor in Physiology, has resigned to accept a position in the department of Pediatrics in the New Haven Hospital.

Dr. R. M. Atwater will leave for China in August. Dr. Atwater will be on the medical staff of the Hunan-Yale Medical School at Changsha and will spend next year in the Peking Language School.

Florence W. Dixon, who will receive the degree of Doctor of Science in Hygiene in June, has been chosen Fellow of the Educational Foundation of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. She will study a year at the University of Brussels.

Dr. Regina Padua y Gaerlan, of the Philippine Islands, received the degree of Doctor of Public Health in February. He is the first of his countrymen to receive his degree here. Dr. Padua was engaged in field work for the Health Boards of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Albany and Washington. He has left the University and is now on his way to the Philippines, expecting to arrive there about the end of July.

The following lectures have recently been delivered at the School of Hygiene: February 28, "The Relation of Occupation to Health" by Dr. David L. Edsall, professor of Clinical Medicine, Harvard Medical School; March 7, "The Methods and Results of Public Health Surveys" by Dr. Shelby M. Harrison, Director, Department of Surveys and Exhibits, Russell Sage Foundation; March 14, "Certain Causative Factors in Pulmonary Tuberculosis" by Dr. Lawrason Brown, of Saranac Lake, New York; April 11, "Certain Important Principles of State Health Administration" by Dr.

W. S. Rankin, State Health Officer, Raleigh, N. C.; April 22, "A Review of Experimental Studies of Yellow Fever" by Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research; April 25, "Birth Registration in the United States" by Dr. William H. Davis, Chief Statistician for Vital Statistics, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; May 9, "Control of Malaria by Curing Those Who Have it" by Dr. Charles C. Bass, professor of Experimental Medicine, Tulane University; May 25, "Some of the Principal Diseases of Brazil and their Epidemiology" by Dr. Carlos Chagas, Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute, Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

#### THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

The current number of the *Journal of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers* contains an article entitled "The Electric Strength of Air under Continuous Potentials and as Influenced by Temperature," by Professor J. B. Whitehead and Dr. F. W. Lee. This paper will be read at the coming annual convention of the Institute.

Through the generosity of Mr. J. E. Aldred the senior students in Civil Engineering were enabled to visit New York City on May 9-11. A very interesting inspection tour was arranged which included the Dyckman Street sewage screening station and East River tunnel construction, the harbor development, and the Hellgate Arch and East River bridges. The students were accompanied by Mr. W. W. Pagon.

The following Aldred Lectures have been given since the last issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, "Subway Construction in New York City" by Mr. Robert Ridgway, Engineer, Subway Construction, New York City; "Municipal River Front Improvements" by Mr. George S. Webster, Chief Engineer, Bureau of Surveys, Philadelphia; "Recent Advances in Long Distance Telephony" by Dr. F. B. Jewett, Chief Engineer, Western Electric Company, New York City; "Present-Day Methods of Gas Making" by Colonel Fred-

erick H. Wagner, Bartlett-Hayward Company, Baltimore; "The Methods of Manufacturing a New Line of Product" by Mr. Edwin Pugsley, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven; "The Use of Automatic and Semi-Automatic Machines" by Mr. Ralph E. Flanders, Manager, Jones and Lanson Company, Springfield, Vt.

J. T. Thompson, instructor in Civil Engineering, has been promoted to become associate in Civil Engineering.

Professor J. H. Gregory delivered an address in April before the students of Engineering of the Ohio State University on "Engineering Ethics and Things that Young Engineers Should Know."

Professor W. A. Dehuff has accepted an invitation to deliver the principal address at the Commencement Exercises of the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute at the Lyric in June.

## UNDERGRADUATE ACTIVITIES

BY H. DOUGLAS COTTON, '22

The year 1920-21 has proved to be one of the most successful in the history of Johns Hopkins in the development of undergraduate life at the University. The Varsity Club has greatly improved the management of athletics and the General Assemblies held weekly throughout the year have afforded an excellent opportunity for the students themselves to get together. Many new organizations including the *Black and Blue Jay*, a humorous publication, an undergraduate orchestra, and an undergraduate band have made their appearance. A chapter of Tau Beta Pi, the engineering society corresponding to the Phi Beta Kappa, and many professional and social societies have sprung into flourishing existence. The non-athletic fee which goes into effect next fall should revolutionize these activities, and will certainly enable them to make a better showing next year than ever before.

It should not be out of place at this time to point out the necessity for a student's activity building of adequate size, and a gymnasium in keeping with our athletic field. The great progress made in the last few years has been made in spite of the lack of these needed facilities. The organizations on the campus have outgrown the *Barn*, and the athletic teams have suffered greatly from want of the proper housing and training facilities. Next to the dormitory a students activity building and a gymnasium are most essential.

### ATHLETICS

Athletics have made wonderful progress under the supervision of the Varsity Club. The teams have been better equipped, have received better training, been given better arranged schedules than ever before, and have responded



very well to the increased incentive. The showing of the teams this year in almost all branches of sports has more than come up to expectations and the prospects for next year are exceedingly favorable.

### FOOTBALL

Spring Football is held daily on Homewood field under the direction of Coach Van Orman. A large squad is reporting regularly. A number of men will attend the football training camp this summer. The football schedule is so arranged as to gradually develop the team for the important games and at the same time allow an interval between the contests with Virginia, Swarthmore, and Washington and Lee which are considered the most important games. The schedule follows:

Oct. 1	Mt. St. Mary's.....	(here)
Oct. 8	Delaware.....	(here)
Oct. 15	Dickinson.....	(here)
Oct. 22	Virginia.....	(Charlottesville)
Nov. 5	Haverford.....	(here)
Nov. 12	Swarthmore.....	(Swarthmore)
Nov. 19	St. John's.....	(here)
Nov. 24	Washington and Lee.....	(here)

The baseball team started the season with good material except in the pitching box, and as a result the first games were lost. A pitcher was discovered by the Virginia game which was lost by poor fielding. The defeat of Navy and Mt. St. Mary's followed, and the prospects for the balance of the season are very good.

### LACROSSE

The lacrosse team with the exception of a few experienced men was composed almost entirely of green material. In spite of this fact the team tied the Alumni in a two extra-period game, tied Syracuse, and defeated Army and University of Pennsylvania. It lost, however, to Stevens and Navy. The defeat by Stevens was due probably to over-

confidence but the defeat by Navy was expected since Navy is generally conceded to have the strongest team in the country.

### TRACK

The track team has been unusually strong in the track events, having a very fast squad. It was lamentably weak in the field events, however, and for this reason has fared poor in the final scores. In the Middle Atlantic, which is composed of some of the fastest squads in the east, Hopkins scored fifth although only one-half point was obtained in the field events.

### MISCELLANEOUS

The Interclass Meet was won by the sophmores by an overwhelming score. The freshman baseball team has been playing various prep-schools in the vicinity and has been found very useful in developing future varsity material.

### NON-ATHLETIC ACTIVITIES

The Varsity Seal Voting Council will play an important part next year in controlling and directing the non-athletic activities. This Council is composed of representatives from the principal non-athletic activities: *The News Letter*, *Hulabaloo*, Dramatic Club, Musical Clubs, and Debating Council, and, beginning next fall, *The Black and Blue Jay*. In the past it has simply passed on the men receiving the non-athletic award—the Varsity seal—but next year it will be largely responsible for the administrating of the non-athletic fee. About twenty-five men have been awarded the Varsity seal this year.

*The News Letter* has played a fairly active part in the college life. It played the leading part in putting through the non-athletic fee, and has proposed and in some cases put through other beneficial changes. It has published the *Daily Bulletin* throughout the year, and for the first time in its history has appeared every week on time.

Plans have been made and a budget formed which provide for its appearance twice a week next year. The size and style of the sheet will be changed, the standard size of college newspapers, twelve by nineteen inches, being adopted. This changed policy should greatly broaden the scope of the publication.

The *Hullabaloo* for 1922 is assured of the support of the entire student body and will probably contain many revolutionary changes. The 1921 *Hullabaloo* is in press and in spite of the strike may appear by Commencement Day. It is said to embody many improvements.

*The Black and Blue Jay*, although this is its first year, has had a very successful season, five issues, each better than the one preceding, having appeared. It will appear six times next year, each issue containing thirty-two pages and having a colored cover.

The Dramatic Club presented a very creditable performance at the Lyric in March and has also presented several one-act plays by local talent, staging these in the Studio. A more elaborate program is planned for next year, since for the first time the Club will be in a position of financial security.

The Musical Clubs have seen many changes in the last year and have undoubtedly been the most active organization on the campus. An undergraduate orchestra of some twenty pieces has been organized and has been of great service in providing music at student entertainments. A band has also made its appearance, and even in the short period of its existence, has proved its worth by forming a nucleus for the rooting section at the spring games. The Glee Club and Mandolin Clubs have also set a much higher standard for themselves this year, since the number of competitors was so numerous that only the best material had to be taken.

The Debating Teams took part in the annual Triangular Contest between North Carolina, Washington and Lee, and Hopkins, but the question was so badly worded that the contest was a draw—the affirmative team winning in every in-

stance. Contrary to custom the class and collegiate debates at Homewood were followed by informal dances, the music for which was furnished by the undergraduate orchestra. The debates were unusually well attended.

#### CLUBS, ETC.

The Social Science, Literary, Oratorical, Scientific, and Field Clubs have had very successful seasons and in nearly all cases have increased in membership.

The last Cotillion of the year was given on May 16, and was much enjoyed by all present.



# THE JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

## A DIRECTORY OF THE OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION AND THE BRANCHES

The officers of the general Alumni Association are:

George W. Knapp, Jr., '99, president, 1901 Light St., Baltimore.

Horace E. Flack, Ph.D. 1906, treasurer, City Hall, Baltimore.

Robert B. Roulston, '00, Ph.D., 1906, secretary, Johns Hopkins University.

The officers of the Branch Associations are as follows:

New England—Dr. Harvey Cushing, president, Boston, Mass.; Stephen Rushmore, M.D., 1902, secretary-treasurer, 522 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

Georgia Alumni Association—M. L. Boyd, M.D., 1907, president, Atlanta, Ga.; J. A. Addison, '03, secretary-treasurer, Y. M. C. A., Atlanta, Ga.

Virginia Alumni Association—D. S. Freeman, Ph.D., 1908, president, Richmond, Va.; R. E. Loving, Ph.D., 1905, secretary-treasurer, Richmond University, Richmond, Va.

Northern Ohio Alumni Association—C. W. Stone, M.D., 1905, president; J. S. Moore, '00, treasurer; W. G. Leutner, Ph.D., 1905, secretary, Adelbert College, Cleveland, Ohio.

New York and New Jersey Association—Col. Ned Arden Flood, '90, president, 67 Exchange Place, New York City; N. B. Foster, M.D., 1902, vice-president, 850 Park Ave., New York City; W. H. Brown, M.D., 1907, secretary, Rockefeller Hospital, New York City; Edwin S. Lewis, Ph.D., 1892, treasurer, 258 Broadway, New York City.

Northwestern Alumni Association—James Alton James, Ph.D., 1893, president, Northwestern University; William L. Ross, '99, secretary, 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

West Virginia Association—J. E. Hodgson, Ph.D., 1909, president, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.; Charles B. Cannaday, secretary, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

Southern California Association—W. V. Brem, Jr., M.D., 1904, president; N. H. Williams, M. D., 1913, secretary, Los Angeles.

St. Louis Association—G. O. James, '95, Ph. D., 1899, president; B. Brooks, M.D., 1911, secretary and treasurer, Washington University Medical School, St. Louis, Mo.

Central California Association—J. M. Wolfsohn, M.D., 1911, president; S. H. Hurwitz, M.D., 1912, secretary and treasurer, University of California, San Francisco, Calif.

Minnesota Association—H. W. Cook, '98, M.D., 1902, president; E. H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D., 1914, vice-president; H. B. Dornblaser, M.D., 1914, secretary and treasurer, Minneapolis.

Washington, D. C., Association—W. T. Thom, Ph.D., 1899, president; W. L. DeVries, '88, Ph.D., 1892, vice-president; J. L. Bost, former student, secretary-treasurer.

## MEETINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the new executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, March 1, 1921, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Barnett, Flack, Griswold, Knapp, Mullen, Niles, Roulston, Schmeisser, Singewald, and Wroth; absent, Messrs. Baetjer, French, and Whitehead.

The president welcomed the new members of the committee and reviewed some of the work of the past year, requesting the coöperation of the committee in making the present year even more successful than last year. He also read a telegram of greeting from the Minnesota Branch Association.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read and after slight changes approved.

The treasurer was able to make only a brief report as he is still engaged in comparing the receipts and disbursements of last year with the budget which had been adopted. This report will be made later.

Mr. Griswold was also only able to make a tentative report for the banquet committee. Upon motion of Dr. Barnett the committee expressed its thanks to Mr. Griswold for the successful banquet which his committee had arranged.

The secretary gave the following report of the annual election: Envelopes sent out, 3917; returned as being misdirected, 132 (73 M.D.'s, 22 A.B.'s, 18 Ph.D.'s, 7 B.S. in Eng., 5 former students, 3 M.A.'s, 3 P.A.E.'s, 1 B.S.), making 3.3 per cent; Alumni Council ballots returned by voters, 598, or 15.2 per cent; Association ballots returned by voters, 442, or 27 per cent. This is considered a good proportion, and there is every reason to believe that the results of an election show intelligence of choice on the part of the voters and not merely a random marking of names.

The secretary reported that in pursuance of the policy adopted by the committee last year to encourage undergraduate activities, he had sent out a letter of the president to about 500 local alumni, urging them to attend the performance of the Dramatic Club on March 11.

He also reported the sending out of a letter to all Branch Associations requesting some account of their annual dinner and a list of their new officers.

Mr. Niles brought up the question as to the coordination of all Hopkins alumni activities into one body. In the long discussion which ensued it was the sense of the committee that such an amalgamation was unnecessary since the Alumni Council is already subject to the authority of the executive committee and the Hopkins Club, Varsity Club, and the Homewood Company all have such specific aims that no confusion should be thereby brought about. It was moved and seconded that the secretary write to the officers of these organizations asking for a brief statement as to their respective functions. This is to be done chiefly for the benefit of the alumni who may not be acquainted with the work of these organizations, some of which are quite new. It was also decided to print a complete roster of all alumni organizations in the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, with a brief account of their activities.

Mr. Griswold then brought before the committee the subject of instituting scholarships for undergraduates upon a basis similar to the plan of the Rhodes Scholarships. After discussion it was moved and seconded that the president appoint a committee including himself to confer with similar committees from the Varsity Club and the Homewood Company for the formulation of plans for the establishment of such scholarships. The committee is to consist of President Knapp and Messrs. Schmeisser, Barnett, and Niles. The secretary was instructed to write to the presidents of the Varsity Club and the Homewood Company to request the appointment of such committees from those organizations.

The secretary informed the committee that he is attempting to make a collection of *Hullabaloo*s for the Association records and requested the members to donate any extra copies they may have or any which they might wish to present to the Association.

The committee then adjourned to meet on Tuesday, April 5, 1921.

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, April 5, 1921, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Barnett, Flack, Griswold, Knapp, Mullen, Niles, Roulston, Singewald, and Wroth; absent Messrs. Baetjer, French, Schmeisser, and Whitehead.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and after slight changes approved.

The secretary reported that he had heard from the officers of the Varsity Club and the Homewood Company as to the functions of their respective organizations. President Bridgman of the Varsity Club writes as follows: "The Varsity Club was organized by letter men of The Johns Hopkins University in conformity with similar clubs at other institutions. The University has practically no funds to devote to physical improvement of students. Until such funds can be accumulated whereby money might be available for gymnasium, instructors, etc., it was deemed wise to raise money from interested alumni, and to employ this money definitely to the furthering of physical education. So soon as a department of physical education may be established where the instructors should have equal rank with instructors in mental improvement, the Varsity Club will relinquish their present duties and become a social grouping of letter men. The Varsity Club has organized a holding company, namely, The Homewood Company, to which is, by agreement with the trustees, entrusted the financial control of athletics. The Varsity Club acts in a supervisory capacity in regard to the athletics of the University, endeavoring to uphold the needs of the undergraduates and to prevail upon the Homewood Company for expenditure of their funds for legitimate purposes. They have arranged for high paid, capable instructors of teams, for the supplying of equipment, and for the increase of the seating capacity of Homewood. It is a



group of loyal, interested alumni who hope to improve athletics, to develop a department of physical education, and to further the fund for the erection of a gymnasium." Mr. Ray, secretary of the Homewood Company, writes as follows: "The Homewood Company is a corporation formed solely to handle the financial end of athletics at the University. Its stockholders are limited to members of the Varsity Club. It receives all the income formerly received by the General Athletic Association, and after paying all athletic expenses, including the rental of Homewood Field, it disburses the balance if any, less six per cent on the money advanced by the stockholders, in equal shares to the University and to the Varsity Club, this money being used only for the athletic and physical advancement of the students."

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, chairman of the Alumni Council, wished to appear before the committee to discuss the general functions of the Alumni Council, but the secretary was instructed to write Dr. Pleasants again, asking for a brief written statement which is deemed more desirable. Nothing has been heard as yet from the secretary of the Hopkins Club.

The secretary reported that the Varsity Club had appointed Messrs. Bridgman, La Motte, and Ray a committee to confer with the scholarship committee of the Association. The Homewood Company had not yet been heard from but Mr. Griswold was able to announce the committee from that organization which consists of himself and Messrs. Stone and Symington. The president will, upon receiving the names of all members of the committees, call a meeting shortly.

The treasurer made a statement as to the expenses and receipts of last year and as to how far the committee had lived up to its budget. As some expenses of the preceding year had been carried over, it was not possible to follow the budget to the letter. The following budget was adopted for the year 1921-1922. Editor of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, \$600;

Assistance to Editor and Secretary, \$350; MAGAZINE, \$2200; Annual Election, \$300; Banquet, \$50; Miscellaneous, \$500.

Mr. Griswold presented the following report of the banquet committee: 155 Dinners at \$3.00 each, \$465.00; Music, \$35.00; Musicians' Supper, \$4.20; Decorations (including Flowers), \$24.75; Printing (Menus, Tickets, etc.), \$24.50; Rubber Stamp, \$1.15; Tips and Incidentals, \$19.40; Cigars, \$22.50; Total Expenditures, \$596.50. Receipts, 138 Subscribers at \$5.00 each, \$690.00. Balance \$93.50.

The secretary was instructed to write once more to some members of the classes which should reunite this year, urging upon the classes the importance of maintaining the tradition already established by the classes of 1890, 1900, and 1896.

Upon motion by Mr. Wroth it was decided to send the secretary to the annual meeting of the Association of Alumni Secretaries, to be held at Cornell University, May 19, 20, and 21.

The committee then adjourned to meet on Tuesday May 3, 1921.

The regular meeting of the executive committee of the Alumni Association was held on Tuesday, May 3, 1921, at 4.30 p.m., in Room 615, Fidelity Building. Those present were Messrs. Flack, Knapp, Mullen, Niles, and Roulston; absent, Messrs. Baetjer, Barnett, French, Griswold, Schmeisser, Singewald, Whitehead, and Wroth. Mr. Griswold sent word that he would not be able to attend the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer made his monthly report, showing all bills paid and a fair balance in the treasury.

The secretary reported that he had heard from the secretary of the Hopkins Club. Dr. Lancaster writes as follows: "The Johns Hopkins Club occupies the Carroll Mansion near the Charles Street entrance to the University grounds. It furnishes to its members the usual club privileges, the use of reception and reading rooms, of the restaurant, etc. Field

nights are held several times during the year. Members of the faculty, graduate students, and alumni are eligible to membership. The dues are \$10 a year for residents of Baltimore, \$5.00 for non-residents. There is no initiation fee."

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, chairman of the Alumni Council, has written to the secretary to the effect that he believes that the Council as a whole should formulate an expression of its aims and purposes. A meeting of the Council has been called for May 13.

Mr. Niles reported for the committee on alumni scholarships. The executive committee accepted the report as to principle subject to the approval of President Goodnow, and referred the report back to the sub-committee for such changes in detail or expression as that committee may deem advisable. The report will come again before the executive committee at its June meeting.

The committee then adjourned until Tuesday, June 7, 1921.

#### ANNUAL MEETING AND BANQUET OF THE ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Association was held at the Baltimore Country Club on the evening of February 22. President Knapp called the meeting to order. The secretary announced the following results of the annual election. Elected to the Alumni Council: Ph.D. Group, W. Stuart Symington, Jr., '91, Ph.D., 1895; M.D. Group, G. Canby Robinson, '99, M.D., 1903; A.B. Group, W. Watters Pagon, '05; At Large Group, C. Morris Howard, '84. As members of the Executive Committee, W. C. Schmeisser, '02, H. Findlay French, '07, Karl Singewald, '07, Ph.D., 1910, J. Morfit Mullen, '99, Emory H. Niles, '13. The treasurer then read his annual report which was audited and found correct.

#### *Receipts*

Cash on hand Feb. 22, 1920.....	\$624.39
Cash received from interest on deposits.....	11.86
Cash received from Branch Associations.....	51.00
Cash received from Banquet Committee.....	14.85

Cash received from advertisement in ALUMNI MAGAZINE..	\$100.00
Cash received from subscriptions to ALUMNI MAGAZINE...	672.75
Cash received for Life Membership dues.....	272.00
Cash received for annual dues.....	2982.60
	<u>\$4729.48</u>

*Disbursements*

For stationery, postage, and telephone for secretary and editor.....	\$108.16
For postage and printing for treasurer.....	40.00
For printing ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	2520.13
For salary of editor of ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	900.00
For stamped envelopes, annual election 1921.....	128.04
For subscription to <i>Hullabaloo</i> .....	3.50
For dues to Association of Alumni Secretaries.....	10.00
For account of annual dinner 1920.....	55.00
For printing ballots and notices, annual election 1920....	170.25
For printing ballots and notices, annual election 1921....	153.65
For clerical assistance to treasurer.....	50.00
For clerical assistance to secretary and editor.....	67.15
For assistance to editor of ALUMNI MAGAZINE.....	50.00
For subscription blanks and bills for ALUMNI MAGAZINE..	16.00
For exchange on foreign checks.....	1.40
Cash on hand February 22, 1921.....	456.20
	<u>\$4729.48</u>

N. B. There is included in the above amount \$300 for the editor of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE for two numbers of the MAGAZINE for the preceding year and also for printing one number of the MAGAZINE for the preceding year.

The annual banquet was very well attended and was voted a complete success. President Knapp presided as toastmaster. The honor guest of the evening was Franklin D. Roosevelt, ex-Secretary of the Navy and Democratic nominee for the vice-presidency in the November election. Other speakers were George L. Radcliffe, chairman of the Alumni Memorial Dormitory Campaign Committee, President Frank J. Goodnow, Governor Albert C. Ritchie of the Class of 1896, and Dr. Harvey B. Stone of the Varsity Club and the Homewood Company. The Class of 1896, which was holding a celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of



its graduation, was very well represented and helped considerably to make a dry banquet a rather lively affair.

#### REUNION OF CLASS OF 1892

The Class of 1892 held its twenty-ninth annual reunion at the Baltimore Club on February 21. Those present were N. D. Baker, T. R. Brown, L. L. Stevens, G. L. Stewart, H. Jump, H. Glassie, T. Johnson, J. H. Latané, J. B. Whitehead, W. C. Chesnut, J. R. Abercrombie, A. T. Gundry, R. C. Stewart, H. J. Jewett, and J. S. Bullock.

#### MEETINGS OF BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

The Minnesota Branch held its annual dinner on Commemoration Day, February 22. About fifty persons were present at the Minneapolis Club and partook of a very good dinner, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Henry W. Cook, '98, M.D., 1902; Vice-President, Edward H. Sirich, '06, Ph.D., 1914; Secretary-Treasurer, H. Bright Dornblaser, M.D., 1914. Several new members were elected to the Branch. The following short addresses were listened to with great interest: The Development of the non-Medical Department of the Johns Hopkins University, by Dean Henry L. Osborn, of Hamline University, St. Paul; The Development of the Medical Department of the Johns Hopkins University, by Dr. John Sundwall, Professor of Hygiene and Director of the University Health Service of the University of Minnesota; Some recollections of the Early Days at the Johns Hopkins University, by Senator F. H. Peterson, of Moorehead; The Work of the Johns Hopkins Physicians and Surgeons in France, by Dr. Roscoe C. Webb, of Minneapolis; The Growth of the Johns Hopkins Training School for Nurses and the Plan for an Endowment for a Nurses' Building, by Miss Florence Burns, of Minneapolis. The question was raised at the meeting as to whether nurses, graduates of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Training School, are eligible to

membership in the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association. The secretary of the Alumni Association is to be requested to give a ruling on this matter.

The annual dinner of the Virginia Branch was held on Saturday, February 26. The following account appeared in the *Lynchburg News*: Dr. John N. Latané, dean of the academic department of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, formerly professor of History at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, was the speaker last night at the annual banquet of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association of Virginia at the Virginian Hotel. He was introduced by Dr. Stephen Watts, of the University of Virginia, the retiring president of the association. His address dealt with the growth of the University and its present needs. The endowment fund raised this year has brought the total to more than \$10,000, 000, he said. It is planned to spend \$450,000 next summer for the erection of a dormitory in honor of graduates who died in the world war. The number of students applying for enrollment this year was greater than could be accommodated, he said. Following the banquet and the address there was a round table discussion and election of officers. Dr. Douglas Freeman, editor of the *Richmond News-Leader*, was elected president, and Dr. R. E. Loving, professor of Physics at Richmond University, secretary and treasurer.

The New York Branch had a most successful and enthusiastic dinner on February 11, at the Hotel Lafayette. George Stewart Brown, '93, as retiring president acted as toastmaster. There were brilliant speeches from President Goodnow, Dr. Fabian Franklin, editor of the *Weekly Review*, Ned Arden Flood, '90, and Samuel Theobald, Jr. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Colonel Ned Arden Flood, '90; Vice-President, Dr. Nellis B. Foster, M.D., 1902; Secretary, Dr. W. H. Brown, M.D., 1907; Treasurer, Edwin S. Lewis, Ph.D., 1892. Plans were adopted to arouse interest in the Association and to improve

its working efficiency, and the Branch officers look forward to a much more active interest among the New York alumni in the future and a much larger attendance next year. Due to disturbed conditions changes of residence have been much greater than usual and the list is not altogether complete and accurate. The Branch would appreciate it, therefore, if all Johns Hopkins alumni or former students in or near New York who did not receive invitations to the banquet would drop a line to Edwin S. Lewis, Secretary, 258 Broadway. The cooperation of all members of the Branch is requested in locating Hopkins men who have recently moved to New York and in reporting them to Mr. Lewis so that the Association can get in touch with them.

The *Atlanta Georgian* contained the following account of the annual meeting of the Georgia alumni which was held on Wednesday, February 23: Dr. David M. Robinson, professor of Archaeology and Greek Literature at Johns Hopkins University, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting Wednesday night of the Georgia Alumni of the University, in the Capital City Club. His address was on "Sappho and Her Influence on Later Literature." Dr. Montague L. Boyd of Atlanta was chosen president of the organization for the ensuing year. John A. Addison was named secretary-treasurer. Dr. Henry R. Slack of La Grange is the retiring president. A special committee, composed of E. C. Stollenwerck, Dr. M. L. Boyd and Dr. T. Poole Maynard, was appointed to consider the question of establishing at Johns Hopkins University an undergraduate scholarship for Georgia. Doctor Robinson, defending Sappho, declared she believed in and lived the sort of life which enables a woman of today to go down town on a shopping tour alone, or to attend the theater at night without a chaperon. According to the speaker, the cloudy reputation that has clung to the famous poetess of Asia Minor, can be traced directly to the misconceptions and prejudices of the ancient Greeks, who failed to understand her point of

view. She was not bound by the shackles of convention and the more or less false idealism of the women of Greece he said. He then proceeded to show that her influence on literature in later days has been marked, and that, to the lover of lyrics, she is an illustrious literary personality. The following alumni attended the meeting: Dr. John Bonar White, Dr. William M. Dunn, Dr. Charles E. Dowman, Joseph D. Greene, Dr. Evans R. Wood, Prof. J. Sam Guy, Dr. M. T. Edgerton, Jr., Dr. E. Bates Block, Prof. J. B. Crenshaw, Dr. Henry R. Slack of LaGrange, Prof. B. B. Wroth, Dr. H. C. Gossard, John A. Addison, E. C. Stollenwerck, A. C. Whitehead, Dr. R. George McAliley, Dr. Floyd W. McRae, Jr., Prof. William W. Anderson, Dr. Walter R. Holmes, Jr., Dr. M. L. Boyd, Dr. Lawson Thornton, Dr. Harold M. Bowcock, L. E. Mallory, Dr. T. Poole Maynard, Prof. W. W. Young, Dr. J. E. Paullin, Dr. J. Gardiner Huck of LaGrange, Prof. Harry C. Schmeisser, Dr. James A. Wood, Dr. W. F. Shallenberger, Prof. J. F. Messick, Prof. W. F. Melton, and the following guests: David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University, President Thornwell Jacobs of Oglethorpe University, Prof. Edward K. Turner of Emory and Prof. R. B. Holt of Agnes Scott College.

A successful dinner was held on February 22 by the Southern California Branch which was attended by twenty-three resident alumni. The chief topic of interest was the formation of an Osler Memorial Association for the purpose of founding an Osler Memorial Lectureship. For obvious reasons this Association is to be composed of all former students, associates, and friends of Dr. Osler, not the graduates of Johns Hopkins only. The Committee on Foundation consists of Walter V. Brem, Chairman, J. Morris Slemmons, and Donald J. Frick, Secretary-Treasurer. Walter V. Brem, Jr., M.D., 1904, was elected president of the Branch for the ensuing year, and Norman H. Williams, M.D., 1913, secretary.



The annual meeting of the Johns Hopkins University Club of New England was held at the Boston City Club on Saturday evening, April 9, 1921, and was called to order by the president at 6.50 p.m. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was omitted. The treasurer's report was read and accepted. The following nominating committee was appointed by the president: J. F. Norris, J. H. Pratt, E. P. Kohler. The committee presented the following nominations: President, Harvey Cushing, Secretary-Treasurer, Stephen Rushmore, Executive Committee, Louis Bell, R. P. Bigelow, J. R. Brackett, Arthur W. Ewell, Charles H. Haskins, Reid Hunt, Henry T. Hutchins, Norton Kent, D. L. Moreland, Lyman Newell. The secretary was instructed to cast the ballot for these nominations. Eugene R. Kelley had planned to present an appreciation of the late Professor Sedgwick, but was prevented by illness. The president, therefore, spoke briefly of Professor Sedgwick's early days in Boston. Jeffrey R. Brackett read the following note and moved that it be incorporated in the minutes: "The Johns Hopkins University Club of New England, by a rising vote, enters on its records its appreciation of the eminent services, high character, and especially of the charming personality of the late William Thompson Sedgwick and asks its president, Dr. Bigelow, to communicate this action to Mrs. Sedgwick, with an expression of the deep sympathy of the members of the Club." Edwin H. Hall, seconding the motion, spoke of his association with Professor Sedgwick in Baltimore, in the early days of the University. The motion was passed by a rising vote.

Dr. William Sidney Thayer gave a brief but most interesting account of the condition of the University, indicating the lines along which developments in the Medical School and Hospital were already planned and were inaugurated or might be expected to be undertaken soon. Charles R. Lanman described vividly the early days at the University, 1876-1879. William T. Councilman, apropos of the recent growth of the undergraduate department, expressed a hope

that Johns Hopkins might inaugurate a new epoch in undergraduate work, with changes as important as those begun in graduate work in 1876, for the need for reform is even more urgent than it was then.

The following alumni were present: Dr. William Sidney Thayer, Robert Paine Bigelow, President, Arthur W. Allen, A. Gordon Armstrong, Carville D. Benson, Jr., Horace D. Bloombergh, Jeffrey R. Brackett, Edward K. Burbeck, William T. Councilman, Harvey Cushing, Davis R. Dewey, Frank T. Fulton, M. S. Goodrich, Edwin H. Hall, Henry J. Hoyer, Henry T. Hutchins, William B. Johnston, Elmer P. Kohler, Charles R. Lanman, William L. Moss, James F. Norris, Charles F. Painter, Joseph H. Pratt, Lawrence Reynolds, Lindsay Rogers, Stephen Rushmore, Andrew W. Sellards, Taylor Starck, Richard P. Strong, Cyrus C. Sturgis, Frederick H. Verhoeff, E. Withie (guest).

#### JOHNS HOPKINS VARSITY CLUB

A very decided effort is being made to increase the membership of the Johns Hopkins Varsity Club. Men are eligible who have won an "H" in varsity athletics. Also those who in the years previous to the award of the "H" under the present ruling of the Athletic Association would have been entitled to an "H," are eligible to regular membership so long as they abide by the rules of the Club.

In as much as our records are somewhat incomplete, we are availing ourselves of the courtesy of the JOHNS HOPKINS ALUMNI MAGAZINE to bring this to the attention of former athletes of the University with whom we have not as yet gotten in touch.

The dues are two dollars yearly; there is also a four dollar initiation fee.

Further information or blanks will be cheerfully given to any one communicating with Victor H. Bridgman, Jr., '14, Chairman, Membership Committee, 19 South St., Baltimore, Md.

Any information concerning the address of the following alumni will be gratefully received by the secretary:

- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| P. G. Agnew, Ph.D., 1911              | G. A. Clark, M.D., 1917          |
| W. H. Allen, P.A.E., 1897             | P. H. Cobb, Ph.D., 1905          |
| W. W. Ammen, A.B., 1903               | H. L. Connett, M.D., 1909        |
| W. P. Anderson, P.A.E., 1894          | H. S. Cooley, Ph.D., 1896        |
| H. M. Andrew, M.D., 1915              | L. C. Cox, Ph.D., 1917           |
| C. J. V. Arjona, B.S., 1920           | F. M. Crist, B.S. in Eng., 1917  |
| A. G. Armstrong, A.B., 1908           | W. W. Cummings, M.D., 1916       |
| J. B. Arthur, B.E., 1920              |                                  |
|                                       | H. H. Dignan, M.D., 1913         |
| A. E. Baker, A.B., 1894               | E. Dolewczynski, A.B., 1908      |
| A. N. Baldauf, A.B., 1903             | H. C. Downes, A.B., 1899         |
| L. K. Baldauf, A.B., 1901; M.D., 1905 | J. J. Downey, B.S. in Eng., 1918 |
| I. C. Barclay, M.D., 1916             | E. F. Ducasse, M.D., 1914        |
| J. A. Bass, A.B., 1905; M.D., 1909    | W. W. Duke, M.D., 1908           |
| H. Beeuwkes, A.B., 1902; M.D., 1906   | H. M. Dyar, P.A.E., 1893         |
| H. H. Bice, A.B., 1889                | P. Edgar, Ph.D., 1897            |
| W. L. Blanck, A.B., 1908              | T. S. Englar, M.D., 1914         |
| F. A. Blossom, Ph.D., 1914            | W. T. Everett, P.A.E., 1899      |
| J. R. Booth, M.D., 1911               | H. W. Ewald, B.S. in Eng., 1918  |
| H. M. Bowcock, M.D., 1919             | J. E. Ewell, A.B., 1900          |
| W. B. Brady, P.A.E., 1898             |                                  |
| A. H. Brewster, M.D., 1918            | A. G. Fechtig, M.D., 1914        |
| J. B. Briggs, Jr., M.D., 1902         | T. T. Fitch, Ph.D., 1913         |
| R. S. Briggs, M.D., 1917              | L. N. Fleming, M.D., 1914        |
| W. L. Brosius, Jr., M.D., 1917        | L. B. Fletcher, Ph.D., 1881      |
|                                       | W. M. Fooks, A.B., 1899          |
|                                       | W. R. Fraser, Ph.D., 1897        |
|                                       |                                  |
| C. C. Caldwell, M.A., 1914            | H. A. Gailey, M.D., 1917         |
| D. F. Cameron, M.D., 1913             | W. F. Geissel, A.B., 1914        |
| J. Cameron, A.B., 1903                | G. E. Gieske, A.B., 1888         |
| N. M. Canter, M.D., 1913              | P. K. Gilman, M.D., 1905         |
| J. J. Carden, Jr., M.D., 1916         | L. P. Givler, Ph.D., 1910        |
| J. R. Carr, M.D., 1904                | W. M. Gober, M.D., 1915          |
| D. W. Carter, Jr., M.D., 1914         | T. R. Godey, A.B., 1906          |
| T. S. Carter, Ph.D., 1907             | B. R. Goldsberry, M.D., 1918     |
| E. J. Caulfield, M.D., 1920           | J. R. Gordon, B.S., 1918         |
| A. B. Cecil, M.D., 1909               | H. J. Gorman, A.B., 1917         |
| H. H. Chalmers, A.B., 1911            | E. E. Gorsline, Ph.D., 1908      |
| H. Chambliss, Ph.D., 1900             | W. E. Gould, Ph.D., 1903         |

- C. W. Gray, Ph.D., 1906  
 J. F. Gray, A.B., 1901  
 G. M. Griffith, A.B., 1906  
 D. D. Guy, A.B., 1890  
 Ruth A. Guy, M.D., 1917
- S. L. Haas, M.D., 1908  
 R. L. Haden, M.D., 1915  
 R. W. Hale, A.B., 1916  
 E. G. Hall, B.S. in Eng., 1917  
 I. K. Hamilton, Jr., P.A.E., 1893  
 R. W. Hammack, M.D., 1911  
 M. L. Hancock, B.S. in Eng., 1919  
 R. J. Hancock, Jr., A.B., 1894  
 Helen Harrington, M.D., 1920  
 G. A. Harrop, Jr., M.D., 1916  
 R. W. Hellenbrand, M.D., 1907  
 Helen Hempsted, M.D., 1905  
 S. R. Hendren, Ph.D., 1895  
 H. L. Higgins, M.D., 1919  
 H. D. Hill, A.B., 1900; Ph.D., 1904  
 F. O. K. Hoffman, A.B., 1887  
 F. S. Hollis, Ph.D., 1896  
 A. D. Holmes, Ph.D., 1911  
 C. H. Holmes, M.D., 1919  
 F. G. Holmes, A.B., 1908  
 R. C. Hood, M.D., 1916  
 Marie Hourwich, M.A., 1911  
 D. A. Howard, P.A.E., 1894  
 Anna Hubert, M.D., 1911  
 E. E. Hume, M.D., 1913  
 J. F. Hutchinson, Ph.D., 1916
- J. L. Jackson, A.B., 1905  
 D. H. Johnston, Jr., B.S. in Eng., 1916  
 L. E. Johnston, B.E., 1920  
 W. B. Johnston, M.D., 1901  
 A. D. Jones, Jr., A.B., 1904  
 W. F. Jones, M.D., 1914  
 C. F. Jordan, M.D., 1918  
 L. L. Joyner, A.B., 1899
- A. B. Junkins, B.S. in Eng., 1917  
 W. H. Jurney, Jr., A.B., 1907
- L. S. Kauffman, B.E., 1920  
 M. Kaufman, A.B., 1895  
 J. A. Kennard, A.B., 1898  
 H. D. Kerr, M.D., 1919  
 R. C. Kerr, A.B., 1900  
 C. S. Ketcham, M.D., 1914  
 S. S. Kingsbury, Ph.D., 1898  
 Janina C. Klecan, M.D., 1918  
 J. E. Konze, B.S. in Eng., 1918
- C. E. Lanning, Ph.D., 1920  
 K. S. Lashley, Ph.D., 1914  
 K. J. Lee, M.D., 1904  
 P. L. Lotz, Ph.D., 1920  
 K. L. Lou, A.B., 1920
- A. S. McCabe, B.S. in Eng., 1918  
 C. R. McKay, P.A.E., 1893  
 C. V. McMeen, M.D., 1917  
 M. D. McNeal, M.D., 1917  
 C. L. Magee, M.D., 1899  
 A. Mann, A.B., 1889  
 A. H. Mann, A.B., 1907  
 I. E. R. Marshall, Ph.D., 1902  
 J. G. Marston, Jr., A.B., 1913  
 W. K. Martin, A.B., 1909  
 J. W. Martindale, Jr., M.D., 1918  
 C. O. Meredith, Ph.D., 1912  
 Annie C. Meushaw, B.S., 1920  
 J. E. Miffin, A.B., 1905  
 F. R. Moore, M.D., 1920  
 L. C. Morgan, A.B., 1880  
 R. A. Morison, M.D., 1915  
 D. E. Motley, Ph.D., 1899  
 L. C. Murphy, A.B., 1902  
 S. B. Myers, A.B., 1898  
 W. E. Myers, A.B., 1907
- W. H. Olmsted, M.D., 1913  
 G. F. Ordeman, Ph.D., 1916  
 O. L. Owens, Ph.D., 1916



- L. E. Payne, Jr., M.D., 1917  
W. T. Peirce, Ph.D., 1906  
W. G. Penfield, M.D., 1918  
T. Pettigrew, A.B., 1880
- R. L. Reber, M.D., 1917  
S. O. Reese, Jr., M.D., 1916  
H. W. Reid, M.D., 1916  
H. I. Reynolds, M.D., 1912  
Cathryn V. Riley, M.A., 1916  
C. W. Riley, M.D., 1907  
W. F. Rittler, A.B., 1891  
F. E. Roberts, M.D., 1916  
F. Roberts, P.A.E., 1894  
H. H. Robinson, M.D., 1910  
J. S. Rosenthal, B.S. in Eng., 1918  
L. L. Rothschild, M.D., 1915
- J. H. Sachs, Ph.D., 1916  
L. Sachs, A.B., 1914; M.D., 1918  
P. B. Sarason, M.D., 1912  
S. H. Schapiro, A.B., 1904  
J. J. S. Schmitt, M.D., 1914  
A. G. Schnack, M.D., 1915  
P. Schneeberger, A.B., 1909; Ph.D., 1913  
A. D. Schrag, Ph.D., 1906  
C. G. Scott, A.B., 1920  
R. B. Seem, M.D., 1906  
G. B. Shattuck, Ph.D., 1897  
H. B. Shaw, B.E., 1920  
H. A. Short, Ph.D., 1885  
W. W. Simmons, Ph.D., 1901  
E. A. Slagle, Ph.D., 1909  
J. F. Smith, M.D., 1915  
T. B. Smith, M.D., 1916  
V. E. Smith, A.B., 1898  
A. M. Soho, Ph.D., 1898  
A. R. Spartana, B.E., 1920  
C. J. Spencer, P.A.E., 1898  
R. R. Spencer, M.D., 1913  
J. L. Stearns, A.B., 1920
- R. Steinbach, A.B., 1913; Ph.D., 1916  
A. Stephenson, Ph.D., 1890  
A. M. Stevens, M.D., 1911  
H. L. Stiebel, A.B., 1914  
W. B. Stoddard, Ph.D., 1897  
J. E. Stowers, M.D., 1913  
H. P. Straus, A.B., 1902; Ph.D., 1905  
E. R. Stump, M.D., 1918  
T. L. Sutton, M.D., 1916  
M. I. Swift, Ph.D., 1885
- M. Takaki, Ph.D., 1895  
W. R. Taliaferro, Ph.D., 1918  
K. H. Tannenbaum, M.D., 1918  
R. M. Tarleton, A.B., 1888  
Edith V. Thompson, M.A., 1915  
H. S. Thomson, M.D., 1909  
H. K. Tootle, A.B., 1903  
Lily F. Trevvett, M.A., 1913  
C. G. Tudor, A.B., 1894
- C. M. del Valle, A.B., 1914  
G. D. Van Epps, Ph.D., 1916  
J. M. C. Van Hulsteyn, B.S. in Eng., 1918
- H. R. Wahl, M.D., 1912  
E. C. Walden, Ph.D., 1900  
J. E. Walker, M.D., 1915  
L. G. Wallis, A.B., 1904  
A. J. Warner, P.A.E., 1892  
H. A. Warren, A.B., 1889  
N. E. W. Wayson, A.B., 1904  
R. A. Webb, Jr., M.D., 1917  
M. B. Wesson, M.D., 1910  
H. S. Whisman, M.D., 1915  
T. S. Will, A.B., 1910  
F. S. Wilcox, P.A.E., 1895  
Clara L. Williams, M.D., 1902  
F. T. Williams, A.B., 1908; M.D., 1912

L. H. Williams, M.D., 1915

A. M. Withers, M.A., 1916

L. A. Witzeman, M.D., 1918

W. A. Wood, Jr., B.S. in Eng.,  
1917

P. J. Woolridge, A.B., 1898

J. W. Young, B.S. in Eng., 1918

J. W. Young, P.A.E., 1894

C. L. Yu, A.B., 1919

R. B. Zeigler, A.B., 1905

P. H. Zinkhan, A.B., 1906





# THE CLASS OF '96 WITH ANACHRONISMS

*Reader's left to right*

- Top Row: Lacy, Powell, Parker, Dr. Remsen, Dr. T. S. Adams  
 Second Row: Bentley, Nelson, Schwab, Johnson, Dr. Griffin, Lilly, Dr. Gilman, \* Harriman  
 Third Row: Bowdus, Welbourne, Knight, \* Graham, \* Collier, Wallis, Hill, Warfield, Gordon  
 Fourth Row: Hodges, Sloussat, Marine, Hendrickson, \* Gantz, Kurrelmeier, Machen, Fuchs, Stevens, McCaskell, Diehl  
 Last Row: Clark, Rosenbaum, Torschi, Dorsey, Sunwalt, Eldridge, \* Deutsch, Shaw, Lanahan, Reeder  
 Last Row: West, Binswanger, Schneekobler, Cuspari, Ritchie, Trippe, \* Harden  
 Superimposed: Allen, Downing

\* Deceased



1896 QUARTER-CENTENNIAL 1921  
CLASS OF '96 J. H. U.

*Graduated:* June 11, 1896.  
*Decennial:* December 29, 1906, Hotel Caswell.  
*Vicennial:* February 22, 1916, Hotel Emerson.  
*Quarter Centennial:* February 22, 1921, Baltimore Country Club,  
Roland Park.

“Man, being reasonable, must get drunk;  
The best of life is but intoxication:  
Glory, the grape, love, gold, in these are sunk  
The hopes of all men and of every nation;  
Without their sap, how branchless were the trunk  
Of life’s strange tree, so fruitful on occasion:  
But to return,—Get *very drunk*, and when  
You wake with headache, you shall see *what then*—  
—BYRON:—*Don Juan*, Canto II, St. 179.

THE decennial reunion was celebrated *inter nos ipsos*; the vicennial and quarter-centennial anniversaries were had in conjunction with Alumni Association Banquets. At each of our reunions a Souvenir Book, containing autobiographies of members, compiled from data contained in answer to *Questionnaires*, was distributed. At the XXV<sup>th</sup>, in addition to such matter, a cut of class group taken before graduation appeared with anachronisms,—Dr. Thomas Sewall Adams, former actual-service-Major Oliver Field Allen, and John Ernest Downin, together with Dr. Ira Remsen, our Professor of Chemistry, and Thomas R. Ball, Esq., some-time Registrar,—super-imposed. The Quarter-Centennial Souvenir Book contained greetings from: President Frank J. Goodnow, former President Remsen, our Dean, Edward H. Griffin, and “Tommy” Ball. If particularly unique, as its reception might indicate, it was because there was published the Trustees and Academic and Medical Faculty of 1893–1896. Since its compilation, the writer has discovered, in the 1896 Hopkins Register from which the

academic list was taken, the absence of any reference to one of the original teachers *cum magna laude* of J. H. U., Dr. Fabian Franklin.<sup>1</sup> He abandoned pedagogy in 1895 for larger work in the editorial field, with which he is still affiliated.

Inquiries suggest that an exposition be forthcoming for the publication of a history of a certain German Gentleman, ninety-sixer, found surrounded by a wide heavy-black-bordered rectangle, with the epithet "Spurlos Versenkt!" It would be enough that an *Echt Deutscher* was inactive during the late war, but this was not *the only* reason (Oh, Dear! No.) for ostracizing and burying one. Since graduation, he had failed to even evince the slightest interest in the activities of his class, and goose-stepped all past alumni endeavors, for the betterment of life at the varsity. During the last quarter of a century, while holding down a job at the University, has he contributed one "kreutzer" for *Gott mit uns*, class, or *alma mater*? Walla! Walla! *Exit Brod-Fresser!*

#### DER TAG!

The itinerary on Washington's Birthday began with morning attendance at the Lyric Exercises, *cum hooch*. The committee on transportation, consisting of one C. Burnet Torsch, had a Yellow Jitney-bus take the bunch from the Lyric. Governor Albert C. Ritchie, Flag Bearer, assisted by "Billy" Lilly the "Heckler," and Bodyguards, Reverends Albert Dale Gantz and Frank Wilbur (*Cap*) Collier, all Prohibitionists save Gantz, permitted no violation of the Volstead Act *en route* to Dr. Goodnow's luncheon at Homewood. There—*Beaucoup Hooch*, with coffee as a chaser.

There were several amusing incidents of the early day:—First was, when the Reverend "Buck" Gantz met the Factotum, poked the latter in his breast-pocket, and received a cigar, not broken by the impact,—that human parson remarking: "Gus, I'd rather break a commandment than a

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Fabian Franklin is now Editor of *The Weekly Review*.

cigar.”<sup>2</sup> The effect of cooled broiled oysters served at Homewood as *Entree* to Poland Water (*sic?*) with which a distinguished non-resident lawyer had previously anointed himself, led the barrister to remark that “his oysters were pickled.” He wished to know why any sane, sanitarily inclined, person thought of serving frozen oysters at Birthday parties. Said counsel did not answer the banquet roll-call.

The Yellow Jitney transported all but three members to the “Bootleggers Special” which left Camden Station 3.30 p.m., as a trailer to the regular Annapolis car of the Short Line. Rumor has it, that the three, consisting of Dr. Charles Edward Caspari, Chief Inspector and Chemist, Martin C. Schwab, Consulting and Official Taster, and the Factotum Procurer, were the Committee on Search and Seizure, who were greeted with wild acclaim upon arrival at the Station in a Pierce Arrow, heavily laden to the gunwale and to the utter surprise of the theretofore Doubting Thomases. July 1, 1919 held no terrors for '96 while going to, at, or coming from, Annapolis.<sup>3</sup> *Hoch Hooch! The Boys of '96 stand with the Boys of '76!*

The Governor loosened-up with a *guzzle* and *feed* at the Executive Mansion. His “*thé dansant*” brought forth songs by former would-be opera singers to the tune of Edibles and Drinkables, *ad nauseam*. It was passing strange how youthful, even childish, could be the Boys of '96, all of whom had passed the chloroform age, but still retained their sense of taste and power of capacity. They became mellow, jovial and rehashed all *stunts* of voice, hand, or foot, performed in the good old formative days of 1893-1896, in the Gym. in the old Hopkins Cage on Little Garden Street where “Pot Socials” were once a Hopkins institution. Whenever the speech or song was about to fall down for lapse of memory, the Factotum found it convenient and necessary to announce

<sup>2</sup> This parochial saying will be as classic as those of the prophets.

<sup>3</sup> Advance notification of the contemplated frumental saturnalia had been given Prohibition Commissioner and Anti-Saloon League of Md. Attorney.

a "period." The Governor's mother, widow of the late Judge Albert Ritchie, made a most charming hostess. "*Ave! Mater Gubernatoris!*"

The return trip to Baltimore was prosaic, save that a distinguished pedagogue, historian and editor, Dr. St. George Leakin Sioussat, came near being lost to the banquet and posterity at Annapolis Junction, yet he managed to find Baltimore and Roland Park, *cum sana mente in corpore sano*. He was pronounced sober and *hooch-proof* by the Committee on Credentials.

The end of a perfect day came at the Country Club, where certain distinguished (*sic?*) speakers made various attempts to presume upon the patience and intelligence of a class, who were all critics and noted for their fine discrimination, when *cum hooch*. Said Second Sahara of the Alumni Annual Pseudo-Banquet (denatured July 1, 1919) to which all *sanitary* and *certified* bootleggers were heartily welcomed, would, as have former banquets, resembled a funeral, had it not been for the august presence of '96. The hit of the evening is said to have occurred when Dr. Harvey Stone, "*ersatzing*" for W. Stuart Symington Jr., had said that Hopkins "educated brain but did not stimulate brawn." In a dramatic manner, he declaimed: "The greatest crime of the time," and then paused—a loud '96 *Voice*: "Volstead Act." (Prolonged Cheers and *Hooch*.) Again, Franklin D. Roosevelt, late Vice-presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, Speaker of the Evening, was given a rising ovation. As the audience were about to take their seats, the same *Voice* greeted the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy with the gladiatorial yell "*Ave! Caesar! Nos Morituri Salutamus!*" (Cheers! Yells! *Hooch!*) Mr. Roosevelt departed from his prepared speech, making a better one in defense of the past four years of the moribund Wilson administration. And then, President Goodnow had the temerity to pause for a considerable time after saying: "When I first came to the University, seven years ago, it was with great feelings of"



(long pause—it seemed long). “Trepidation” suggested the *Voice*. “Thank you, Sir, trepidation,” replied the speaker. The president took the rude interruption to heart by stating “although the Factotum had designated the Banquet as a Second Sahara, he took it, judging by their general demeanor, indications were the day had been an *Oasis* for the class. President Radcliffe of the Alumni Council invited interruption by pausing between sentences. After having finished his speech (although he did not know it), he uttered the platitude “Gentlemen, you all remember” (pause) “Sweet Alice Ben Bolt!” exclaimed the *Voice*. During the monologue of Mr. Keyser, President of the Board of Trustees, ninety-sixers at their table in *Sotto Voce* recalled trustees of their day, when varsity was extolled by their speech, and money from irredeemable ground rents, underlying the old buildings, found its way into their pockets. The consensus of opinion, inaudibly whispered, caused a certain warrior to rise in his seat, and shout aloud the common sentient thought. “To Hell with the Trustees!” President Keyser did not respond to the toast, but ’96 did.

When the writer of this article first interviewed Dr. Goodnow, it was suggested that the President look over the list of the big men who were pedagogic pebbles in the academic and medical faculty twenty-five years ago, as also the histories of the members of the class. It was respectfully submitted that some of the latter were above the average in intelligence and were such notwithstanding their education at, or degree from, the University. The learned President remarked: “It will be difficult for me to say a different thing every year, as you see, Sir, a class will arrive at twenty-five years of graduation age, yearly. I hardly know what I can say.” It occurred to the writer, and he retorted: “Dr. Goodnow, would it be possible or practicable for anyone to tell a mother upon the birth of her first born that there will be other children born to other mothers that day and in days to come? She only knows one baby; the class of ’96 insists on

having its natal day celebrated, irrespective of the anniversaries of other babies. It certainly did celebrate it. I'll say it did. What is more, hereafter the Seal of the University may read "*In Vino Veritas Vos Liberabit.*" (Here the *Hooch* gave out.)

—*Pax Vobiscum*  
*Factotum*, '96.

## ALUMNI NOTES

Rev. J. P. Hand, '02, has been transferred from Trinity Church of Washington, D. C., to the pastorate of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal of Forest Park, Baltimore, Md. He succeeds Rev. B. W. Meeks, '03, who has been transferred to Cumberland, Md.

N. D. Baker, '92, ex-Secretary of War, is now head of the firm of Baker, Hostetler and Sidlo, Counselors at Law, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. E. Mathews, Ph.D., 1908, is connected with the Intelligence Bureau of the War Department, Washington, D. C.

H. E. Catlin, '14, was recently ordained for the Protestant Episcopal Ministry.

F. C. Anscombe, former student, and J. F. Davis, former student, are now professors at Guilford College, North Carolina.

T. C. Whitner, Jr., Ph.D., 1920, is head of the laboratory of the Southern Cotton Oil Company at Savannah, Ga.

Dr. Henry Slonimsky, formerly of the department of Philosophy, has been appointed head of the Jewish Social Settlement in Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. E. Snavely, '01, Ph.D., 1908, has resigned as dean of Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C., to become president of Birmingham Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.

T. J. Tingley, '16, is connected with the legal department of the Public Service Commission of Maryland.

G. T. O. Hollyday, '14, is connected with the mortgage department of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Baltimore.

C. W. Chesley, B. S. in Eng., 1917, was recently operated upon for brain tumor resulting from wounds received while serving in France.

W. R. Flowers, B.S., 1920, has been chosen principal of the Eastern High School of Baltimore.

G. W. Owens, B.S., 1919, has been appointed head of the department of English at the Baltimore City College.

The April number of the *Catholic Educational Review* was a memorial number in memory of T. E. Shields, Ph.D., 1895, head of the department of Education in the Catholic University and dean of the Catholic Sisters College, who died on February 15.

L. J. Pessin, former student, is at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural College P. O., Miss.

A. K. Barton, '14, now Rhodes Scholar at Oxford, was ordained deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church at St. Paul's, London, by the Bishop of London. He hopes to return to this country

in August and to work in missions of the Episcopal Church in the far west. *The Cardinal's Hat* of Christ Church College recently contained an article by Mr. Barton, entitled, Universities: English and American. A Comparison.

Tennyson's *Crossing the Bar* has been put to music by D. E. Roberts, '88, and is dedicated to the Home for Aged Welsh at Cleveland, Ohio.

A. A. Schaeffer, Ph.D., 1909, professor of Zoology in the University of Tennessee, has recently published the following papers: "On the Feeding Habits of Amoeba," "Choice of Food in Amoeba," "On the Behavior of Amoeba towards Fragments of Glass and Carbon and Other Indigestible Substances," "Three New Species of Amoeba," "A New and Remarkable Diatom-Eating Flagellate, *Jenningsia diatomophega*," and "Notes on the Specific and Other Characters of *Amoeba protius*, *A. discoides*, and *A. dubia*."

W. D. Hoyt, Ph.D., 1909, professor of Biology in Washington and Lee University, has recently published in the *Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries*, 1920, vol. xxxvi, his monograph on "The Marine Algae of Beaufort, N. C., and Adjacent Regions." The paper, the result of many years research, comprises 186 pages of text, illustrated by 34 plates and 47 text-figures.

W. C. Coker, Ph.D., 1901, professor of Botany in the

University of North Carolina, published in the last issue of the *Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society* "Notes on the Thelephorace of North Carolina."

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, associate in Ichthyology in the American Museum of Natural History, had in a recent number of *Science* a note on "A Third Capture on the Florida Coast of the Whale Shark, *Rhineodon typus*."

R. E. Coker, Ph.D., 1906, assistant in charge of scientific inquiry in the Bureau of Fisheries, had in *Science* for April 1, an article entitled "An Illustration of Practical Results from the Protection of Natural Resources." Dr. Coker was called to Peru in 1906 as an expert technical adviser to the government touching the protection of the sea birds which produced the guano of the Chincha and other islands. This paper recounts the advice given and the remarkable results which have followed.

W. J. Humphreys, Ph.D., 1897, has recently published in the Franklin Institute his book "The Physics of the Air." It was reviewed by Professor Alexander McAdie in *Science* for April 1.

Recent publications by J. A. Anderson, Ph.D., 1907, are: "The Spectrum of Electrically Exploded Wires," "Application of Michelson's Interferometer Method to the Measurement of Close Double Stars." "Spectra



of Explosions," "The Michelson Interferometer Method for Measuring Close Double Stars," and "The Sun as a Source of Energy."

T. H. Morgan, Ph.D., 1890, has recently published "Effects of Castration on Hen-feathered Campines," and "Variations in the Secondary Sexual Characters of the Fiddler Crab." He is joint author with A. H. Sturtevant and C. B. Briggs of "Evidence for the Linear Order of Genes." In the Year Book of the Carnegie Institute of Washington he gives an abstract of his "Study of the Constitution of the Germ-plasm in Relation to Heredity." With E. B. Wilson, Ph.D., 1881, he is joint author of a paper entitled "Chiasmatype and Crossing over."

F. Shreve, '01, Ph.D., 1905, has published in the Year Book of the Carnegie Institute of Washington the following short reports: "A Soil-temperature Survey of the United States and Canada," "The Vegetation of a Desert Valley," and "Ecology of the Santa Lucia Mountains."

W. R. Holmes, M.D., 1913, announces the opening of offices at 746 Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga., with practice limited to gynecology, abdominal surgery, and female urology.

"Is Banking a Science" is the title of an article by C. C. Grove, Ph.D., 1906, in *The Financier* of New York for March 15, 1921.

A. R. Knipp, '07, has been appointed to an Austin Fellowship at Harvard University for 1921-22.

Susanne R. Parsons, M.D., 1920, has been appointed director of the welfare center of the Baltimore Health Department's bureau of child welfare.

Dr. T. Dantzig, instructor in Mathematics, 1919-1920, is with the S. K. F. Industries, 165 Broadway, New York City.

R. S. Norris, Ph.D., 1897, has left the Experiment Station at Honolulu and is now located at Santa Cruz, Calif.

E. W. Gudger, Ph.D., 1905, gave a lecture on December 17, 1920, before the members of the department of Biology of Princeton University, his subject being "Habits and Structures of Some of the Sharks of Southern Florida, with Special Reference to *Ginglymostoma cirratum*, the Nurse Shark." Dr. Gudger was recently appointed associate in Ichthyology at the American Museum of Natural History.

C. P. Sigerfoos, Ph.D., 1897, delivered a public lecture on the "Mysteries of Pond Life" in the Zoological Museum of the University of Minnesota on February 20, 1921.

C. K. Edmunds, '97, Ph.D., 1903, gave a lecture on "Thirty Thousand Miles in China" before the American Museum of Natural History of New York City on March 10, 1921.

D. W. Powers, '14, is principal of the Sherwood High School at Sandy Spring, Md.

W. Hullihen, Ph.D., 1900, is president of Delaware College, Newark, Delaware.

R. F. Cooper, Ph.D., 1908, is dean and professor of Education at Birmingham Southern College, Birmingham, Ala.

The engagement of Miss Aurora Eustice Cate Carter of Baltimore to A. Randall, '18, has been announced.

A. L. Arias, former student, is with the American Trade Developing Company at Panama City, Panama.

W. W. Pagon, '05, is no longer with the Curtis Bay Ordnance Depot but is established in offices at 1101 Lexington Building, Baltimore.

C. H. Koyl, Fellow, 1881-1882, has left St. Paul, Minn., and is now stationed in Chicago, Ill.

D. W. Horn, Ph.D., 1900, is professor of Chemistry in West Philadelphia High School and head of the School of Science, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.

M. J. Rudwin, Johnston Scholar, 1918-1919, is assistant professor of French at Swarthmore College.

The engagement of Miss Eleanor Rogers Kinsolving of Baltimore to B. Ober, former student, has been announced.

J. S. Short, '15, is with the law firm of Piper, Cary and Hall of Baltimore.

W. S. Merrick, '15, is according to latest reports making a great success in selling bonds for a Baltimore house.

J. J. Miller, '18, is a department manager at The Hub department store in Baltimore.

W. M. Clark, Ph.D., 1910, research chemist in the Department of Agriculture, has recently published an important book on *The Determination of Hydrogen Ions*.

H. N. Holmes, Ph.D., 1907, has been serving for the past year as chairman of the Committee on Colloids of the National Research Council. Dr. Holmes has recently published a laboratory manual of Colloidal Chemistry.

W. A. Taylor, Ph.D., 1914, and E. M. Faber, Ph.D., 1917, have recently accepted positions in the Chemical Warfare Service. They are located at Edgewood, Md.

D. Kinley, former student, is now president of the University of Illinois.

The engagement of Miss Harriet Mason Wilbur of New York City to M. T. Donoho, former student, has been announced.

S. R. Miller, M.D., 1910, B. McGlone, '02, Ph.D., 1907, and E. C. Hill, '03, M.D., 1907, have been elected Fellows of the American College of Physicians and Surgeons.

R. Lacy, '96, is with the Neverson Granite Quarry, Inc., of Simms, North Carolina.

F. G. Evans, former student, was recently working in Port au Prince, Haiti, with the Haitian Geological Survey.

L. Rogers, '12, Ph.D., 1915, associate professor of Political

Science at the University of Virginia, has resigned to accept a similar position at Columbia University.

C. E. Watson, M.D., 1910, is now located in Coketon, W. Va.

W. C. Gardner, '98, has been located in Clover Lick, W. Va.

Florence P. Lewis, Ph.D., 1913, has been elected a member of the Council of the American Mathematical Society.

J. N. Galloway, M.A., 1915, has been promoted to an associate professorship at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; W. F. Shenton, Ph.D., 1914, has been promoted to an assistant professorship at the same institution.

A. W. Hobbs, Ph.D., 1917, has been promoted to an associate professorship at the University of North Carolina.

J. L. Martin, M.A., 1913, is now located at Springfield, Ohio.

L. E. Griffin, Ph.D., 1900, is now professor of Biology at Reed College, Portland, Oregon.

V. Voss, Ph.D., 1917, is lecturer in Physics at the Transvaal University College, Pretoria, South Africa.

B. B. James, Ph.D., 1897, is professor of History and Economics at Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.

N. D. Baker, '92, former Secretary of War, has been commissioned a colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Judge Advocate General's Department.

F. R. Blake, '97, Ph.D., 1902, has been appointed vice-princi-

pal of the Baltimore City College.

J. McC. Mowbray, '17, is with the rental department of the Roland Park Company, Baltimore.

D. B. Biser, '15, has a position under the municipal government of Baltimore.

H. L. Straus, B.S. in Eng., 1917, is local sales-manager for the Cutler-Hammer Company of Milwaukee, Wis.

C. C. O'Harra, Ph.D., 1898, president and professor of Geology at the South Dakota State School of Mines, has published a monograph on "The White River Badlands."

Ex-President Woodrow Wilson Ph.D., 1886, has been given the degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Warsaw, Poland.

Rev. E. L. Gettier, former student, is now located at Hancock, Md. Mr. Gettier was recently ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Murray of Maryland.

A bronze tablet in memory of C. A. Wells, '14, who was killed during the late war, was recently unveiled at the First Baptist Church, Baltimore, Md.

The engagement of Miss Katherine P. Goodridge of Baltimore to F. K. Murray, '10, has been announced.

"Devil Stories. An Anthology" by M. J. Rudwin, Johnston Scholar, 1918-1919, has just been published by Alfred A. Knopf of New York.

L. C. Wroth, '05, has just completed a "History of Printing in Colonial Maryland, 1686-1776."

M. Bye, '01, is with Fred. Stearns and Company of Detroit, Mich.

A. B. Faust, '89, Ph.D., 1892, professor of German at Cornell University, sailed for Europe on April 9, on sabbatical leave.

P. J. Frein, Ph.D., 1899, has been appointed a member of the Board of Administration of the Alliance Française of the United States.

S. W. Orne, Jr., B.E., 1920, is with the National Lead Pipe Company at Loraine, Ohio, and is residing in Elyria, Ohio.

H. E. Weaver, B.E., 1920, is engaged in sanitation work in Cleveland, Ohio.

H. H. Mersereau, '20, is doing graduate work in Psychology at Northwestern University and attending the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill.

N. R. Whitney, Ph.D., 1913, is professor of Political Economy at the University of Cincinnati.

C. C. Scott, former student, is professor at Austin College, Sherman, Texas.

About thirty-five Hopkins alumni were present at the luncheon of the Rochester Section of the American Chemical Society on April 27.

H. A. Whitaker, '95, is now practicing law in New York City.

The engagement of Miss Julia M. Merriken, of Baltimore, Md.,

to G. S. Cattanach, '20, has been announced.

A. A. Bailey, M.D., 1921, is serving as interne in the Elizabeth Buxton Hospital, Newport News, Va.

C. W. Hooper, M.D., 1914, is at present the director of Experimental Medicine in the H. A. Metz Laboratories, New York City.

L. C. Bean, M.D., 1915, is practicing medicine in Gallipolis, Ohio. His address is 538 Second Ave.

N. M. Keith, M.D., 1911, is now at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

H. G. Chamberlin, M.D., 1920, recently accepted a position in the Receiving Hospital, Detroit, Mich. His home address is Ischua, N. Y.

C. E. Wagner, M.D., 1918, has left the Altoona Hospital, Lock Haven, Pa., and has accepted a position in Pediatrics in Duluth, Minn.

L. F. Krumrein, M.D., 1918, has left the Loomis Sanitarium, Loomis, N. Y., where he was resident physician, and is now practicing medicine in Baltimore.

H. Hanson, M.D., 1908, is serving as director of the sanitary campaign for the eradication of yellow fever in Peru.

L. W. Gorham, M.D., 1910, is now residing in Albany, N. Y.

The following medical graduates are engaged in medical insurance work: H. W. Cook, '98, M.D., 1902, with the North-



western National Life Insurance Company; C. T. Brown, M.D., 1907, with the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.; W. O. Pauli, M.D., 1907, with the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, Ohio; W. W. Dinsmore, M.D., 1907, with the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; and A. E. Johann, M.D., 1910, with the same Company.

M. G. Tull, '13, is pathologist to the West Jersey Hospital, Camden, N. J.

A. S. Niles, Jr., '15, is with the Engineering Division of the Air Service, U. S. Army, and is stationed at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio.

P. B. Davidson, M.D., 1921, is at the Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, Mich.

C. H. Greene, M.D., 1921, is at the Johns Hopkins Hospital as interne.

H. H. Haggart, M.D., 1921, is at Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh Pa.

P. B. Hopkins, M. D., 1921, is at the Union Protestant Infirmary, Baltimore, Md.

R. W. Parr, M.D., 1921, is at the Roosevelt Hospital, New York City.

W. S. Putnam, Ph.D., 1915, is now assistant professor of Applied Chemistry at the University of Illinois.

N. D. C. Lewis, Fellow, 1917-1918, is at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

### MARRIAGES

H. M. Blalock, M.A., 1917, and Miss Helen Dorothy Welsh, M.A., 1917, of Baltimore, Md., in June, 1921.

H. L. Cecil, M.D., 1913, and Miss Bessie Walker Omohundro, of Baltimore, Md., on April 30, 1921.

S. W. Schaefer, M.D., 1910, and Miss Mabel Hutzler, of Baltimore, Md., on April 18, 1921.

F. G. Ebaugh, '15, M.D., 1919, and Miss Dorothy Reese,

of Reisterstown, Md., on April 9, 1921.

G. M. Gillett, Jr., '13, and Miss Sophie McHenry Stewart, of Garrison Forest, Md., on April 30, 1921.

S. C. Hopper, '03, and Miss Henrietta Stewart, of Fairlea, Md., on April 23, 1921.

H. E. Scarborough, '17, and Miss Gladys Mary Jones, of London, England, on April 16, 1921.

### DECEASED

H. E. Griffith, former student, on July 7, 1920.

W. A. Jones, Ph.D., 1898, in April, 1921.

C. R. Meloy, M.D., 1906, on March 30, 1921.

T. N. Poullain, former student, on February 13, 1921.

E. B. Rosa, Ph.D., 1891, on May 17, 1921.

T. E. Shields, Ph.D., 1895, on February 15, 1921.

R. M. Welsh, former student, on May 10, 1921.

A. Yearley, 3d., '03, on May 10, 1921.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### *The Capitalization of Goodwill.*

By KEMPER SIMPSON, Ph.D.,  
Bureau of Markets, Department  
of Agriculture. Johns  
Hopkins University Studies in  
Historical and Political Science,  
Series xxxix, No. 1.  
Baltimore, The Johns Hopkins  
Press, 1921.

*The Capitalization of Goodwill* is the title of the latest number of the Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, and is written by Kemper Simpson of the Bureau of Markets in the Department of Agriculture. The pamphlet contains 105 pages, of which about one-fifth are devoted to the appendix and index.

The title is far wider than the subject actually discussed, which is the organization of certain industrial corporations during the last decade by the issue of preferred stock to an amount nearly equal to the tangible assets and of common stock to represent the goodwill of the concern. These capitalizations had three causes: the desire of the owner to retire from the business, the desire to acquire new working capital, or the desire to pay debts by issuing a different form of an obligation. The greatest success of these corporations was found in fields such as the five and ten

cent stores where there was a stable business which "catered to various demands;" while "notoriously unstable businesses, like the agricultural implement companies," or those businesses which "depended upon the supply of only one or two raw materials" were much less successful after capitalization. The appendixes discuss in some detail the experiences of four types of companies which were the largest to be so incorporated, viz.: the farm implement, rubber tire, automobile, and chain store companies. The work demands some acquaintance with the principles of accountancy for its thorough understanding. This form of stock flotation is so new that there is but little literature upon the subject, and therefore the monograph will fill a useful place in the history of American corporations.

"From the theoretical economist's point of view, these incorporations have an especial interest, since they represent a definite division between the functions of the entrepreneur and the capitalist." Consequently, Simpson's work will find a considerable number of careful readers, though it will not make a wide appeal.







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